The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Current English

Adapted by H. W. Fowler and F. G. Fowler
Authors of 'The King's English'

from
The Oxford Dictionary

SEVENTH IMPRESSION

Oxford
At the Clarendon Press
1919
THE steady advance towards completion of the great Oxford English Dictionary has made it possible for the Delegates of the Clarendon Press to authorize the preparation and issue of this book, which in its own province and on its own scale uses the materials and follows the methods by which the Oxford editors have revolutionized lexicography. The book is designed as a dictionary, and not as an encyclopaedia; that is, the uses of words and phrases as such are its subject matter, and it is concerned with giving information about the things for which those words and phrases stand only so far as correct use of the words depends upon knowledge of the things. The degree of this dependence varies greatly with the kind of word treated, the difference between cyclopaedic and dictionary treatment varies with it, and the line of distinction is accordingly a fluctuating and dubious one. It is to the endeavour to discern and keep to this line that we attribute whatever peculiarities we are conscious of in this dictionary as compared with others of the same size. One of these peculiarities is the large amount of space given to the common words that no one goes through the day without using scores or hundreds of times, often disposed of in a line or two on the ground that they are plain and simple and that every one knows all about them by the light of nature, but in fact entangled with other words in so many alliances and antipathies during their perpetual knocking about the world that the idiomatic use of them is far from easy; chief among such words are the prepositions, the conjunctions, the pronouns, and such 'simple' nouns and verbs as hand and way, go and put. Another peculiarity is the use, copious for so small a dictionary, of illustrative sentences as a necessary supplement to definition when a word has different senses between which the distinction is fine, or when a definition is obscure and unconvincing until exemplified; these sentences often are, but still more often are not, quotations from standard authors; they are meant to establish the sense of the definition by appeal not to external authority, but to the reader's own consciousness, and therefore their source, even when authoritative, is not named. A third and a fourth peculiarity are the direct results of the preceding ones: if common words are to be treated at length, and their uses to be copiously illustrated, space must be saved both by the curtest

1 The remarks likely to be needed for reference on pronunciation, inflexion, &c., will be found facing the letter A; on the page before these remarks is a list of the abbreviations used in the Dictionary.
possible treatment of all that are either uncommon or fitter for the encyclopaedia than the dictionary, and by the severest economy of expression—amounting to the adoption of telegraphese—that readers can be expected to put up with.

In attaching this great importance to illustration, by the need of which the relative length of articles, and our manner of expressing ourselves on every page, are governed, we are merely acting, with the exaggeration imposed on us by our limited space, upon the principles of the O.E.D. That may be said to be the first dictionary for which the ideal procedure has been possible, that is, the approaching of each article with an open mind and a collection of examples large enough to be exhaustive, and the extraction from these of classified senses—the first dictionary, to put it another way, in which quotations have served not merely to adorn or convince, but as the indispensable raw material. This procedure—first the collection of sentences from all possible sources as raw material, and then the independent classification—we have often followed even in that part of our book (A—R) in which the O.E.D., with senses already classified and definitions provided, was before us, treating its articles rather as quarries to be drawn upon than as structures to be reproduced in little; and in the later part (S—Z), where we had no longer the O.E.D. to depend upon, it has been our practice still more often; for many of the more difficult (i.e. especially the common and 'simple') words, we have collected the quotations given in the best modern dictionaries (the Imperial, the Century, the Standard, Cassell's Encyclopaedic, Webster, &c.), added to these what we could get either from other external sources or from our own heads, and then framed our articles, often without reference to the arrangement that we found in any of our authorities. Proceeding in this manner, it was almost inevitable that we should be very much alive to the inadequacy of mere definition and the need of constant illustration. That our examples have some general tendency to the colloquial, and include many usages for which room has not been found in dictionaries many times as large as this, is in harmony with our design of on the one hand restricting ourselves for the most part to current English, and on the other hand omitting nothing to which that description may fairly be applied.

VOCABULARY

The words, or senses of words, given are meant to be such only as are current; 'current', however, is an elastic term; we might, but we do not, stretch it to include all words and senses used by Shakspere or in the Bible, on the ground that the whole of Shakspere and the whole of the Bible are still commonly read; thus the
archaic senses of addition (title), buxom (pliant), owe (own), sad (serious), sort (suit), and the archaic words shend (scold), wood (mad), familiar as they are to readers of Elizabethan literature, are not given. We do stretch it to include many words and senses that are fossilized, having in themselves no life or capacity for further development, but kept extant by being enshrined in perhaps a single proverb or phrase that is still in use; of this sort are coil (confusion), preserved by ‘shuffled off this mortal coil’, and scotch (wound), preserved by ‘we have scotched the snake, not killed it’.

Again, of the many thousands of old or new scientific and technical terms that have a limited currency some are carried by accident into the main stream of the language and become known temporarily or permanently, vaguely or precisely, to all ordinarily well-informed members of the modern newspaper-reading public. For the purposes of a dictionary that is not to be bulky and yet is to give a fuller treatment than is usual in dictionaries of its size to the undoubtedly current words forming the staple of the language, selection among these intruders is a difficult but very necessary task. The most that can be hoped for is that every one conversant with any special vocabulary may consider us, though sadly deficient on his subject, fairly copious on others; the meaning of many learned words that have been omitted as having no pretence to general currency may easily be gathered by reference first to the stem, which is often the subject of an article, or to another word of which the stem is clearly the same, and secondly to the suffix.

In another class of words and senses the test of currency has led us to diverge in the opposite direction from the practice usual in dictionaries of this size; if we give fewer scientific and technical terms, we admit colloquial, facetious, slang, and vulgar expressions with freedom, merely attaching a cautionary label; when a well-established usage of this kind is omitted, it is not because we consider it beneath the dignity of lexicography to record it, but because, not being recorded in the dictionaries from which our word-list is necessarily compiled, it has escaped our notice; we have not, however, consulted slang dictionaries nor made any attempt at completeness in this respect.

SPELLING

The spelling adopted is for the most part, but not invariably, that of the O.E.D. For instance, the verbs that contain the suffix -ize (which see), and their derivatives in -ization &c., are all given without the alternative forms in -ise &c., although these are still the commoner in British (as opposed to American) printing; but such generally established spellings as judgment, rhyme, axe, have
not been excluded in favour of the *judgement*, *rime*, *ax*, preferred by the O.E.D., but are retained at least as alternatives having the right to exist. In dealing with verbs such as *level*, *rivet*, *bias*, whose parts and derivatives are variously spelt, the final consonant being often doubled with no phonetic or other significance, we have as far as possible fallen in with the present tendency, which is to drop the useless letter, but stopped short of recognizing forms that at present strike every reader as Americanisms; thus we write *riveted*, *riveter*, but not *traveling*, *traveler*. On another point of varying usage—the insertion of a mute e in derivatives in -able, -age, -ish, &c., to indicate the 'long' sound of the stem vowel (*likable* or *likeable, milage* or *mileage, latish* or *lateish*)—we have thought ourselves justified in taking a bolder line, and have consistently omitted the -e; it is against all analogy (or why not *smileing*, *Romeish*, *doteage*, *tideal, indescribable, desireable, exciteable*,?) it is used chiefly in words not familiar or important enough to have their form respected as established, it obscures the different and more valuable use by which a soft g or c is indicated as in *manageable* and *serviceable*, and it tempts bad spellers to such monstrosities as *unpalateable*, *loveable*, and *moveable*. In words of the type *ardour*, *colour*, *favour*, where the O.E.D. recognizes both -our and -or, we have excluded the latter as being (except in particular words like *horror* and *torpor*, in which it is usually the only form) entirely non-British. Words in which -y- has intruded itself without completely dispossessing a more correct -i-, as *sylvan*, *tyro*, *tyre*, we have given with the -i-form either alone or placed first. In stating the plural of words in -o, we have found it impossible to draw any satisfactory line between the words that prefer -os and those that prefer -oes; it may perhaps be laid down that on the one hand words of which the plural is very commonly used, as *potato*, have almost invariably -oes, and on the other hand words still felt to be foreign or of abnormal form, as *soprano*, *chromo* for *chromolithograph*, have almost invariably -os; of many other words it may be said with confidence that they use one form only (cf. *punctilious*, *noes*); but the majority fluctuate, and we have not seen our way to doing otherwise. We have also to admit that after trying hard at an early stage to arrive at some principle that should teach us when to separate, when to hyphen, and when to unite the parts of compound words, we had to abandon the attempt as hopeless, and wailer in the prevailing chaos.
PRONUNCIATION

When the pronunciation of a word is not sufficiently determined by the placing of the stress-mark or by vowel quantities, further information follows in round brackets. The phonetic values of the letters employed in these, and the use of the stress-mark, are explained on the page facing the letter A.

Derivatives are to be understood, unless the contrary is indicated, as following the pronunciation of the main word under which they are given or to which they are referred in the etymological note.

The pronunciation of many words is omitted on the assumption that the reader is already familiar with the normal values of some letters and combinations. The hard sounds of th and s, and the sounds of c (s) and g (j) before i, e, and y, are recorded only for special purposes; a vowel that is short before two consonants or a single final consonant, or long before a single consonant followed by e mute, is not usually marked; and the pronunciation of the suffix -ation (-äshn) and of the a in path &c. (-ah-, -ä-) is not given.

To some suffixes no less familiar than -ation pronunciation is added in view of certain ignorant or pedantic tendencies. The pleasant fiction that cottage is pronounced kōtāj, though still prevalent in dictionaries, has perhaps never deceived any one; but we have all heard furniture (-tūr), knowledge (nō-), and often (-t-). Against these and other results of the undue influence of spelling warnings are freely given.

In the choice or rejection of alternative pronunciations the O.E.D. has always been consulted, but is not always followed.

ORDER OF SENSES

From the order in which the senses of a word are here given no inference must be drawn as to their historical or other relations, the arrangement being freely varied according to the requirements or possibilities of the particular word. Sense-development cannot always be convincingly presented without abundant quotation from authorities, and the historical order is further precluded by the uniform omission of obsolete senses. Occasionally, when a rare but still current sense throws light on the commoner senses that follow or forms the connecting link with the etymology, it has been placed at the beginning; but more commonly the order adopted has been that of logical connexion or of comparative familiarity or importance.
ETYMOLOGY

Etymology is given in square brackets at the end of each article. Words of Teutonic origin are illustrated by all or some of the forms found in cognate languages. With words that have passed through several languages on their way to English, the forms taken in successive languages are recorded in full, with the following exceptions. (1) When OF or the like at the beginning of the etymology is not followed by the old French form written in full, it is because the latter is identical in spelling with the English or differs from it only in some unimportant detail specified in brackets. (2) The Latin form of a Greek word is usually omitted, and is to be inferred according to the rules of transliteration given below. Thus (under pleonasm) ‘f. L f. Gk pleonasmos’ is to be read ‘f. L pleonasmus f. Gk pleonasmos’. A similar omission of a word in any other language implies absolute identity of form.

Greek words are written with the corresponding English letters (Φ, Χ, Ψ, ὜, Ῥ, = ph, kh, ps, rh, rrh, and ρ, ρ, = āi, ēι, òi), and not according to the Latin transliteration, the rules for which are as follows: Greek κ = Latin c; ai = ae; ou = u; u (exc. in diphthongs) = y; ei = i or e; oi = oe (but in nom. pl. = i); g (before g or k) = n; also, -ōs (nom. masc.), -ōn, = -us, -um; -ēs, -ē, (1st decl. nom.) = -a; -ōn (nom.) = -o; -ōs (genit.) = -is; -a (accus. sing. masc. or fem.) = -em.

French nouns of Latin origin are with few exceptions derived from the Latin accusative; but the Latin nominative is here given except when (e.g. in words in -atio) a change of stress is involved.

Greek η (ē) and ω (ō), and the e of Latin infinitives of 2nd conj. (-ēre, -ēri), are regularly marked long. The accented letters (á, ë, &c.) in forms quoted from Old English or other Teutonic languages are long.

F, G, &c., must not be taken to imply that the word to which they are prefixed is current, or is so spelt, in the modern language; nor does it follow from a word’s being given as OF that it is obsolete.

The etymology often contains references in small capitals to words and suffixes.

Hence introduces one or more of the direct derivatives of the word treated; whence introduces such derivatives under a particular sense to which they are restricted; so introduces words derived from another language; hence or cogn., whence or cogn., introduce groups of partly English and partly foreign derivation. The suffixes of such derivatives are commonly printed in small capitals, and are thus referred to the suffix article in its alphabetical place. The numbers enclosed in brackets indicate subdivisions of the suffix
article, and are often used to distinguish among the possible senses of the derivative word those in which it is chiefly current.

The first element of a Latin or other compound word is, often referred to a prefix article, and the remainder treated separately within brackets; meanings given within the bracket belong to the simple word, those of the compound being added if necessary outside it. Thus convene is [f. F con\textit{venir} f. L con\textit{venire} \textit{vent-} \textit{come} assemble, agree, fit]. The stem \textit{vent-} and the senses \textit{agree}, \textit{fit}, are here added for the purposes of \textit{convention} and \textit{convenience}, which are referred to \textit{convene}. The first element of a Greek compound similarly treated is sometimes written according to the current (Latin) transliteration, to facilitate reference to the prefix article; Greek \textit{kakoepeia}, under \textit{cacoepy}, accordingly appears as \textit{caco(epeia)}. Certain similar devices for saving needless repetition will, it is believed, explain themselves.

The etymology of all words from A to R was drawn in the first instance from the O.E.D., but was occasionally modified after reference to Prof. Skeat's \textit{Etymological Dictionary} (Clarendon Press, 4th edition, 1910). From S to Z Prof. Skeat's work has been our main authority, the \textit{Century} and other dictionaries being consulted for the words that he omits.

REFERENCE BY SMALL CAPITALS

The use of small capitals for etymological purposes is explained above.

In the same way reference is made

(1) from the word treated to another word for the purpose of contrast, distinction, correlation, or the like. Of this kind are the references from \textit{slander} to \textit{libel} and \textit{scandal}, from \textit{creationism} to \textit{evolution} and vice versa, and from \textit{tenon} to \textit{mortise} and vice versa.

(2) from any member of a group to the word under which the group is collected or further explained. \textit{Ruby} (print.) is in this way referred to \textit{type} ; \textit{order} (nat. hist.) to \textit{class} ; and the \textit{iron} , \textit{golden}, and \textit{silver ages} to \textit{brazen} .

(3) from one or more words of a proverb or the like to that under which alone the proverb is explained. \textit{Play} and \textit{drake} contain such references to \textit{duck} , \textit{flesh} and \textit{herring} to \textit{fish} .

(4) from a compound of the word treated to its other component for explanation. The sign (=) prefixed to such a reference indicates that the simple word treated is itself used in the sense of the compound. Thus, under \textit{pie} , \textit{sea-pie} is merely referred (\textit{sea-p.}) to \textit{sea}, but \textit{magpie}, besides being referred to the article \textit{magpie}, is recorded (\textit{=magpie}) as one of the senses of \textit{pie}. 
ABBREVIATIONS

In any article, when the word treated in it is to be quoted or mentioned, its initial letter followed by a period is used instead of the whole word: this stands only for the exact form that heads the article; e.g., in the verb love, l. means love (verb or noun), but not loving, loved, &c.; the plural of nouns is represented by doubling the letter; e.g., in extreme, nut, ee., nn., mean extremes, nuts; in the part of an article obviously restricted to a derivative the letter may stand for that derivative; e.g., representation, given in the article represent, is followed by a bracket in which r. stands not for represent, but for representation; in the part of an article restricted to a compound, the hyphenated initials of the two parts are used; e.g., when in doing ground-floor under the article ground the phrase get in on the ground-floor is to be explained in a bracket, g.-f. is used for ground-floor.

Of other abbreviations, a list including all that are not either too obvious to need explanation or generally current (and accordingly to be found in the abbreviation lists given in the first article of each letter of the alphabet) follows on the opposite page. In this list, three points require mention: (1) the appending of &c. means that the abbreviation stands for derivatives or inflexions as well as for the simple word given; e.g., metaphor &c. means metaphor, metaphorical, or metaphorically; explain &c. means explain, explains, explained, explaining, or explanation; this system is used also with abbreviations omitted as obvious; thus adv. stands not only for adverb, but also for adverbial and adverbially; (2) abbreviations of nouns, such as ex. (example), prep. (preposition), are often used with the last letter doubled (exx., prepp.) as plurals; it has not been thought necessary to give these plural forms except in one-letter abbreviations (aa., nn.); similar plurals occur for forms that have been omitted as obvious (adjj. for adjectives &c.); (3) abbreviations given in the list with initial capital have always the capital in use; but those given with initial small letter have either form according to circumstances; similarly, though the list is all in Roman type, the abbreviations are sometimes for reasons not affecting their sense printed in italics.

June, 1911
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a, adjective</td>
<td>adjective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aa, adjectives</td>
<td>adjectives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abl, ablativ</td>
<td>ablative &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abs, absolute &amp;c.</td>
<td>absolute &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acc, according</td>
<td>according, accusative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AF, Anglo-French</td>
<td>Anglo-French</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alc, alchemy &amp;c.</td>
<td>alchemy &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>allus, allusive &amp;c.</td>
<td>allusive &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anal, analogy &amp;c.</td>
<td>analogy &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ant, antiquities</td>
<td>antiquities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arch, architecture &amp;c.</td>
<td>architecture &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ass, Assyrian</td>
<td>Assyrian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>assin, assimilate &amp;c.</td>
<td>assimilate &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>assoc, associated &amp;c.</td>
<td>associated &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>astron, astronomy &amp;c.</td>
<td>astronomy &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>astrol, astrology &amp;c.</td>
<td>astrology &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>attrib, attributive &amp;c.</td>
<td>attributive &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>augment, augmentative &amp;c.</td>
<td>augmentative &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b, born</td>
<td>born</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>back-form, back-formation</td>
<td>back-formation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bibl, biblical &amp;c.</td>
<td>biblical &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boh, Bohemian</td>
<td>Bohemian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bret, Breton</td>
<td>Breton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c, century, circiter</td>
<td>century, circiter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cc, centuries</td>
<td>centuries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cl, classical</td>
<td>classical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cogn, cognate</td>
<td>cognate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coll, colloquial &amp;c.</td>
<td>colloquial &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>comb, combination &amp;c.</td>
<td>combination &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>comp, composition, comparative</td>
<td>composition, comparative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compd, compound</td>
<td>compound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compl, complement</td>
<td>complement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>comm, compounds</td>
<td>compounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conj, conjunction, conjunction</td>
<td>conjunction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conn, connect &amp;c.</td>
<td>connect &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>constr, construct &amp;c.</td>
<td>construct &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>contr, contraction &amp;c.</td>
<td>contraction &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cop, copulative</td>
<td>copulative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn, Cornish</td>
<td>Cornish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>correl, correlative &amp;c.</td>
<td>correlative &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d, died</td>
<td>died</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Da, Danish</td>
<td>Danish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dat, dative</td>
<td>dative &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deriv, derivative &amp;c.</td>
<td>derivative &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dial, dialectal</td>
<td>dialectal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diff, different</td>
<td>different, differentiate &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dim, diminutive &amp;c.</td>
<td>diminutive &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dissim, dissimulate &amp;c.</td>
<td>dissimulate &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Du, Dutch</td>
<td>Dutch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dub, dubious</td>
<td>dubious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E, English</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eccl, ecclesiastical &amp;c.</td>
<td>ecclesiastical &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ellipt, elliptical &amp;c.</td>
<td>elliptical &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>erron, erroneously</td>
<td>erroneously</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eth, ethnis &amp;c.</td>
<td>ethnis &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>etym, etymology &amp;c.</td>
<td>etymology &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>euphem, euphemism &amp;c.</td>
<td>euphemism &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex, example</td>
<td>example</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exag, exaggeration &amp;c.</td>
<td>exaggeration &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exc, except</td>
<td>except</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>excl, exclusive &amp;c., exclamation &amp;c.</td>
<td>exclusive &amp;c., exclamation &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>expl, explain &amp;c.</td>
<td>explain &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>expr, expressing &amp;c.</td>
<td>expressing &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F, French</td>
<td>French</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f., from</td>
<td>from</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>facet, facetious &amp;c.</td>
<td>facetious &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fig, figurative &amp;c.</td>
<td>figurative &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>foll., (the) following (word)</td>
<td>following (word)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>found, founding</td>
<td>founding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fr., French</td>
<td>French</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>frequent(ually), frequentative &amp;c.</td>
<td>frequentative &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fris, Frisian</td>
<td>Frisian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G, German</td>
<td>German</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gen, general &amp;c., genitive</td>
<td>general &amp;c., genitive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gk, Greek</td>
<td>Greek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gr, grammar &amp;c.</td>
<td>grammar &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hort, horticulture &amp;c.</td>
<td>horticulture &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i, intransitive</td>
<td>intransitive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>init, imitative &amp;c.</td>
<td>imitative &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ind, indicative, indirect</td>
<td>indicative, indirect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inf, infinitive</td>
<td>infinitive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>infl, influence &amp;c.</td>
<td>influence &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>instr, instrumental (case)</td>
<td>instrumental (case)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>intr, interjection</td>
<td>interjection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>intr, intransitive</td>
<td>intransitive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>joc, jocose &amp;c.</td>
<td>jocose &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L, Latin</td>
<td>Latin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LG, Low German</td>
<td>Low German</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lit, literal, literally</td>
<td>literal, literally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LL, late Latin</td>
<td>late Latin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ME, middle English (1200-1300)</td>
<td>middle English (1200-1300)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>med., medicine &amp;c.</td>
<td>medicine &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>med. L, medieval Latin</td>
<td>medieval Latin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>metaph., metaphor &amp;c.</td>
<td>metaphor &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MHG, middle high German</td>
<td>middle high German</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>min., mineralogy</td>
<td>mineralogy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n, noun</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neg., negative &amp;c.</td>
<td>negative &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n.n., nouns</td>
<td>nouns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nom, nominative</td>
<td>nominative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>num, numeral</td>
<td>numeral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O, old (with languages)</td>
<td>old (with languages)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>obj, object &amp;c.</td>
<td>object &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>obs, obsolete</td>
<td>obsolete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>occ(as), occasional &amp;c.</td>
<td>occasional &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OHG, old high German</td>
<td>old high German</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ON, old Norse</td>
<td>old Norse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ONF, old northern French</td>
<td>old northern French</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>opp, (as) opposed (to)</td>
<td>opposed (to)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>opt, optics &amp;c.</td>
<td>optics &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ord, ordinary</td>
<td>ordinary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orig, origin &amp;c.</td>
<td>origin &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O.T., Old Testament</td>
<td>Old Testament</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>part, present participle</td>
<td>present participle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>partic, participial</td>
<td>participial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>path, pathology &amp;c.</td>
<td>pathology &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phr, phrase</td>
<td>phrase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pl, plural</td>
<td>plural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pol, Polish</td>
<td>Polish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pol, politics &amp;c.</td>
<td>politics &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pop, popular &amp;c.</td>
<td>popular &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p.p., past or passive participle</td>
<td>past or passive participle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pr., Provençal</td>
<td>Provençal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pr., pronounce &amp;c.</td>
<td>pronounce &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prec., (the) preceding (word)</td>
<td>preceding (word)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pred., predicate &amp;c.</td>
<td>predicate &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pref, prefix</td>
<td>prefix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prep, preposition</td>
<td>preposition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pres, present</td>
<td>present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prob, probable &amp;c.</td>
<td>probable &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pron, pronoun &amp;c., pronounce &amp;c.</td>
<td>pronoun &amp;c., pronounce &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prop, proper, properly</td>
<td>properly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pros, prosody &amp;c.</td>
<td>prosody &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prov, Provençal</td>
<td>Provençal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prov., proverb &amp;c., provincial &amp;c.</td>
<td>proverb &amp;c., provincial &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R.-C, Roman-Catholic</td>
<td>Roman-Catholic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ref, reference</td>
<td>reference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refash, refashioned &amp;c.</td>
<td>refashioned &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refl, reflexive &amp;c.</td>
<td>reflexive &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rel, relative</td>
<td>relative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>repr, represent &amp;c.</td>
<td>represent &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rom, Roman, Romance</td>
<td>Roman, Romance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s, singular</td>
<td>singular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sc, Scotch</td>
<td>Scotch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sci, science &amp;c.</td>
<td>science &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sent, sentence</td>
<td>sentence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skr, Sanskrit</td>
<td>Sanskrit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>somet, sometimes</td>
<td>sometimes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>st, stem</td>
<td>stem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subj, subject &amp;c., subjunctive</td>
<td>subject &amp;c., subjunctive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suf, suffix</td>
<td>suffix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sup, superlative</td>
<td>superlative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>surv, surveying</td>
<td>surveying</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sw, Swedish</td>
<td>Swedish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t, transitive</td>
<td>transitive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>term, termination</td>
<td>termination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thr, through</td>
<td>through</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trans, transitive &amp;c.</td>
<td>transitive &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>transf, in transferred sense</td>
<td>transferred sense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>transl, translation &amp;c.</td>
<td>translation &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>translit, transliteration</td>
<td>transliteration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>typ, typography</td>
<td>typography</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ult, ultimately</td>
<td>ultimately</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unexpl, unexplained</td>
<td>unexplained</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S., United States</td>
<td>United States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>usu, usual, usually</td>
<td>usual, usually</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v, verb</td>
<td>verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>var, variant, various</td>
<td>variant, various</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vbl, verbal</td>
<td>verbal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>voc, vocative</td>
<td>vocative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vv, verbs</td>
<td>verbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W, Welsh</td>
<td>Welsh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>w, with</td>
<td>with</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WG, West German</td>
<td>West German</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* sign affixed to all forms not recorded but merely inferred, with the exception of those called Aryan or O'Teunt. (all of which are inferential)
NOTE ON ACCENT, PRONUNCIATION, INFLEXION, AND FOREIGN WORDS

ACCENT

Accent is marked by the turned period (‘), which is normally placed after the accented vowel or diphthong (actor, allow, accent noun, accent verb, exaggeration, exag’gerator); two equal accents in one word are both marked (tit’tle); and the * is used for the secondary as well as for the main accent in long words where the former might be doubtful (cireum’gyrate, a biogeneti’cally).

But the place of the turned period in syllables whose vowel sound is modified by r or re is after the whole combination (port’er, pure’ly), any possible confusion being guarded against by the – or ɔ (merely, but her’e’tical). Similarly it stands after silent consonants (migh’ty, deb’tor, black’guard), consonants that merely modify a vowel sound (cal’mness), or e mute following the accented vowel (blue’bell).

Some miscellaneous examples are added: –f’rest, fore’n’oon, fort’night, fore’n’sic; bar’ring, bar’rack; bal’my, ba’lsam; arra’ign; de’mes’ne; sig’n’ing, sig’nature; high’er; Cadm’e’an; defray*; bye’-law; da’ffadwond’illy; ca’noni’zation.

PRONUNCIATION

When necessary, a bracket is placed immediately after a word, with directions for pronouncing it or some part of it. In these brackets,

(1) Vowel sounds have the value shown by the roman-type letters in: –māde, mēte, māte, mōt; rāck, rēck, rīck, rūck, rōk; ca’v, cow; bah, boil.

(2) Vowel-combinations with r (the r is not trilled before a consonant or mute e) are as follows: –

mār, mēr, mār, mōr, demār, moor; dowry; part, port, port.

(3) Italicized vowels or vowel-combinations have the indistinct sound shown in again, moment, admiral, morose, support, certain, connoisseur, comfort, jealous, murder.

(1) Each consonant or consonant-combination has only one sound; the value of ambiguous or specially used ones is: –

ch as in loch; dh as in dhen (= then); g as in get; j as in jet; ng as in singer; nge as in finger; n-g as in un’gardil (= unguarded); r as in rat (and see vowel-combinations above); s as in sister; th as in thinketh; tsh as in tship (= chip); w as in wit (and see vowel sounds above); y as in yet; zh as in fūzhn (= fusion).

Letters marked – or ɔ in the word itself have the same value as in the brackets, except that ɛ is also used, when there is no danger of confusion, to show that e is not mute or part of a compound sound; so ni’cēty, ca’ffeine.

INFLExION

The rules assumed, exceptions to which are noted in a bracket placed after a word’s grammatical description, are as follows: –


2. Verbs and adjectives drop final mute e before -ing, -ed, -er, -est.

3. Before -ed, -ing, -er, -est, -eth, monosyllabic verbs and adjectives double a final single consonant (except x) if preceded by a single vowel.

4. (a) nouns, (b) adjectives, (c) verbs, in -y preceded by a consonant have (a) plural -ies, (b) comparative -ier, superlative -iest, adverb -ily, noun -iness, (c) 3rd sing. pres. -ies, past and p.p. -ied, agent-noun -ier.

5. Nouns in -s, -x, -z, -ch=tsh, and -sh, and some in -o, form plural by adding -es; others add -s.

6. Monosyllabic adjectives and dissyllables in -y compare in -er, -est; others with more, most.

FOREIGN WORDS

Words usually or often printed in italics as either incompletely naturalized or completely foreign are in sloping type. When either the word itself or any of its sounds is distinctly un-English, the reader is warned by a bracket containing, instead of pronunciation, the letter or letters standing for the language it belongs to. Otherwise, pronunciation is given for sloped words to the same extent as for others, but is often to be taken as merely approximate.
ENGLISH DICTIONARY

A


Abbreviations (1): ab, A.U.C. (urbe condita); able, A.B. (bodied); acting, as A.A.Q.M.G. (assistant quartermaster general); assistant, as A.A.G. (adjutant general), A.Q.M.G. (quartermaster general); adjutant, as A.G. (general); aide, A.D.C. (de-camp); anno, as A.D. (domini), A.H. (hegirae); ante, as a.m. (meridiem); army, as A.S.C. (service corps); Associate, as A.R.A. (Royal Academy); authorized, A.V. (version).

Abbreviations (2): ab init., ab initio; Abp, Archbishop; a/c, account; Adm., Admiral; adv., advertisement; ast., astrol.; Ala., Alabama; Ala., Alabama; B., Bishop of St Alban's; Ariz., Arizona; Ark., Arkansas; arr., arrives.

A1, an. a. (sometimes called indefinite article. Before all consonants except silent h, use a; a history, a historian, though some still write an before h in unaccented syllable, but an hour, before all vowels except ex, u, use an; an idler, but a unit, a syllable; also a one. Placed after many, such, what, or any ady, preceded by how, so, as, too. Used with apparent plurals of number, a dozen men—a dozen of men; also with pl. adj. few, good many, great many). (Unemphasis substitute for) one, some, any; one like (a Daniel); (after all, of many, &c.) the same (all of a size); (distrib.) each (£10 a year, where a is origin. = fall). [Weakening of OE prep. an. ox].


Into: apart, asunder. In: now-a-days, twice a day; w. vb. nouns, passively, a-building, actively, was (a-) fighting, and esp. w. go, set, as he went a begging, they set the bells a ringing. [Weakening of OE prep. an. ox].

a-, pref. f. various sources. (1) OE ar- or a-, away, on, up, out, and so to express intensity, as arise; cf. G er. (2) OE on, on prep.; see prec. (3) OE of prep., as akin. (4) L ad- to, either directly, as aspect, or through F a- as achieve; many words derived in the latter way have been later assimilated to L spelling, as ad-, address, advertisement; as平时, ab, from; directly, as overt, or through F a- as abridge, again somet assimilated to L spelling, as (b)tain. (6) L ex- out, utterly, through AF a- of. OE e-, es-, as amend. (7) Gk a-, an-, not, without; directly, as amorphous, through L, as catalectic, or through L and F, as adamanit; compounded chiefly w. Gk words, but also w. others, as a-moral.

-a, suf. (1) Nn. Gk, L, and Rom. fem. sing., as idea (Gk), arena (L), piazza (It.), ducata (Sp.), esp. Nat. Hist. terms, ancient or latinized mod. (hyena, dalia), geog. names (Africa), and names of women, ancient or latinized mod. (Lydia, Hilda). (2) Gk and L neut. pl. nouns (genera, phenomena), esp. names, often f. mod. L, of classes of animals (mammal). 

aard-vark (ard), n. S-African quadruped between armadillos and ant-eaters. (f. Du. aarde earth+vark pig, cf. OE aearh and L porcus pig)

aard-wolf (ard), n. S-African carnivore between hyenas and civets. [see prec.]

Aaron's beard (ār-), n. Kinds of plant, esp. Great St John's wort. [ref. to Ps. cxxxiii. 2]

Aaron's rod (ār-), n. Kinds of plant, esp. Great Mullein and Golden Rod. [ref. to Num. xxi. 8]

ab-, pref. Away, from, off, apart. [f. L ab, cf. Gk apo, E of, off, G ab-. In L reduced to ab- before p, m, r, changed to au- before t, and to abs- before c; in F often reduced to a-]

aback, adv. Backwards. (Naut.) of square sails pressed against mast by head wind; taken a of ship w. sails in that state; (fig.) surprised. [A2+BACK1]

abacus, n. (pl. -ci pr. -si). Calculating-frame w. balls sliding on wires, used before adoption of the figures and zero. (Arch.) upper member, often square flat slab, of capital, supporting architrave. [L abacus f. Gk abax a-tos tablet]

abandon, v.t. Give up to another's control or mercy; yield oneself completely to a passion or impulse; give up a possession or habit; forsake a person, post. [f. OF abandoner (a to+bandon jurisdiction, mettre à abandon meaning to put a person under any one's, including his own, control)]

abandon1, v.t. Give up to another's control or mercy; yield oneself completely to a passion or impulse; give up a possession or habit; forsake a person, post. [f. OF abandoner (a to+bandon jurisdiction, mettre à abandon meaning to put a person under any one's, including his own, control)]

abandon2 (as F), n. Careless freedom, letting oneself go. [F; see prec.]

abandoned, a. Profligate. [p.p. of abandon1]

abandoner, n. (law). Underwriter to whom salvage of wreck is abandoned. [abandon1 + -ER]

abandonment, n. Giving up or forsaking; being forsaken; self-surrender; careless freedom of manner, impulsiveness. [f. F abandonnement (abandon1 + -MENT)]

abase, v.t. Lower, humiliate, make base. Hence abase's, n. [f. OF abaisser (now abaisser) (a to + baisser to lower f. LL basare f. basus short)
The Lady Abbot

mis; and therefore the conclusion is only
probable. [f. L abductio (prec., -ION)]

abductor, n. Person who abducts another;
also a. muscle that abducts a limb. [ABDC + L MUSCULUM]

abeam (EM), adv. (naut.). On a line at right
angles to the ship’s length; a. of us, opposite
our centre, abreast. [A² + BEAM]

a-becedarian (abisi-), a. & n. Arranged
alphabetically, as the 119th Psalm; elementary,
ignorant. Pupil learning the alphabet (com-
mon in U.S.). [f. med. L abecedarium alphabet
[ABCD + L ALPHABETUM OF AN]}

abed, adv. In bed. [A² + BED]

abele (abel, abel), n. The white poplar.
[f. Du. abeol f. OF abet earlier abel f. LL
abellus dim. of albus white]

aberglaube (G), n. Excessive belief,
supposition. [G]

a berdevine, n. Bird fancier’s name for
the
t.

aberrant, a. Straying from moral
standard;
(in nat. hist.) diverging from normal type.
Hence aberrance, aberrancy, nn. [f. L
aberrant- part. st. of aberrare stray]

aberration, n. A straying from the
path,
lit. and fig.; breaking of rules; moral
slip;
intellectual deficiency; deviation from type.
(Optics) non-convergence of rays to one focus,
whether in the plane of, or parallel to, any
body’s true position to observer. [f. L aberratio;
see prec., -ATION]

abet, v.t. (tt). Countenance or assist
(often or offender; esp. aid and a.). Hence
abatement, abettor, nn. Abetor is the legal
and the commoner general
form. [f. OE abeter (a to + beter BART)]

abax, adv. From. Outside. [L]

abaye (abe, a), n. Stately suspension,
dormant condition liable to revival, (of rights
&c.; mostly in phr. be in or fall into a.). [f. OE
abonce (a to + beer = It. & LL badare gape)

abhor, v.t. (rr). Regard with disgust and
hatred. [f. L abhorrire shudder]

abhorrence, n. Detestation; detested
thing (bitterness is my a.). [foil., -ENCE]

abhor, v.t. (a). Inspiring disgust, hateful,
of conduct, &c.; often with to (person); in-
consistent (from); (archaico) feeling disgust (of),
as, the Greeks were a. of excess. [f. L abhor-
rent- part. st. see ABHOR]

abhorren, n. (hist.). Nickname of those
who signed addresses to Charles II in 1689.
[ABHOR + -ER]

abidance, n. Continuance, dwelling (in),
abiding (by rules, &c.). [ABIDE + -ANCE]

abide, v.t. & i. (past & p.p. abide sometimes
abided). Remain over; continue; dwell;
stand firm; (with by) remain faithful to, act
upon (terms). Wait for; encounter, sustain;
submit to, suffer; (negatively as I cannot, who
can—) put up with (noun or infinitive). [OE
abidan L. A. (1) + bidan BIDE]

abiding, a. Permanent. Hence abid-
ingly, adv. [part. of abide]

abiet-, stem of several chemical terms.
Of resin, or fir. [L abiet- nom. abies fir-tree]

abigail, n. Lady’s-maid. [character in Bea-
umont and Fletcher’s Scrornful Lady, perh. w.
ref. to 1 Sam. xxv. 21-31]

ability, n. Sufficient power, capacity (to
do something); legal competency (to act); financial
capacity to meet a demand; cleverness,
mental faculty, (general in sing., special in pl.).
[f. OF abilet f. L habilitat- st. f. habitus
def.; in F and E it was later corrected into
habileté, habitability, whence the mod. form]

ab initio, adv. From the beginning. [L]
abor'gn'esis, n. Spontaneous generation.
(Allied words a'biogenetic, connected with: the doctrine a'biologically adv., by spont. gen. or according to the doctrine; a'biogenist (2) n., one who believes it; a'biogenous a., so produced; a'biogeny (1) n., a biogenesis. [f. Gk abios f. A- (7)+bios life +GENESIS]

a'bject, a. & n. Brought low; miserable, craven, degraded, despicable. [Bibl. and ar-ch. another form of the intransitive condition. Hence a'bjectly (2) adv a'jectness n. [f. L ab'jectus p.p. of AB(jecer= jacte throw)]

a'brasion, n. Abasement, low estate. [f. L a'bracionem (a'bract-), -ION]

a'brupt, a. & n. Action, or form of re-nunciation on oath, in all senses of ABRUPE (in hist. esp. of the Stuart claim). [f. L abruratio (a'bruch-), -ATION]

a'brupt, adj. (acute), abrupt. [f. L abruptus abrupt, -en).]

a'blica'tive, a. & n. The case in Latin nouns that expresses source, agent, cause, instrument, of action = from or by with the noun (usu. noun; adj. with cause, sense, &c.). A. absolute, a construction of noun and participle in L Gram, giving time or circumstances. [F a'blicatif f. L abruptus of (a'bract- see prec.)]

a'blicat'er, n. Systematic vowel change in derivation, as in sing, song, sung. [G]

a'blaze, adv. & pred. a. On fire; glittering; excited. [A2+BLaZe]

a'ble, a. Talented, clever; competent, having the means or power (to), esp. w. parts of be to supply the deficiencies of can; legally qualified; a.-bodied seaman (abbr. A.B.), of specified class. Hence a'ble adv. f. a. fit; ready; serviceable, (a. habit), f. L habilis handy (habere to hold) -able, suf. F -able f. L -a of first conjug.+ -bili- see -BLE. In F extended to vbs of all conjug. In E now appended even to native vbs as bearable, nouns as admissible, and phrase vbs as get-at-able; prob. f. confusion w. the unrelated adj. able. (Meaning) able to (com-}
abonder, habonder, f. L abundare, w. unda wave); the h- common in older F and E is due to confusion w. habere have
about, adv. & prep. All round from outside, as compass it a.; He is a. my path, beat a. the bush; all round from a centre, as look or lay a.; you; somewhere round, as lie a., hang a. (the door), the fields a. Oxford, people or objects a. us; I went past a penny a. me; here and there (in, or abs.), as smallpox is a., move or order a., he put the tale a., I was much put a. (distorted), dotted a. the fields, man a. town; near in number, scale, degree, &c. as a. half, fifty, right, tired, midnight, my size (somet. much a.); facing round, as right-a. turn, the wrong way a., put the ship a. round a pond, a. a pond, a. and a pond, a. over verse a.; occupied with, as a. my father's business, send a. his business, what are you a.? go a. to do, am a. to do (so all fut. participles); in connexion with, as quarrels a. trade, something wrong a. it; circuitously, as he went a long way a., I brought it a., it came a. [OE on-butan f. on-butan without the by-locutive of ut utan out]; orig. meaning is therefore on the outside of (f)
about, v.t. Change the course of (ship) to the other tack. [f. ABOUT adv.]
about-sledge, n. Largest hammer used by smiths.
above (âuv), adv. & prep. [Adv.] at a higher point (w. spec. meanings acc. to context); over, head, buth as w. stream, upstairs in house a.; on the upper side: earlier in a book or article (as was remarked a.; the a.-cited passages; the a.); in addition (over and a.); at least a. a hundred. (Prep.) over, on the top of, higher than a. par, can't get a. C.-in music, use stream from, projecting from head a. water; higher than a. grade, a. above, further north than, earlier in his. than (not traced to third century), out of reach of (a. criticism, measure, my understanding), too great or good for (a. meanness, one's station), more important than (a. all), of higher rank than. Above is also treated as a noun in from above, [f. A. + OE bufan (be by-isan locate of of fc. G.) S (up)]
above-board, adv. & pred. a. Undisguisedly; fair, open. [metaph. f. cards]
âbracâda-brâ, n. Spell, magic formula; gibberish. Cabbalistic word supposed when written trianally, and worn, to cure aques &c. [L, etym. dub.]
ab'ovo, adv. (Relating tediously) from the very beginning. [L; Hor. A. P. 147]
abra'de, v.t. Scrape off, injure, (skin &c.) by violent rubbing. [f. L abrasarcrape]
abra'chial, abra'chiate, (âki), a. Without gills. [â- (â) + Gk atracheia gills + âl and -âteâ]
ab'raction (âzhn), n. Scraping off (of skin &c.); the wound, d place that results. [f. L abrasiabraio.
abra'est, adv. On a level and the same way; keeping up, not behind, (of or with progress, thought, &c.); as prep. a. the times.
[a â2 + breastâ]
abridge, v.t. Shorten (interview &c.); condense, epitomize (book &c.); curtail; limit (of liberty; of limbs &c. only now w. playful archaisms) deprive (person of). [f. OF abregier, abreger, f. L abbreviare ABBREVIATE]
abridgment, -ement, n. Shortening of time or labour), curtailment (of rights); epitome, abstract. [f. OF abregement f. abreger (prec., MEf]
abroach (âoth), adv. & pred. a. Pierced, so as to let the liquor run (of casks). [â2 + broad]
abroad (âwâd), adv. Broadly, widely, in different directions; in motion (there is a rumour a.); out of doors, in or to foreign lands; in error (all a.). Also treated as a noun in from a. [â2 + broad a.; cf. along, at large]
abrupt, a. Sudden, hasty, disconnected; steep, precipitous; (Bot.) truncated; suddenly dropping out (of geol. strata). Hence abrump'-ly2 adv., abruptness n. [f. L abruptus p.p. of abrupto break, break unloosely]
abrub'tion, n. Breaking away of part from a mass. [f. L abrubtio (ABRupt, -IRON)]
abs-, pref. From, away, off. See ab-
abscess (âses), n. Collection of pus formed in a cavity of the body. [f. L abscesus a going away f. absicedere cess. go]
abscessed (âsed), a. Portion of skin indurated between fixed point within it and ordinate drawn to it from given point without it. [L abscessa (linea) p.p. of absicedere sciss. cut]
abscl'sion (âsl), n. (surg.). Cutting off, violent separation. [f. L abscessio (see prec., -IRON)]
abscond, v.i. Go away secretly, fly from presence. Hence abscondence, abscond'-er, 1, n. [f. L abscondere stow, dare put; orig. transitive in E also, then refl., then intr.]
absence, a. Being away from a place; time of being away; non-existence or want of; abstraction of thought (esp. in phr. a. of mind) mental. [f. L absencia (absent-) a]
absent, a. Not present; not existing. Abstracted in mind. whence ab'ently2 adv., absent-minded a., absent-mindedly2 adv., absent-mindedness a., absentmindedness, absentmindedness, absen- me, n. [f. L absentem nomi. -ens part. of abesse be]
absidal. See Apsidal.
absinth, n. Wormwood, the plant or its essence; a liqueur made (orig. at least) from wine and worm-wood. [f. L. Gk aspithinion]
absolute (âot, ârt), a. Complete, pure (as a. alcohol), mere; unrestricted, independent; ruling arbitrarily; out of grammatical relation (abolute a.); real, not merely relative or comparative; unqualified, unconditional; self-existent a. complete a. without other things (the a. as noun).
Hence a'boluteness n. [f. mid. F absolut (now absolute) f. L absolutus p.p. see ABSOLUE]
absolutely, adv. Independently, in and by itself; arbitrarily, without external control; without qualification; without the usual accompaniments (as a transitive vb used a., without its obl.); unconditionally: positively, though you would not believe it; conclusively, completely, quite; at all (w. negatives). [f. prec. + âLY2]
absolution, n. Formal setting free from guilt, sentence, or obligation; ecclesiastical declaration of forgiveness of sins; remission of penance; forgiveness. [F. L absolutionem (absolute, -IRON)]
a’sbolitism, n. (Theol.) doctrine that God acts absolutely in the affair of salvation. (Polit.) principle of absolute government. [abs-olute + -tm (2)]

absolve (s-, z-), v.t. Set, pronounce, free (from blame &c., of sin, from obligation &c., or abs.); acquit, pronounce not guilty. [F L absoudre]

absolvent, a. Discardant, alien (from), unreasonable. [F abs-+ solvant- part. st. of L sonare sound on anal. of dissonant, consonant, and L absoneus]

absorb, v.t. Swallow up, incorporate (be absorbed by, lose one’s identity in); engross the attention of; suck in (liquids); take in (light, heat &c.) by chemical or molecular action. [F L absorbere &c.]

absorbable, a. Easily sucked in. Hence in- absorbability n. [prec. + -able]

absorbed, a. Intensely engaged or interested. Hence absorbingly adv. [p.p. of absorb]

absorbent, a. & n. Having a tendency to suck in (abs., or of); a substance of this kind; one of the vessels in plants and animals (e.g. the root tips) that absorb nutriment. [F L absorbeta &c.]

absorbing, a. Engrossing, intensely interesting. Hence absorbingly adv. [part. of absorb]

absorption, n. Disappearance through incorporation in something else; natural or medical removal of tissues; mental engrossment; sucking in of fluid, light &c., or nutriment. [F L absorptionem]

absorptive, a. Having a tendency to suck in. Hence absorptive n. [F L absorptem]

absquatulate (kwotl), v.i. Make off, decamp. [American made jocular vb w l pref. and suf.]

abstain, vi. Keep oneself away, refrain, [from]. Refrain from alcohol, whence abstainer n.

abstaining 2 a. [F abstener f. L abstiner (= tenere hold)]

abstemious, a. Sparing, not self-indulgent, esp. in food and drink. Used of persons, habits, meals. Hence abstemiously adv. abstemiousness n. [F L abstemius &c.]

abstention, n. Keeping off (abs., or of) any pleasures; esp., not using one’s votes. [F abstain, -ion]

abstergent, a. & n. Cleansing; a cleansing substance. [F L abstergent- part. st. of abstergere terse- wipe]

abstersion, n. Cleansing, purgation. [F, see abs.]

abstherive, a. Cleansing. [as prec. -ive]

abstinence, n. Refraining (from any pleasure, or abs. in sense of continence, fasting, or, usu. total a., going without alcohol). Sometime = foll. [F, f. L abstinencia (ABST- inence, -ence)]

abstinence, n. Habit of refraining from pleasures, esp. food. [F L abstinencia see prec. & -ency]

abstinent, a. Practising abstinence. Hence abstently adv. [F, f. L abstant- (AB- STAIN, -ENT)]

abstract 1, a. Separated from matter, practice, or particular examples, not concrete; ideal or practical; abstruse (with the, as noun) the ideal or theoretical way of regarding things (in the a.). Hence abstractly adv. abstractness n. [F L abstractus p.p. of abs-tractere draw]

abstract 2, n. Essence, summary; abstraction or abstract term. [see prec.]

abstractly adv. v.t. Deduct, remove, (an obj. much &c. is somet. omitted); (euphemism) steal; dischargeene attention &c. somet. omitted) from; consider apart from; concrete; summarize. [F abstract]

abstracted, a. Withdrawn in thought, not attending. Hence abstractedly adv. abstractness n. [-1]

abstractedly, adv. In the abstract, ideally; separately (from—esp. after consider); in an absent-minded way. [-ly 2]

abstraction, n. Taking away, withdrawal; (euphemism) stealing. Process of stripping an idea of its concrete accompaniments; the idea so stripped, something visionary, whence abstraction-monger n. [F l abstraction]

abstractor, a. Absorber &c. (ABSTRACT]

abstruse, a. Hard to understand, profound. Hence abstractedly adv. abstractness n. [F L abs(utus, p.p. of trudere push)]

absurd, a. Incongruous, unreasonable; ridiculous, silly. Hence absurdly adv. [F F absurde f. L absurdus (ab- utterly+surdus deaf, dull)]

absurdity, n. Folly, unreasonable; an absurd statement or act. [F absurdeité f. L absurditatem (ab- surd, -ity)]

abundance, n. Quantity more than sufficient, plenty; overflowing emotion (a. of the heart); many people (there are 3. who): affluence, wealth. [OF ab, hab, see ABOUND, f. L abundare (as said, -A)]]

abundant, a. More than sufficient, plentiful; rich (in). Hence abundantly adv. [OF ab, hab, see ABOUND, f. Labundant- part. st. (ABOUND, -ANT)]

ab urbe condita, adv. (abbr. A. U. C.). Counting from the foundation of Rome. [L]

abuse 1 (uz), v.t. Misuse, make bad use of; deceive (archaic), but still used esp. in pass.); maltreat (archaic); revile. [F F abuser f. L absusare f. absus-p.p. st. of uti use]

abuse 2 (us), n. Misuse, perversion of; an established unjust or corrupt practice. Revile, whence abusive a., abusively adv., abusiveness n. [F f abus f. Labusus n. f. abs-see prec.]

abusive, a. Having a common boundary with, border, (upon); or somet. without prep. as trans, vb; of estates or countries); end on or against, lean on, (of parts of a building). [mixed meanings f. OF abouter place end to end (a to + but end), and OF abuter touch with one end (a to + but end)]

abutment, n. A lateral support: esp. in architecture an arch or bridge rests; point of junction between such support and thing supported. [ABUT + MENT]

abutter, n. (In law) owner of the adjoining property. [ABUT + -ER]

aby, abye, v.t. (archaic; past and p.p. abought). Redeem, pay the penalty of, (an offence; usu. w. dearly, sore, [earlier abugyn, abogyn, I. a] away+buy)

abyss, n. Earlier form, still used in
poetical style, of abyss. [OF abisme f. LL *abyssinus superl. of abyssus abyssus]
aby-sm'al, a. Bottomless, bottomless, esp., as a noun, ignoramus. Hence a-by-sm'al-ly, adv. [ABYSM + -LY]
abyss, n. The primal chasms, bowels of the earth, lower world; a bottomless chasm, deep gorge: depth (a. of light). [Earlier abime, Abyss, f. See A B Y S M, later corrected after L abyssus f. Gk abyssos, used bottomless, bottomless, bottomless.] More than 300 fathoms below sea surface (water, zone, mud). [f. LL abyssalis f. abyssus; see ABYSS AND -AL]
ac-, pref. to words in e-, k-, qu-. Properly the L assimilated form of ad- to, in addition. In passing through OF it became a-; this being rectified later, ac- was mistakenly written also for a- representing other prefixed (see a-), e.g., OF a-(on) in acknowledgement.
-ac, suf., forming adjl., which are often also (if not only) used as nouns. From Gk -akos, the modification of adjl. suffixes appended to nouns in -ia, -ios, -ion, and imitated in L. E words in -akos may be f. Gk (-akos), L (-aeus), or F (-aque).
acacia (shab). n. Genus of trees, of Mimosa tribe, yielding gum arabe; the Locust-tree or False Acacia, grown in England for ornament; gum arabe. [L, Gk akakia; perh. f. akê point (in ref. to its thorns?)
académie, n. (Prop.) = Academus (see ACADEMY); (used by mistake in poetic style for the Gk Academy, a college, university. [L, Gk Akadémie or Ancient Greek Ἀκαδημία, a meeting place of philosophers in ancient Greece, founded by Plato, under reg. of Aristotle, and named after Akademos, a local hidaway the architect of the buildings. Hence academy, a. & n. Belonging to or agreeing with the philosophy school of Plato (ACADEMY), (w. ref. to some of his successors’ views) sceptical; an ancient Platonist. Scholarly, and (by implication) abstract, unpractical, cold, merely logical; as sing. noun member of a university; one too much enslaved to the principles (in painting &c.) of an academy; (as pl. noun) merely theoretical arguments, university robes. Of an academician or academy (a. rank). [f. med. L academicus see ACADEMY]
académical, a. Belonging to a college or university; (as pl. noun) college costume college dress; (used in sense of) academic. [Académie, n. The gardens near Athens in which Plato taught; Plato’s followers or philosophical system; a place of study, including universities, but gen. used pretentiously or deprecatingly of something between a school and a university; a place of training in a special art (Royal Military Academy); a society for cultivating literature, art, &c., of which members are ordinary esp. the Royal Academy, of painting &c.; the R.A. annual exhibition. [f. F académie f. L, Gk akadēmēia (Akadēmōn the man or demigod f. whom Plato’s garden was named)]
Aca’dian, a. & n. Nova-Scotian. [f. F Acadie Nova Scotia + -AN]
acz, compl. suf. = -acz + -AL. Adj. in -acz being often a syllabic noun suffix, also, -al was appended to distinguish the adj. (demonic, -acal), and even when there was no noun (helical). In adj. -acz often differs f. -ac in suggesting looser connexion w. the orig. noun; e.g., cardiac arteries (of the heart), cardiac heart (having influence on the h.).
acal, n. (prefix) = a- + kal- or akal-. stem of several bot. terms. Without calyx. [a.- (7) + kalux -akos flower-cup]
acanthus, n. A genus of plants, esp. Bear’s Breech or Brank-Ursine; a conventional representation of its leaf used in Gk architecture. Hence A C A N T H I C, adjl. [f. Gk akantos (akantos) thorn f. aker point]
acapsular, a. Not having capsule. [a.- (7) + L capsula capsule + -AR]
acarian, n. (physiol.) Without a heart. [f. Gk akardios f. a.- (7) + kardia heart + AC]
acarpe’llous, a. Without carpels. [-A.-, CARPEL.-OUS]
acarpous, a. (bot.) Not producing fruit. [-A.- + Gk karpos fruit + -OUS]
acatalactic, a. & n. (A verse) not docked of a syllable, complete. [f. LL acatalactus f. Gk akatalēktos, see a.- (7), CATALACTIC]
acatalsepsy, n. Incomprehensibility (philos. term), the quality in the object answering to the homonym in the subject. So ACATALEPTIC, adjl. [f. med. L F akatalēpsia a.- (7) + kata thoroughly + lépitis grasping (lab.-st. of lambō) take)
acaulous, a. (also -escent, -ine, -ose) (bot.). Apparently stemless, having very short stem. [-A.- + L cadium stem + -OUS]
accede (-kss), v.i. Enter upon (an office); join (a party); assent to (opinion or policy). Abs., or w. to if the office &c. is stated, in all senses. [f. L ACceedere cess- come]
accélerando (-kss), a. Gradually increasing speed. [It., accedere to, to come]
accelerate (-kss), v.t. & i. Make quicker; cause to happen earlier; become swifter (of a motion or process). [f. obs. adj. accelerate f. L ACcelerare f. celeri swift) & see -ATE 3; 2]
accelerating, a. Causing progressively quicker motion (a. force). [INC 2]
acceleration (-kss) n. Making quicker; being made quicker. (Physics) rate of increase of velocity per time unit, as with falling bodies. (astron.) a. of stars, time gained daily by them over sun; a. of planets, increased velocity from aphelion to perihelion: a. of moon, increase in speed of mean motion: a. of tides, amount of local error by trigonometric pitch (ancient Gk and L, Swiss and Norw.), or by stress (most mod. langg., but perh. not F). Three marks called acute (‘), grave (‘), and circumflex (‘ or ‘) accents (systematically employed only in Gk, and to a lesser degree in F), used for various purposes, e.g. to indicate syllabic pitch (Gk), quality of vowel sound (L, F), metrical stress, syllabic stress (dictionaries &c.), the fact of a letter’s not being silent, or conventional distinction between homonyms (F). Individual, local, or national mode of pronuncia
accommodate, v.t. Adapt (thing or person to another); prove such adaptation in, harmonize, (somet. w. implication of sophistry); reconcile, settle differences between; compose

accept, v.t. Consent to receive (gift), answer affirmatively (offer, invitation, suitor); regard with favour (esp. unfair favour, as a. the person of, a. persons); receive as adequate (a. service of writ), allow the truth of, believe; undertake (office); take responsibility for, assume (bill of exchange). Of may be added (exc. w. service of writ, bill) with a slight suggestion of formality or condescension. Hence acceptor, n. [f. L acceptor (accept, receive, take).] acceptor, n. One who accepts a bill (presumed to accepter in this sense). [AF acceptor f. L acceptor (accept, receive, take).]

access (also -és, see etym.), n. Approach; addition; right or means of approaching (to); being approached (easy of a.); advance (a. and recession); passage, channel, doorway; admission, growth, (usu. now accession); attack or outburst of (illness, anger, emotion). The doubtful accent is due to double derivation. 1. (abs., as in ens.) f. accedere (see etym.). 2. (other senses, pron. -aska's) direct f. L accessus. The two pronunciations, however, have now ceased to be significant]

accessory (also akses'-s), a. & n. (see also accessory). Additional, subordinately contributive (of things), adventitious; a thing that character, esp. in pl. the accessories. [f. L accessores, adj. (accessory, accessory).]

accidence, n. The part of grammar, or a book, dealing with inflexions (i.e. the accidents or non-essentials of words); the elements of any subject. [corruption of accidents = f. pl. n. accidents transl. of L neut. pl. accidentia the things that befell (a word), see accident; or perh. direct f. accidentia treated as fem. sing. no.]

accent, n. A particular sense given to a word or phrase; its generally recognized meaning. [f. L LL acceptationem (accept, acceptation).]

corrected, a. Generally recognized or believed in (Free & A. M. Masons, see Frelmason). Hence acceptably adv. -[ED]-

acceptor, n. One who accepts a bill (presumed to accepter in this sense). [AF acceptor f. L acceptor (accept, receive, take).]

access (also -és, see etym.), n. Approach; addition; right or means of approaching (to); being approached (easy of a.); advance (a. and recession); passage, channel, doorway; admission, growth, (usu. now accession); attack or outburst of (illness, anger, emotion). The doubtful accent is due to double derivation. 1. (abs., as in ens.) f. accedere (see etym.). 2. (other senses, pron. -aska's) direct f. L accessus. The two pronunciations, however, have now ceased to be significant]

accessory (also akses'-s), a. & n. (see also accessory). Additional, subordinately contributive (of things), adventitious; a thing that character, esp. in pl. the accessories. [f. L accessores, adj. (accessory, accessory).]

accidence, n. The part of grammar, or a book, dealing with inflexions (i.e. the accidents or non-essentials of words); the elements of any subject. [corruption of accidents = f. pl. n. accidents transl. of L neut. pl. accidentia the things that befell (a word), see accident; or perh. direct f. accidentia treated as fem. sing. no.]

accident, a. & n. Happening by chance, undesignedly, or unexpectedly; occasional; not essential to a conception (so also an a. as a.); subsidiary. (Mus.) a. sharps, flats, naturals, and a. as noun, signs attached to single notes, not in signature, (Optics) a. flaws, those presented by subjective sensation, not external. (In painting) a. lights and accidentals as n., effects of other than ordinary day light. [f. now -el, prob. f. LL accidentalis f. accidents see prec.]

accidentally, adv. By chance, unintentionally. -[LY]-

accidental (aks'-pal), a. Hawklike; rapacious; keen sighted. [f. L accipitr- nom. -ter hawks+-al]

acclaim, v.t. Applaud loudly or enthusiastically; (w. obj. and compl.) hail as (king, winner, savour; acclaimed him king). [f. L aclamarem (shout), spelling assimilated to CLAIM]

acclaim, n. Shout of applause. [f. prec.]

acclamation, n. Loud and eager assent to a novel, voted, carried, by a. shouting in a person's honour (usu. pl.). [f. L aclamatio (prec., -ATION)]

acclimation, n. = aclimationization (see foll.), or distinguished from it as a natural process, not imposed on animals by man. [syncopated for aclimation (acclimate I. F acclimater ACCLIMATEZ)]

acclimationize (also acclimatize), v.t. & i. Habituate (animals, plants, oneself) to new climate; (rarely) become so habituated. Hence acclimatization (also aclimationization) n. [f. F aclimater (a to + climat CLIMATE) + -IZE]


accola (séd or-ahd), n. Sign at bestowal of knighthood, whether embrace, kiss, or stroke on shoulder with flat of sword. (Mus.) vertical line or brace coupling staves. [f. F it. accolata n. p.p. st. of accolare (AC + L collum neck)]

accommodate, v.t. Adapt (thing or person to another); prove such adaptation in, harmonize, (somet. w. implication of sophistry); reconcile, settle differences between; compose
accoutrement, n. portable musical instrument made of bellows, keys, and metal reeds. hence accordon[5]. n. [lit. and ll accuscocare attune see accord1; termination imitated f. clarion] make up to and address, open conversation with. [f. f. accoster f. ll accostare (costare f. costa rib) accost2, n. greeting, opening remark. [f. prec.] accouchement (oshmông, or as f.), n. lying in, delivery in child-bed. [f. accoucheur (osheer), n. fem. -euse pr. -erz.] midwife, midwife. [f. accoucheur (osheer), n. fem. -euse pr. -erz.] account, n. 1. x. consider, regard as, (followed by obj. & complement or infin.; a. him a hero, wise, to be guilty). be accounted of, be esteemed (alw. w. little, much, &c.). account for: give reckoning of (money held in trust); answer for (conduct, performance of duty); explain the cause of; serve as explanation of; be responsible for the death of. [f. of accouter f. ll accouterre for *accomputare l. = compute]; the form account is due to 14th-c. correction in f. passing into e., the oldest e. being acconte (see ac-). account2, n. 1. counting, calculation, in phr. cast accounts (reckon up), money of a. (collections, &c., of coins, or of sums, as guinea). reckoning of debt and credit, in money or service. statement of money received and expended, with balance; open or close an a. with, render or send in, pay or settle, an a. a. current (whence a/c = account), one kept going, occasional entries; joint a., in which two persons not otherwise partners count as one; keep aa., enter all expenditure for comparison w. income; balance or square aa., while some one receive or pay the balance due; cash, profit- and-loss, &c., a. headings of subdivision in ledger; sale for the a., on the stock exch., not for cash, but payable at next periodic settlement; a in a. with, b, having credit relations with; for a. of., to be sold for (person); on a., as interim payment; on one's a., for his service; on one's own a., for and at one's own purposes and risk, whoever generally on a. of., because of, and on no a., by no means, certainly not. a favourable result of the reckoning, profit; find one's a. in, profit by, turn to a., make useful. statement of administration as required by creditor; ask, demand, yield, render, an a., call or bring to a., extended from money to conduct generally, so, a. of the game; due one a., dead; give a. of, find cause of, explain, (in sport) give a good a. of, dispose of (opponents, game) successfully. 3. estimation. person or thing of, or held in, some or no a.; make little a. of, take into, leave out of, a. take a. of; lay one's a. with, include in one's calculations, expect. 4. notification, report, description of. for a., &c., &c., &c. of. [f. of acont (a to+ cont f. ll comptum for comptum f. l. compter compute)] accountable, a. bound to give account, responsible, (for things, to persons, or abs.); explicable, (somet., followed by for). hence accountability, accountableness, nn. [f. account+able] accountant, n. [law] one liable to render account: defendant in an action of account. professional keeper and inspector of accounts: a.-general, chief a. in public offices; whence accountantship n. [f. 15th c.] part of accounts f. account accounter (-stor), v.t. t-tongue, tongue attire, equip, cloth, clothes, &c. specially used in p.p. [f. med. f. accoustare (now accountre) etym. dub., perh. ac- + costre vestry-keeper and so robber which is perh. ll custor f. custos guardian]
accoutrement (ə-trem'ən), n. (usu. in pl.). Equipment, trappings. (Mil.) soldier's outfit other than arms and garments, e.g. belt, straps, valise. [MF accouterment (prec., -MENT)]

accrédit, v.t. Gain belief or influence for (adviser, advice); send out (ambassador, &c.) with credentials to person, to or at a court; a. thing (saying, policy) to person, or a. him with it, put it down to him. [F L accréder (f. crucér)]

accrédi'ted, a. Offically recognized (persons); generally accepted, orthodox, (beliefs). [p.p. of prec.]

accrete 1, v.t. & i. Grow together or into one; form round or on to, as round a nucleus; attract (such additions). [F L accréter (p.p. st. of accréte)]

accrete 2 (bot.). Grown into one with something else. [F L accretus (p.p. see prec.)]

accretion, n. Growth by organic enlargement; the growing of separate things (as particles) into one; the whole resulting from this; adhesion of extraneous matter to anything; the matter so added; (Law) accession, also increase of legacy &c. by share of failing co-legatee (accrue). [L accrescere (-crescere), -crecan] (suff. cre, grow)

accrued, a. (Of growsocket a. the (Law) the Involving Headless Lying [f. Example]

Collection (dipl. &c. or acting, to or to; commoner in pass., [earlier acustom (see AC) F. Of acostumier (now accoutumier) (a to, custom)]

accred'moned, a. In vb. senses; also, usual. [p.p. of prec. in obs. sense make usual] (L) a. The one on dice; amb's ace, throw of two ones, dence ace, of two and one (formerly two ones); the one on dominers, cards; one point at right; specials &c.; the smallest possible amount, hair's-breadth; W. at end of ace, ace-point, first or starting point on backgammon table. [F as L as unity]

-acea, L suf. freely used to form names (neut. pl. agreeing with animalia) for orders of animals; the names are L and pl. the sing. being supplied by E adj. in -acean used as noun; so the crustacean, a crustacean. [F L -aceus (acetic) + -ace (formative of acetic acid) + -ace (from acephalos)]

-aceae, L suf. freely used to form names (fem. pl. agreeing with plantae) for orders of plants. [F -aceus see prec.]

-acean, a. & n. suf. As adj., -acean; as n., see -acea. [F L -aceae see -ACEA + -AN]

Ace'idama (-ak'ə-mə), n. Field of bloodshed, scene of slaughter. [Acts i. 19]

-acious, a. Freely used to form adj. to the Nat.-Hist. nouns in -acea, -aceae, as crustaceous, rosaceous. [F L -aceae see -ACEA + -OUS]

Aceph'al-, stem of several bot., zool., &c. terms. Headless. [L LL f. Gk akephalos f. a-khes- (head) + -phalē head]

Aceph'alous, a. Headless; recognizing no chief; (Zool.) having no part of body specially organized and formed, e.g. a ringworm with head absorbed or cut off; (in prosody, verse) wanting the regular first syllable. [as prec. + -OUS]

acerbate, v.t. Sometimes used for EXACERBATE.

acerbity, n. Astringent sourness, harsh (L astringere, -erete) taste; bitterness of speech, manner, or temper. [F. A. serbité f. L acerbitate (acere sour, (-id) + -bere bear)]

acerbate, v.t. Growing in compact clusters (of spines. &c.). [F L acerare (acerus a heap), -ATE 2]

acerbic, a. Turning sour, rather sour, lit. and fig. [F L acersètive incentive of acère be sour (ac- sharp), -ENT]

acet-, stem of many chon. terms. Vinegar. [L aceta, acetic acid be sour]

Acet'ābulum, n. (pl. -a). (Rom. antiqu.) cup to hold vinegar. (Zool.) cup-shaped sucker of cuttle-fish, &c.; socket of thighbone, or of joints in insects. [F L acetum vinegar + -abulum dim. of -abrum receptacle]

acér'tius, a. (Of plants) used in salads. [F L acertaria salad plants, neut. pl. of acertarius (as argentic, see -ARIC + -OUS)]

acetated, a. Treated with acetic acid. [p.p. of acetate V. (ACETIC + -ATE) 3 not otherwise used]
acknowledgment, -ement, n. Act of acknowledging; thing given or done in return for a service, message, &c. [prec. + -MENT]
aclinic, a. A line, magnetic equator, on which magnetic needle has no dip. [f. Gk aklinēs (a- not + klino bend) + -ic]
achment, n. Highest point, point of perfection. [Gk = point]
aclone, n. Pimple; disease marked by pimples. [verb, corrupt. of acne]
acock, adv. (Of the hat) in cocked fashion; defiantly. [A prep. +cock v.]
acylate, n. Inferior officer in the church; attendant, assistant; novice. [f. Gk akolouthos follower]
actini, n. Monk’s-head or wolf’s-bane, a poisonous plant; extract from this. Hence actinital a., actinitine n. [f. F aconit f. Gk akoniton (etym. dnb.)
acre, n. Fruit of the oak; a- shell, multivalve cirriped, allied to barnacles. [OE excess. perh. w. orig. meaning ‘fruit of the open country’ (OE exccr); contus, w. corn]
actyledon, n. Plant with no distinct seed. Hence actyledous a. [f. mod. L actyledon f. Gk a- not + kotyledon cup-shaped hollow (kotyled cup)
acouchy (-oshi), n. Small rodent allied to guinea-pig. [f. Facouchi, perh. native name in Guiana]
acquet, v.t. Make (person, oneself) aware of (with facts, that, how, &c.); make oneself familiar (with circumstances &c.) (pass.) have personal knowledge of (with person or thing). [f. F acquiter f. LL accipitere f. LL accipere p.p. st. of COGNOSCERE come to know]
acquaintance, n. Knowledge of (with) person &c, more than mere recognition and less than intimacy; person(s) with whom one is acquainted (pl. new usu. -ances in this sense). Hence acquaintance vt. n. [f. O.F acquointer f. LL accipiter.
acQuest, n. Thing acquired; (Law) property gained otherwise than by inheritance. f. Of aqueisct f. LL acquesitum f. L acquesitum (see aquesct)
acquiesce (-esce), v.i. Agree tacitly; a. in, accept (arrangements, conclusions). So acquiescence n., acquiescent a. [f. MF aquiescier f. L aquiescere rest]
acquire, v.t. Gain by oneself and for oneself; (of qualities &c.) win (person a good name &c.); come into possession of; an acquired taste (not natural). [f. Of acquere f. L acquere quire = quaerere seek]
acquisition, n. Act of acquiring; thing acquired. So acquisitive, acquisitive-nce n. [f. L acquisitio (as prec. see -ion)
acquit, v.t. (-tt). Pay (a debt); declare (person) not guilty (of offence); discharge oneself of (duty, responsibility); a. oneself (perform one’s part) well, ill, &c. [f. Of aquiter f. LL acquitare = quietare settle f. quies -etis rest]
acquittal, n. Discharge from debt; deliverance from a charge by verdict &c; performance of duty. [prec. + Al (2)]
acquittance, n. Payment of debt; release from debt; receipt in full. [f. O.F. aquittance (aqurter acquit, see -ANCE)
acre (âker), n. Measure of land, 4,840 sq. yds; piece of tilled or enclosed land, field (only
ADDUCT

acumen, n. Keen discernment, penetration. [L acumen -inis sharp (acuare sharpen)]

adicamente 1 (-at), a. (nat. hist.). Tapering to a point. [f. L acuminare (prec.), see -ATE]

adicamente 2, v.t. Sharpen, point; give poignancy to. Hence acuminaTion, n. [as prec., see -ATE]

adicamento, n. Shar, pointed; (of angles) less than a right angle; (of diseases) coming sharply to a crisis, opp. TOCHRONIC; (of sensations, senses, intellect) keen; (of sounds) high, shrill; (of letters) bearing the acute Accent. Hence acuteLY adv., acutenESS n. [L acuere -at-sharpen]

adicamento in comb. Sharp, as -olate; sharpleaved, -jobate sharp-lobed. [L comb. form of acutus ACUTE]

-acy, suf. forming nouns of state or quality from or modelled on L -acia or -atia or Gk -ateia. (1) n. of quality f. L -acia f. adj. in -acic: fall- deceive fall-acci deceitful fall-acci a fallacy. (2) n. of state or quality f. L -atia f. nouns at- (nom. -as, -a being part of stem or connecting link): med. L primat- primatia a primacy; and by analogy supremacy. (3) n. of state f. med. L -atia f. nouns in -atus: ad- vocat- us, advocatia an advocacy; and by analogy curacy. This formation was extended to adj. f. L -atus to form accuracy, obstinacy, from accurate, obstinate but ++ nouns in this sense in L words in -atio appear in E with -acy where E has no corresponding adj. in -ate as: as a conspiracy; similarly, E -acy for L -atus (n. of 4th decl.), as magnat-us, magnata, gives rise to episcopacy as if f. E episcopate; and lunacy is formed to match lunatic on anal. of diplomacy. (4) n. of state, through L, f. Gk -ateia f. n. in -etes or vb in -ateiin: petratois pernicious piracy.

ad -, pref. (1) f. L ad to, with sense of motion or direction to, change into, addition, adherence, increase, or more intensification. Before c f g l n p q r s t, and prob. before b, ad was in later L assimilated; before vowels and d h j m v, it was unchanged. In OF, ad, wherever recognized as a separate word, before vowels it was adorer or adorer, before consonants ad. Adoration, adoration, was the Latinized, sometimes with changed pronunciation, both in F and still more in E, where the OF forms had been adopted. (The use of ad-, ab-, in pairs like adoral, adoral, situated at and away from mouth, is unknown to L.) (2) The pedantic spelling ad-for a- was sometimes extended to not coming from L ad- but f. L ab-(advance, vaner, ab-anter), f. OF en- (ad-verted, endetéit), f. OF es- f. L ex- (affray, OS, frayer), f. OE a- (accurse ME curce, &c.); so admirable, adoral, admirable, Mixed new native compounds with E a- were falsely spelt in the same way.

ad -, suf. of nouns. (1) f. Gk ad- (nom. -as), in collective numerals (monad, dyad, triad, chiad, myriad); in fem. patronymics (Dryad, Naiad); in names of poems (Naiad, and by anal. Dryad, Naiad); and in family names of plants (liliad, asclepiad). (2) f. F ade; see the more usual ADE.

adage (1), n. Traditional maxim, proverb. [L adagia (adagia) (ad to + agr. - root of aio I say)]

adagio (adagio), adv. a., n. (mus.). Leisurely; (n.) adagio movement. [lit.]

à-dám, n. The first man; old A. (unregenerate condition), A.'s ale or wine (water), A.'s apple (projection of the thyroid cartilage of the larynx). [Heb. a-dam man]

à-dámant, n. A thing impenetrably hard; (formerly) loadstone; diamond. Hence adàmantine a. [f. Of adamanvant f. L adamantem (nom. -as) f. Gk adamas -amantos untamable (a- not + damao I tame); used in Gk of the hardest metal, prob. steel; in med. L of the loadstone, from confusion with ad-aman tem having an attraction for; from 17th cent., often a synonym for diamond]

à-dámite, n. Child of Adam, human being; uncelothed man; (Ecclesi.) name of sects who imitated Adam in this respect; (pl.) a section of humanity supposed by some to be alone derived from Adam. [ADAMITE + -ITE]

à-dapt, v.t. Fit (a thing to another): make suitable (to be) for a purpose. Hence adaptable, adaptabilty, adaptability, adaptative, a. [F adapt a. (f. adaptateur a. apt to, fit)]

adcap'tandum (vulgus), adv. & a. (Calculated) to take the fancy (of the rabble). [L]

add, v.t. & i. Join (one thing to another), as a. your entreaties to mine, a. insult to injury, this adds to (increases) our difficulties, he added (stated further that), a. up or together (find the sum of), a. (perform the process of summation) correctly, a. in (include). [f. L addere = dare put]

addeendum, n. (pl. -da). Thing to be added; appendix, addition. [L gerundive of addere ADD]

addler, n. Small venomous snake, esp. Common Viper; Puff, Death, Horned, A., species of Viperidae; Flying A., dragon-fly; A.'s tongue, genus of ferns. [f. OE ðadcre (cf. OLG nadra, OHG Natra) serpent; - lost in ME by wrong division of a nadde into an addre; naddre survives in dial.]

addict, v.t. Devote, apply habitually, to (a practice), associate a. him, he adds himself or his mind, he is addicted to; (Rom. Law) deliver over by sentence of a judge. Hence adduction n. [f. L addicitio dictay say)] assign]

addition, n. Process of adding; thing added. [f. F. L additionem (as add, see -ION]

additional, a. Added, supplementary. Hence addicatio, l. [see -AL]

adder, n. A. egg, rotten one, one that produces no chicken; empty, vain; muddled, unsound, as. brained, -head, -pated. [f. OF adelade (cf. MLG adel & adel); now used only as adj.]

addie (-it), v.t. & i. Muddle, confuse; (of eggs) grow addle. [f. prec.]

addled, a. Made addle. [ADDLE a. assim. to P. form, apparently before ADDLE v. existed]

address, v.t. Communicate with (by word or letter), as a. myself or my remarks or a letter to a person, a. an audience, a. a letter (write on cover directions for delivery) to a person; apply oneself to (a task). [f. F adresser f. L LL ad(directiare a. dicitum for delivery)

addressee, n. Person to whom a letter is addressed. [ADDRESS + -EE]

adduce, v.t. Cite as proof or instance. Hence adducible, aducible, a. [f. L adducere duc- lead]

adducent, a. (physiol.). Of muscles drawing to a common centre. [as prec., see -ENT]

adduct, v.t. (physiol.). Draw to a common centre. [as ADDUCE]
ADDITION

adduction, n. Act of adding; act of adding. [F, f. L adductionem (as prec., see -ion)]

-ade, suf. of nouns. (1) f. F -ade, the form in which Pr., Sp., Lat., Port. wds. in -ada f. L -ata (fem. sing. of wds. of verbs in -are) were adopted in F, often supplanting native F -ée direct f. L as in accolade of acclé. Now a living suff., both in F wds., many of which are borrowed by E (tirade, gazonnade), and in E (blockade, orangeade); E drops F e in ballad, salat. Meanings: action done (tirade, fusillade), body concerned in action or process (ambuscade, caracalude), thing produced by action or from material (masquerade, lemonade). (2) f. F -ade f. Gk -ada (nom. -as), as a decade; but in F usu. -ad. (3) f. Sp. or Port. -ado, masc. form corr. to (1) above, with similar meaning (broadace), or that of the person affected (renegade).

adénoids, pl. Mass of spongy tissue between back of nose and throat, often hindering inflation of lugs. [F Gk àden- -éons acorn, gland]

adépt, n. & a. (One who is) thoroughly proficient (in anything). [F, L adeptus p.p. of adipeci = apisci f. root ap-= attain, used in med. L as title by alchemists who 'had attained the great secret']

adéquate, a. Proportionate (to the requirements); sufficient. Hence adéquacy n., adequately adv. [F L adequa
tem (as prec., see -AT)]

à deux (F), adv. & a. For two; between two.

adhere; v.t. Stick fast, cleave, to (a substance, person, party, opinion). [F L adha
erare, adhaeré (hæs-stick)]
adhérent, a. & n. Sticking (to substance); due to; connected with (to); (n.) supporter of (party &c.). So adhérence n. [F, F adhérent (as prec., see -ENT)]
adhesion, n. Adhering (lit. and fig.); give in one's a, announce one's concurrence. [F L adhésion f. L adhaesionem (as adhére, see -SION)]

adhesive, a. Having the property of adhering; sticky. Hence adhesively adv. [F, F adhesif, -ive (as adhére, see -IVE)]
adhibit, v.t. Put on, affix; apply, administer, (remedies). So adhition n. [F L adhibère hibit- = habère hold) employ]
ad hoc, a. Arranged for this purpose, special.

adhibatic, a. (physics). Impervious to heat, maintaining a constant temperature. Hence adhíbatically adv. [F Gk adhíbatis impervious (as -not + dictio through + batos passable F bainô go) + -IC]
adhyantem, n. Genus of ferns including the True Maidenhair; (pop.) Black Maidenhair, [L, f. Gk adhyantem maidenhair, lit. unwetted (a-) + hyantem (as prec., see -SDEL)]
adialphorism, n. Latitudinarianism. So adialphorist n. [F, Gk adialphoros (as -not + diaIphoros different f. dia apart + phérer-bear) + -ISM]
adieu (adû), int. & n. Good-bye; make, take, one's a, say good-bye. [F (à to + Dieu God)]
adinfinitum, a. Without limit, forever. [L]
ad interum, adv. & a. For the meantime.

adipocere, n. Greyish fatty substance generated in dead bodies subject to moisture. [F L adipocire (L adeps -îpis fat + o- + circ wax f. L cerü)]
adipose, a. & n. Pertaining to fat, fatty; (n.) animal fat. Hence adiposity n. [F L adeps -îpis fat + -ose]

adjacent, a. Lying near, contiguous. So adjacency n. [F L adjacére lie, see -ENT]
adjective, a. & n. Additional, not standing by itself, dependent: a. colours (not permanent without a basis); L. Law (subsidary part of law, procedure); (Gram.) a., noun a., the name of an attribute, added to the name of a thing to describe the thing more fully. Hence adjectiveval, adjectival, -adjective 

adjourn (ern), v.t. & i. Put off, postpone. Hence adjournment n. [F. Of ajournre f. L adjurnare appoint a day (jurn-us day, cf. It. giorno f jour, f. L diurnus daily die daily)

adjudge, v.t. Adjudicate upon (a matter); pronounce judicially (that a thing is or a thing to be); condemn (person to penalty or a do); award judicially (thing to person). Hence adjudgment n. [F, Of ajuer (as foll.)]
adjudicate, v.t. & i. (Of a judge or court) decide upon (claim &c.); pronounce (person to be something); (intr.) sit in judgment and pronounce sentence. Hence adjudication, adjudicator n., adjudicative a. [F, L adju
dicatur (f. L adju'dice adjudge) judge, see -T] ad'jacent, n. Subordinate (thing, person, to another); personal enhancement; (Gram.) amplification of the predicate, subject, &c.; (Logic) non-essential attribute. Hence adju
djunctive a., adjunctively adv. [F L as adjoin]
adjuice (jöor), v.t. Charge (a person) under penalty or a penalty of curse (to do); request earnestly. Hence adju'ration n. [F L ad
juurare swear] in LL sense 'put person to an oath'
adjust, v.t. Arrange, put in order; harmonize (discrepancies); adapt (to standard or purpose). Hence adjustable a., adjustment n. [F 16th-C. F adjuster (mod. F adjuster) f. med. L djustare (not, as was thought, ad +justus just, but) f. Of adjuster, ajouter (mod. F ajuer) f. LL ad'justare bring together f. $juxta near); those meanings of Of adjuster that seemed connected with L justus being given to the new adjuster, formed when the conn. of Of adjuster with adjustare came to be concealed by the new spelling ajuer]
adju'tage, a., n. Mouthpiece of an artificial fountain. Hence adju'tar (ajouter add, join; see prec. and -AGE)
adju'tant, a. & n. Assistant; (Milt.) officer in the army who assists superior officers by communicating orders, conducting correspondence, &c., whence adju'cancy n.; gigantic Indian stork. [L L ad'justare frequent, as foll., see -T]
adjuvant, a. & n. Helpful auxiliary; person, thing, that helps. [F, F L ad'juvare (ajouter) help, see -ANT]
ad'hibitum, adv. (abbr. ad lib.). At pleasure, to any extent. [L]
admeasure (zher), v.t. Apportion, assign in due shares. [F, Of a mesurer f. LL ad
measuring measure)
admeasurement, n. Process of admeasuring; comparison; dimensions. [f. OF a-
measurement (as prec., see -MENT)]
adminicle, n. Auxiliary; (Law) corroboratory evidence. Hence administer-
ical. 3 a. [f. L adminiculum (manus hand)]
administer, n. & v.  
1. Manage (affairs); dispense (justice, sacraments, &c); tender (oath to); furnish, give (thing to); apply (remedies to); (intr.) act as administrator; contribute to (one’s comfort &c). Hence administerable a. [f. OF administer f. L administrare (as prec., see -ATION)]
administration, n. Management (of business) and management of public affairs, government; the ministry, the Government; (Law) management of deceased person’s estate; Letters of A., authority to administer estate of an intestate, opp. to probate; dispensation (of justice, &c); tendering (of oath); application (of remedies). (perh. thr. F) f. L administratio (as prec., see -TION).
administrative a. Pertaining to management of affairs, executive. Hence administratively 2 adv. [f. L administrativus (as prec., see -IVE)]
administrator, n. Manager; one capable of organizing; one who performs official duties (of religion, justice, &c); applier or giver (of); one appointed to manage estates for legal owner during minority, &c., or estates of one who dies without appointing competent executors. Hence administratorship, administration, administratorship, administrator.
administratrix, n. [L, as ADMINISTRER, see -OR]a admirable (-mer)-a. Surprisingly good, excellent. Hence admirably 2 adv. [F, f. L admirabilis (as ADIMIRE, see -ABLE)]
admirable (-able), a. One of the chief-admirer, n. One chosen (or in-chief of a country’s navy (in England, formerly Lord High A.); naval officer of highest rank, commander of fleet or squadron; A. of the Fleet, A., Vice-A. Rear-A., the four grades of A. in England; privileged commander of fishing or merchant fleet; ship that carries the a., Flagship; Red A., White A., two European species of a. (n.); admiral f. Arab. amir’; command (see AD) as admirabilis, and confused with A admirandi, a willing adm., L admirabilis (Latinized) as admirabilis, and confused with L admiravi, a willing adm., L admirabilis mundi ruler of the world.
admirality n. Office of admiral; branch of the executive that superintends the navy (in England, Lords Commissioners of A.); Court of A., tribunal for trial and decision of maritime questions and offences. [f. OF admiralité; see ADMIRAL and -TY]
admiration (-mer)-n. Pleased contemplation; (formerly) wonder; the a. of, admired by; note of a. (f). [f. F, L admiracionem (as foll., see -ATION)]
admirable (-able), a. (Of idea or plan) worthy to be entertained; (Law) allowable as judicial proof, of being admitted (to office or position). Hence admis-
sibility n. [f. F LL admissibilis (as ADMIT, see -BLE)]
admission n. Admitting, being admitted, to society of persons or class of things; acknowledgment (or thing as true, that it is true). [f. F L admissio (as foll., see -ION)]
admissible, a. Tending to admit. [f. L admissible (as ADMIT, see -IBLE)]
admit, v. t. & i. (-tt). Allow (person &c) en-
trance or access (to place, class, privileges, &c); accept as valid or true, whence admittedly 2 adv.; acknowledge (thing to be, that it is); (abs.) this, I admit, was wrong; (of enclosed spaces) have room for; a. of, leave room for (doubt, improvement). [f. F admetre f. L admettere (as prec., see -ER)]]
adversity, n. Condition of adverse fortune; misfortune. [f. Of avertire f. L adversiti, acc. pl. of adversus, ad-verse to (see ADVERSELY)]
advert, v.t. Refer to (in speaking or writing). [f. L adversus, adversus to. See ADVERSITY]
ae-dile, n. Roman magistrate who superintended public buildings, shows, police, &c. Hence ae-dile-ship n. [f. L aedilis (aedes house, see -ILE)]
ea-g'ger (ę'ger), n. (In Eng. univ.) Note certifying that student is ill. [L, = sick]
aeg-is (ē'gis), n. Protection, impregnable defence. [Myth.] Shield of Zeus or Athene. [L, f. Gk aegis, etym. dub.]
aeg-rot'at, n. (In Eng. univ.) Certificate that student is too ill to attend examination, &c. [L, = he is sick (aeger)]
ae-o'li-an, a. (I) Of Aeolis, district of Asia Minor colonized by ancient Greeks; (Mus.) A minor fifth of the scale. [L, = Aeolis, god of winds; A. harp, stringed instrument producing musical sounds on exposure to wind. [f. L Aeolius (L. Aeolios or Aiolos; 2. Aeolus Gk Aiolos) + -AN]
ae-o'lic, a. & n. Aeolian (dialect). [f. L aëlikoos (as prec., see -ic)]
ae-o'li-pyle, -pyle, n. Instrument for showing presence of (1.) an escape, through narrow aperture. [f. L aeolipyle f. L. Aeolios pylea Gk. Aiolou pulai gates of Aeolus, god of winds]
ae'o-lo'trope, n. Change of physical qualities consequent on change of position. [f. Gk aiolos changeful + -tropia turning]
ae'on, é'on, n. In age of the universe, immeasurable period; eternity; (Platonic philosophy) a power existing from eternity, emanation or phase of the supreme deity. [L aëon f. Gk aion age]
a'ë-rate, v.t. Expose to mechanical or chemical action of air; charge with carbonic acid gas (formerly called fixed air). Hence aë-riform a. [f. L aëritis]
aë'r'ial, a. Of air, gaseous; thin as air, ethereal; immaterial, imaginary; of, in, the atmosphere, atmospheric; existing, moving, in the air. Hence aë'ri-ty, n., aë'ri-al adv. [f. L aëris (aëer) + -AL]
aë-rio-form, a. Of the form of air, gaseous; unsubstantial, unreal. [f. L aëris + -form]aë-ro- in comb. Air, atmospheric, aërosphere, aërostasis; branch of pneumatics treating of air in motion; -lite, -lith, meteorite; -naut, balloonist, whistler -nautical), aa., -nautics, n.; -plane, flying-machine using plane(s) for support; -stat, aviator, (formerly) balloon; -static, of air-navigation or aerostatics (science of equilibrium and pressure of air); -station, air-navigation. [Gk comb. form of aer air]
aë'ru-g'ious (fē'ru-gōös), a. Of the nature or colour of verdigris, or copper-rust. [f. F. Ferugneu'f. Lat. Verdigrisus (avrugo -inis verdigris f. aes artery, brass, see -OUS)]
aescu-lă'pius, n. Roman god of medicine; physician. Hence aescu'la-plan a. [L]
aesthete (ēs), n. Professed appreciator of the beautiful. [fr. Gk aesthētēs one who perceives (sense)].

aesthetic, a. Belonging to the appreciation of the beautiful; having such appreciation; in accordance with principles of good taste. Hence aesthetic(a), aesthetically adv., aestheticism, aesthetics, n. [fr. Gk aesthētikos (aisthanomai) perceive, see -ET].


aestival, estival, (ē-stiv'al, ē-stiv'al), a. Belonging to, appearing in, summer. [fr. (ē)-, l. estivālis l. aestivus (aestus heat); see -IV, -AL].

aestivate, v.t., v.i. Spend the summer, esp. (zool.) in state of torpor. [fr. L aestivare, see -ATE].

aestivation (ēs-tivā'shən), n. (Zool.) aestivating; (Bot.) arrangement of petals in flower-bud before expansion. [fr. prec., see -TION].


af-, pref. = AD before f.

afar, adv. From a distance: at, to, a distance (in prose, usu. a. off). [fr. OF eoe far adv., with prep. of, on].

affable, a. Easy of address, courteous, compliant. Hence or cogn. affability n., affable adv. [fr. L. affabilis (afari speak), see -BLE].

affair, n. Thing to be done; concern, business, matter, as that is my a.; (pl.) ordinary pursuits of life; a. of honour, duel; (coll. qo) of material things) a gorgeous &c. a. [fr. OF afer (à faire to do), cf. ADO].

affect1, v.t. Practise, use, as a. a costume; (of things) tend to assume (form, shape, &c.); assume (character), as a. the freethinker, (pretend to have or feel (indifference &c.); pretend (to do). [fr. f. affecter f. l. affectare aim at, pretend to have, frequent. of AFFicere (a fercere f= facere do)].

affect2, v.t. Attack (as disease); move, touch, (in mind), whence affecting ly adv.; produce (material) effect on; (pass., archaic) be affected, esp. (to) wth, (as by disease); moved in the feelings; acted upon physically. [affect1, + -ED].

affectation, n. Studied display of; artificiality of manner; pretence. [fr. l. affectatio pursuit after (as affect1, see -ATION)].

affected, a. Artificially assumed or displayed; pretended; (of persons) full of affectation; artificial, whence affectedLY adv., affectedness n. (with adv.) disposed, inclined, (towards or abs.); attacked (as by disease); moved in the feelings; acted upon physically. [affect1, + -ED].

affection, n. Affecting; mental state, emotion, whence affection(a)lly adv. (affect); goodwill, love, (towards); bodily state due to any influence; malady, disease; (obs.) a love, an affection, quality, attribute. [fr. f. l. affectionem (as affect2, see -ION)].

affectionate (at), a. Loving; fond; (of things) showing love or tenderness. Hence affectionately adv., affectionateness n. [Latinized f. F affectionn].

affectionate, a. Pertaining to the affections, emotional; (in), f. med. L aff ectus (as affect2, see -IVE).

affluence, n. Flowing towards or towards, as a. nerves, a. vessels. [fr. L affixer bring, see -ENT].

affectuous, adv. (mus.) Feelingly; [Il].

affluence, n. Faith, trust (in); pledging of faith, esp. f. sight of trust in marriage. [fr. OF affluenc a. after trust f. L affiarcare (fides) faith), see -ANCE].

affiance2, v.t. Promise solemnly in marriage (usu. pass.). [fr. OF afiancer f. affiace, see prec.]

affidavit, n. Written statement, confirmed & sworn to, to be used as judicial proof. (Strictly, deponent swears an a., judge takes it, in pop. use deponent makes or takes it.) [L, = has stated on faith or oath, f. affidare, see AF-].

affiliate, v.t. (Of an institution) adopt (persons as members, societies as branches); attach (persons, societies) to, connect (them) with, (a. a., l. affilere, affix, attach) the paternity of (illegitimate child on putative father) for purpose of maintenance; ascribe (child) to its parent; father (a thing) upon, trace (it) to. So affiliation n. [fr. L. affilari adopt (filius son), see -ATE].

affined, a. Related, connected. [fr. F affiné affin (a. l. affinis, see foll.) + -ED; no vb in F or fr.].

affirm, v.t. & i. Assert strongly, aver; make formal declaration; (Logic, Gram.) state in the affirmative; (Law) confirm, ratify, (judgment). Hence AFFirmable, affirmative, aa. [fr. OF afermer f. L affirmare (firmus strong)].

affirmation, n. Affirming, esp. (Law) formal declaration by person who conscientiously declines taking an oath. [fr. f. l. affirmationem (as prec., see -ATION)].

affirmative, a. & n. Affirming, answering yes; (Logic) expressing agreement of the two terms of a proposition; answer in the a., answer yes, say that a thing is so. Hence affirmatively adv. [fr. -IFY, -IVE], f. L affirmātus (as prec., see -IVE).

affirl, v.t. Make, (thing to on); impress (seal, stamp); add in writing (signature, postscript); attach (censure, salary). [perh. thr. MF afferer, occas. refresh of OF afferer f. afficher] f. med. L affixare frequent. of L afficere fix- fix].

affix, n. Appendage, addition; (Gram.) addition placed at the beginning or end of word, stem, or a word, to modify its meaning. [fr. f. affer f. L affixare (see prec.)].

affixation, n. Affixing. [fr. affix + -ATION; correct form (on L) would be affixure].

affix, n. Communication of supernatural knowledge; divine impulse, poetic or other; inspiration. [Lvbl. n. f. affiarere blow].

affict, v.t. Distress with bodily or mental suffering; (archaic) to, to modify its meaning. [fr. OF affier f. L affigere (fig.) dash].

affiction, n. Misery, distress; pain, calamity. So afflictive a. [fr. f. l. afflictionem (as prec., see -ION)].

affluent1, a. Flowing freely, copious; abounding (esp. in riches), wealthy. Hence or cogn. affluence n., affluenceLY adv. [fr. f. l. affiare (the flow, see -ENT)].

affluent2, n. Tributary stream. [fr. prec., prob. after F].

afflux, n. Flow towards a point, esp. of
humours; accession. [f. med. L affluxus -as, vb. n. as AFFLIGENT]
affect, v.t. (With can) have the means, be rich enough, (do) manage to spare; furnish, bestow; (of this) yield supply of OE gef thor- tinian (ge-prf. implying completeness + for-thian advance f. forth forward); ge- was reduced to a, which was corrupted to af- after L (see ad-)
afforest, v.t. Convert into forest or hunting-ground. So afforestation n. [f. med. L. afforescere (foresta FOREST)]
affray, n. Breach of the peace, caused by fighting or riot in a public place. [f. OE effræt f. esfercr, vb. f. LL exfriderad (LL:fridus f. Teut. frid, peace); cf. AFRAID]
afright, v.t. (archaic), Frighten. [late formation on fright v., partly due to obs. affright p.p. of OE affyrhtan (a-intensive)]
afright, n. (archaic), Alarm, terror. [f. prec.]
afront (adv. & prep.), v.t. Insult openly; put to the blush, offend the modesty or self-respect of; face, confront; in the face of; with its face to; f. LL altrefatore (frome-tis faced)
afront (adv. & prep.), n. Open insult, as put a. upon, offer an a. to, feel it an a. [f. prec.]
afuscation, n. Pouring on, esp. of water on the body in one kind of baptism; (med.) pouring of water, usually 30° to 70° Fahr., upon fever patients. [f. L alt/affectare pour; see -tas]
afront (adv. & prep.), On or in the field (esp. of labour or battle); to the field; away from home, at a distance, as far a. [A prep.]
afire, adv. & pred. a. On fire (lit. & fig.). [A prep.]
aface, adv. & pred. a. In flame, in a glow of light, light, & fig. [A prep.]
afloat, adv. & pred. a. In a floating condition; at sea, on board ship, in naval service; full of water; floating in the air; out of debt; paying one's way; in full swing; in general circulation, current; (commerce) in currency as negotiable document; unsettled, adrift. [OE on flote (n) prep. + FLOT n.]
à font (F), adv. Thoroughly, fully.
àfoot, adv. & pred. a. On one's own feet; able to make the move; in operation or employment. [A prep.]
àfore, adv. & prep. (naut.) in front of, as a. the mast; (archaic) previously. [f. OE on foran (n) prep. + foran, adv. in front, dat. of for, which was used as noun or adj.]
àfore in comb. Before, previously, as, cited, going, named, said, thought, premeditated, as a. time, previously. [prec.]
à fortiori, adv. With stronger reason, more conclusively. [L]
afrail, adj. Alarmed, frightened, (abs. or of); a. of the consequences, and therefore unwilling to do a thing, a. of a thing's happening, a. lest it should happen, a. that it will happen. [p.p. of obs. vb afray t. OF esfrescr, see AFRAIT]
afoet, -rit, -rite, n. Evil demon in Mohammedan mythology. [Arab, 'irrit]
afresh, adv. Anew, with fresh beginning. [Av- (S) + FRESH]


af, adv. (naut.) In or near stern of ship; towards the stern; fore and a., from stem to stern, lengthwise (also as adv. f.-and-a). [OE sftan coga. W. Goth. aftana from behind. f. afta (adv. & prep. f. afta) (see fol. & suicide); after, aft, are orig. compar. and superl.]
after, adv., prep., conj. Behind (prep. & adv.); in pursuit of, as run a., inquire a.; concerning, as look, see, a.; for, as hanker, yeast, a.; following in point of time; a. (the lapse of) three months; in view of, as such behaviour; men in importation + to, in according to, as a. this pattern, a. a fashion; in imitation of (person), as a. Rembrandt; in allusion to, as named a.; (conj.) in, at, the time subsequent to that at which, as a. he went, goes, has gone, had gone. [OE aftar (af off + compar. suf. -ter) cogn. w. OHIg after, Gk. apôterô; cf. prec.]
after, a. Later, following, as a. years; (naut.) hinder, posterior, as a. cabin, masts. [f. prec.]
afterbirth, n. Membrane enveloping the foetus in the womb, so called because its extrusion follows that of the infant. [after a.]
afterglow, n. Glow in the West after sunset. [after a.]
after-grass, n. Grass that grows after a crop has been mown for hay, or among stubble after harvest. [after a.]
aftermath, n. After-grass. [after a. + math moving, OE math f. OE teut. root mæow]aftermost, a. (naut.). Nearest the stern, most aft. [OE aftar, a treble superl. of af off with compar. suf. inserted, af + te (v) + me = me]
aftermoon, n. The time from noon to evening, as, in, during, the a., on Wednesday a., (fig.) the a. of life. [after prep.]
afterpiece, n. Farce or smaller entertainment after a play. [after a.]
afterthought, n. Reflection after the act; later expedient or explanation. [after a. or adv.]
afterswards, adv. Later, subsequently. [OE aftanwardsc, a. (af tan apt + ward, corruputed in OE to efterwardsc, + adv. genit. suf. -es]
ag-, prep. = AD before g. 
ag a (or agai), n. Commander, chief officer, in Ottoman empire. [Turk. aga master]
again, adv. Another time, once more; a. now and a., occasionally; as much as; twice as much; half as much a., one-and-a-half times as much; further, besides; on the other hand, as these a. are more expensive; back a. (to the original position or condition); in return, as answer a.; in response, as rocks echoed a., glasses rang a.; proportionately to specified action; as a. the condition, as a. the name.

[OE on an ongea (in + gonn opposite), cf. G entgegen; 12th-c. againes (see -es) became against by confus. w. superlatives]
against, prep. In opposition to, as fight a., I am a. reform; in contrast to, as a. a dark background; in anticipation of, as a. his coming, a. a rainy day; in preparation for, as warned a. pickpockets; into collision with, as ran a. a coach, a. a company (chanced to meet a) friend; opposite to, as a. the horsepond (usu. over a.). [see prec.]
ágami, n. Tropical American bird, the Trumpeter. [native name in Guiana]
ágamic, a. (zool.). Characterized by absence of sexual action. [as foll. + ic]

agamogenesis, n. Asexual reproduction. So agamogenetic a., agamogenetic-ally adv. (as foll. + genesis birth)
AGAMOUS

agamous, a. (biol.). Without (distinguishable) sexual marriage. [F. L f. Gk agamos (a- not + gamios marriage) + -ous]  

agape, n. & v. On the gape; openmouthed, with wonder or expectation. [Aprep.]  

agape², n. Love-feast held by early Christians in connexion with Lord's Supper. [Gk. = brotherly love]  

agaric (or agar'ic), n. Mushroom; name of various fungi. [F. L f. Gk agarikon perh. f. a place Agar]  

agger, n. (zool.). Without distinct alimentary canal. [F. Gk a- + gaster-tros belly]  

agate, n. Name of several varieties of precious stone (semiprecious variegated chalcedonies); burning instrument of gold-drawers; (in U.S.) the printing-type called in England ruby. [F. agate, 16th-c. f. It. agata f. L. L. Gk akkhates agate]  

Agasid (adj.), Genus of plants including American Aloe. [From L f. Gk Agasid. prop. name in myth.]  

agaze, adv. On the gaze. [A prep.]  

age¹, n. Length of life or of existence; Moon's a. time, elapsed since new moon; duration of life required for a purpose, as come of a., full a. (in Eng. Law, 21 years), a. of discretion (14), of marriage (18). [OE. a.; L. a. of age, as praevisiosis of a.; a. generation; BRAZEN 1 K. & C.; (Hist. Geol.) great period, as Patriarchal A., Ice A.; (colloq.) long time, as waiting for a. [F. Of age, edage, f. LL. aetaciticum a. et-ac-tis contraction of aeritas lacrum an age]; see -AGE]  

age², v.t. & i. (Cause to) grow old. [F. precc. -age, suf.] OFF. f. LL. aetaciticum belonging neut. of adj.  

-agé, (mus.). See -age. [from L. a. of age]  

agendæ, n. Things to be done, items of business to be considered at a meeting; memorandum book. [L. neut. pl. of gerundive of agere do]  

agenda, n. Active operation, action, as moral, free, a.; instrumentality, as by the a. of; action personified, as an invisible a.; (Commer.) office of agent; establishment for business purposes, as Renter's A. [F. med. L agentia (L. agere do. see -EXCEL) 

agent, n. One who exerts power or produces an effect; (of things) efficient cause; a natural force, as wind; a person who does what the actual work; a provocateur (F.), a. enticing one supposed of sedition &c to commit himself, (unprop.) ringleader. So agential (-shl) a. [as ACT², -ENTRY]  

agglomerate¹, v.t. & i. Collect into a mass. Hence agglomer'ation n., agglomer'ative a. [F. L agglomerare (glomus mass + -atere)  

agglomerate² (-at), a. & n. (Collected into) a mass; (Geol.) mass of volcanic fragments united under heat, opp. to conglomerate. [As prec., see -ATE²]  

agglutinate³, v.t. & i. Unite as with glue; combine simple words to express compound ideas; (t. & I.) turn into glue. Hence aggluti'nation n., aggluti'native a. [As prec., see -ATE³]  

aggrandize, v.t. Increase the power, rank, wealth, of (person; State); exasperate, embelish. Hence aggrand'izement, n. [F. agrandir (st. -isss) f. It. agrandire f. L. grandus large]  

aggravate, v.t. Increase the gravity of (crime, &c; &c.); (colloq.) exasperate (person). So aggrav'ation n., ag'gravate heavy (gravis), see -ATE²; replacing obs. aggrepe f. OF aggreyer f. LL aggrevari]  

aggregate¹ (-at), a. & n. Collected into one body; collective, total; (Law) composed of associated individuals, as corporation a.; sum total; assemblage; (Physics) mass of homogeneous parcces; the a., as a whole. [F. L aggregare unite in a flock (prex group)]  

aggregate², v.t. & i. Collect together; (trans.) unite (individual to company). Hence aggreg'ation n., aggreg'ative a. [F. precc.]  

aggregate³, adv., aggreg'iveness n. [as prec., see -IVE]  

aggl emotive, n., aggrieve, v.t. Grieve, distress, oppress, (usu. pass.). [F. Of aggreer as AGGRAVATE]  

agglutinational, n. Exchange business; speculation in stocks; stock-jobbing. [F. f. agioter (prec. + connecting -ing) f. see -AGE]  

ag本赛季 (-tsh), v.t. Take in live stock to feed; charge (land or owner's) with a public burden. Hence ag'sment n. [F. Of aggisier (a to + gister f. L. arietis frequent. of fascic lie)]  

agitate, v.t. Move, shake, disturb, excite, (feelings, persons); revolve mentally, discuss, debate, (plans &c.); (abs.) keep up an agitation (for). [F. L agitare move to and fro, frequent. of agere drive, see -ATE²]  

agitation² (adj.), adv. (mus.). In an agitated manner. [It.]  

agito, n. One who agitates, esp. politically; apparatus for shaking or mixing. [L (see AGITATE and -OR²³]  

aglet, aiglet, n. Metal tag of a lace; small catkin or tassel of silk or metallic ornament of dress; tagged point hanging from shoulder upon breast of some uniforms (usu. aiguilette); catkin of hazel, birch, &c. [F. aiguilette (dim. of aiguille needle f. L. acuicula = acuida dim. of aequus needle]  

aglow, adv. & pred. a. In a glow. [A prep.]  

agmail, n. Torn skin at root of finger-nail; (formerly) on the foot. [OE. angmaigl f. ang. (Goth. aiguus) tight, painful,
AIGUILLE

(usu. ERT) tuft of feathers or hair; spray of gems &c. [F. dim. of OHG heigir]

aigilule (a'gil'), n. Sharp peak of rock, esp. in Alps. Hence aigilule'SQUE a. [F. see AGLET]

aigillette (a'gil-ët'), n. See agilet.

ail, v.t. & i. Trouble (amb.) or what ails me; a-ail-ment n. [F. OE eylan (cogn. w. Goth. aglan) f. eyle troublesome (Goth. aglus)]

aim', v.t. & i. Direct (blow, missile, at); point (gun &c.) towards (at); direct an act or proceeding against (at); (intr.) deliver blow, discharge missile, (at); take aim (abs.) from designs (abs.). [L. & prob. arch. OE egy-l]. Phonetic: i a im. i. (OF aimer f. LL adestime reckon (2) OF assembler f. LL adaestimare; ME sense was estimate)

aim2, n. Direction of a missile at an object, as take a.; design, purpose, object whence aimless a., aimlessly 2 adv., aimlessness n. [f. prec.]

ainé (ä'na), n. Eider son (cf. caedet). [F]

ain' (ä'n), (1) Gaseous substance enveloping earth, mixture of oxygen and nitrogen, breathed by all land animals; atmosphere; free space overhead, as birds of the a. unconfined space, as open a.; fresh a., also simply a., not exhausted of its oxygen; breeze, light wind; take a., become known; (of projects &c.) quite in the a. (uncertain); (of opinions, feelings, and ideas) quite in the air; in the air, floating or flying about in the air, e.g. castles in the a., visionary projects. (2) Appearance, as an a. of absurdity; mien, gesture, as with a triumphant a.; affected manner (esp. in pl.), as gave himself a., a., and grace; (Mus.) melody, tune, esp., in harmonized composition, predominant (usu. soprano) part. (3) Comb. a.-ball, inflated toy; a.-bed, inflated mattress; a.-bladder, newly filled a., in a. balloon; a.-breke (worked by a. pressure); a.-chamber (in hydraulic machines), a.-receptacle which when condensed maintains constant pressure; a.-engine (actuated by heated a.); a.-gun (projecting balls &c. by elastic force of condensed a.); a.-jacket (inflated, to support wearer in water); a.-line, bee-line; a.-poise, instrument for weighing a.; a.-pump, machine for forcing a. against lungs &c. by means of a. piston; a.-ship, machine for navigating a., esp. without balloon; a.-thermometer (with a. instead of mercury); a.-threads (of gossamer spider); a.-tight, impermeable to a.; a.-trap (preventing escape of sewer-gas); a.-way, ventilating passage in mine. ([1] OF f. l. aerem, nom. aer f. Gk aer (aö) breathe). [2]. perh. developed f. (1) f. taken by E. F. about 1600)

air2, v.t. Expose to open air, ventilate; dry at fire; (refl.) go out into fresh air; parade (qualities, grievances, theories, fine clothes). [f. prec.]

airless, a. Stuffly; breezeless, still. [AIR+LESS]

airy, a. Aerial, lofty; breezy; immaterial; of thin texture; light in movement; sprightly; graceful, delicate; unsubstantial; superficial, flippant. Hence airily 2 adv., airiness n. [AIR+Y]

aisle (ail), n. Division of church, esp. one parallel to and divided by pillars from the nave, choir, or transept; passage between rows of pews. Hence aisled 3 a. [f. OF ele f. L aala, contr. of axilla wing; confused in E w. the Latin axilla, with this as isle, and again modified to aisle after F refresh. aile (on L axilla); the F spelling aisile (after med. L axiscella = L axilla) is mere coincidence; sense passage from confus. of Lala w. OF allée ALLEY]

ait (ät), n. Small isle, esp. in a river. [perh. f. OE igaith, iegoth; cilen, eyol, are artificial spellings on islet and F ilot]

aitch-bone, n. (Cut of beef lying over) buttock or rump bone. [ME nage f. Ov. nage, f. LL, natica, adj. (L. natis buttock)+ for loss of n. (a nage becoming an age), cf. ADDER; pop. usage from nage (-col., -dgce, bone)

ajar1, adv. (Of doors) slightly open. [a. prep.+char (OF eyr a turn)

ajar2, adj. In a jarring state. [a. prep.+jar n.]

a-kl'embro, adv. (Of the arms) with hands on hips and elbows turned outwards. [etym. dub.]

akin', adv. and pred. a. (Connected) in relationship; connected; near; akin. [OE a.-kin]

al', adj. al. (I. alis (adj. varying w. -aris –AR1 by dissim. f. prec. syllable, as regularis but generalis) direct or through F el (since corrected to -al in E); now appended to L nouns (cordial), Gk nouns (colossal), L adj. (individual), and Gk adj. in -os-, -oides, (conical, rhomboidal); -ical indicates vague connection, esp. connection of shapes; -aire is used of the branches of arts, sciences, &c. (e. g. paper, comical story), cf. -CAL; other suffixes are sometimes appended, as generally, centralize (2) Nouns f. L. alis, -ales, -alia, parts of above used as nouns (rival, animal, annals, Saturnalia), with new initiations (cardinal, regimentals); -alia became in F.-aile, in E., aile, ail (L. sponsalis, OE espousaille, E espousal, now espoused), the last now rarely initiated to form vbl. n. (expressional, recital, bestowal), partly on false anal. of BRIDAL, BURLI-

à la (ah lah), prep. After the manner of, as à la Russe, à la Reforme. [F. for à la mode]

alabaster (or ál), n. & a. Name of several varieties of carbonate of sulphate of lime; (general) massive fine-grained sulphate of lime. [L. alabaster, from albus (white)]

alabastre, n. (fr. alabastrum, alabaster) vessel for perfumes, etym. dub. [of alabaster f. L alabaster, Gk alabastros, etym. dub.]

à la carte, adv. By the bill of fare. [F]

alac'cack, int. (archaic) expressing regret or surprise, esp. with see in phr. alack-a-day. [perh. f. int. +a lack]

alacr'ity, n. Briskness, cheerful readiness. [F. alacritas (alarisk brisk, see-TV)]

à làmode, à la mode, adv. & a. In the fashion, fashionable; a. beef, scraps of beef boiled down into stew; a. silk (also n.), alabaster, a thin glossy black silk. [F (à la m.), in the fashion]

à là, a. Pertaining to wings; winglike, wing-shaped; (Bot. & Physiol.) axillary. [F. alalis (ala wing, see AR1)]

alarm1, n. Call to arms; warning sound giving notice of danger; warning, as give, take, the a.; excited anticipation of danger; (Fencing) stamp on ground made with advancing foot; a.-post, place for troops to assemble at in case of alarm; a.-sign, mechanism that sounds the alarm (n. airdrum; airdrum-clock, one with apparatus that rings at appointed hour. [f. Of alarme f. It. allarme (allarme to arms!); form airdrum now only of alarm-sign]

alarm2, v.t. Aroused to sense of danger; disturb; agitate, excite with fear. [f. prec.]

alarmist, n. One who raises alarms on slight grounds; panicky. So alarmism n. [ALARM B. +ISRT]

alarum, n. See ALARM n.

à l'ary, a. Pertaining to wings or winglike parts. [f. L alarius (ala wing, see ARY)1]
**alá's**, int. expressing grief, pity, concern. [f. OF halás (mod. F hélas) t. ha ah+las tasse was: Lat. alainus + L asa]  
**Alástór**, n. Angvin deity, nemesis. [Gk (a-not+last-f. lath-forget)]  
**álade(a)**, d. Having wings or winglike appendages. [f. L alatus (a: wing; see -ATE2)]  
**álnb**, n. White vestment reaching to feet, worn by priests, and by some consecrated kings. [f. L alba (tunic) white (tuniel)]  
**álbacore**, n. Large species of Tunny; other fish of same genus. [f. Port. albacor (F albicore, also used in E) t. Arab. al the + bukr young camel, heifer]  
**álbátta**, n. White metal, German silver. [f. L alba: t: whitened (albus white), see -ET]  
**álbe't** (awl-), conj. Though, as a. that he . . . hence tried a. without success. [=all thought it be that]  
**álbert**, n. (Also A. chain) kind of watch chain. [f. Prince Albert consort of Queen Victoria]  
**álbe'scent**, a. Growing white, shading into white. [f. L albescer (albus white); see -ET]  
**álblíno** (-b€), n. Human being marked by congenital absence of colouring pigment in skin and hair, which are white, and eyes, which are pink and unable to bear ordinary light; any animal so distinguished. Hence albin'ness, a.  
**álbin'nes**, n. [Port., orig. of white negroes, f. L albus white]  
**ál'bíte**, n. White or soda feldspar. [f. L alb(e)us white -ITE]  
**ál'bueum**, n. Blank book for insertion of autographs, photographs, &c. [L, neut. sing. of albus white]  
**álbú'men**, n. White of egg; a constituent of animal solids and fluids, of seeds, and of tuberous or fleshy roots, found nearly pure in white of egg (Bovt) substance found by dissolving the enzytrol of many seeds, usu. the eatable part. Hence al'buminose, al'buminous, a. [L albumen -minis white of egg (albus white, see -MEX) ]  
**álbume'nez**, v.t. (phot.). Coat (paper) with an albuminous solution. [prec. + -IZE]  
**álbuminoid**, a. & n. Like albumen: (n. pl.) proteids, class of organic compounds forming chief part of organs and tissues of animals and plants. Hence al'bumino'idal, a. [f. ALBUMEN + OID]  
**álbumnum, álbumn**, n. Recently formed wood in exogenous trees, sap-wood. Hence al'bumnos a. [L albumen (albus white)]  
**álcahe'st**, See ALKAHEST.  
**álcaélic*, a. & n. Pertaining to Alcaeus (Gr lyric poet, 600 B.C.); or to the metre he invented; (n. pl.) Alcaic strophes. [f. L f. Gk Alkaios (Alcaeos)]  
**álche'míca**, a. Pertaining to or practising alchemy. Hence al'chemícal, a., al'chemícally: adv. [f. med. L alchemicus or F alchimique; see ALCHEMY and -IC]  
**álchemísm**, n. One who studies or practises alchemy. Hence al'chemíst(ic) (AL) a. [f. OF algiemiste; see ALCHEMY and -IST]  
**álch'émie**, v.t. Change as by alchemy; transmute. [back-formation on prec.]  
**álch'emy** (-k), n. Chemistry of the middle ages; esp. pursuit of the transmutation of baser metals into gold (also fig.: . [f. OF alchemier f. med. L alchemia f. Arab. al-khimia, al-the-+ khimia, apparently = khemia (Gk form of native name of Egypt, but confused with Gk khumeia pouring of khow perf. st. of keheó pour, whence the spelling alchemy)]  
**ál'chohól, n. Pure spirit of wine; any liquor containing this: (Chem.) large class of compound of this type as made by distillation of fermented juice of grapes or other fruit. Hence al'cohóli'c, a. [med. L f. Arab. al the + khowh+ powder for ironing eyelids (kahata v. stain)]  
**ál'choholism**, n. Action of alcohol on human system. [prec. + -IS]  
**ál'coholize**, v.t. Saturate with alcohol; subject to alcoholic influence. Hence al'coholiza'tion, n. [ALCOSOL + -IZE]  
**ál'coholó'meter**, n. Instrument for measuring alcoholic strength of spirits. Hence al'cohó'lometry, n. [f. ALCOHOL + -o + -METER]  
**ál'coran**, n. (al'koráln, álkorá'n), n. Koran, sacred Mohammedan book. Hence Alcor'an'ic, a. ([thfr. F) f. Arab. al-quran the reading (qura' v. read)]  
**ál'cove**, n. Vaulted recess in room-wall, esp. (in Spain) recess for bed; recess in garden wall or hedge; summer house. [f. F. Sp. alcova, -ba, f. Arab. al-qubbah the vault (qubba v. vault)]  
**ál'denhyde**, n. Colourless volatile fluid of suffocating smell, obtained by oxidation of essential oils, and of compounds of this type. Hence al'denhy'dic a. [abbr. of L alkohol dehydrogenatum (deprived of hydrogen)]  
**ál'der** (awl-), n. Tree related to Birch; other trees not related, as Black, White, Red, A. [OE alor, aler (cf. ON Orr, elvir, OHG elira, mod. Ger. erle, eller) w. phonetic d]  
**ál'denman**, n. Magistrate in English and Irish cities or boroughs, next in dignity to Mayor. Hence al'dern'manic, a., al'dern'manship, n. [f. OE aldor patriarch (ald old + or noun suffix) + MAN]  
**ál'denmanny**, n. Ward, district of a borough having its own alderman; rank of alderman. [prec. + -HY]  
**ál'dine**(awl-), a. Printed by Aldus Manutius. Venetian edition of 16th-c. name of certain style of type. [f. ALDUS + -INE]  
**ál'le**, n. Liquor made from an infusion of malt by fermentation, flavoured with hops &c.; merry-making at which ale was drunk; alecost, costmary; a.-house, one at which ale is retailed; a.-wife, woman who keeps an alehouse, American 

**ál'lie**, n. Depending on the throw of a die or on chance. [F. L alcatarius (aleator dice-player f. alea die)]  
**ál'lee**, adv. & pred. a. On the lee or sheltered side of ship; to leeward. [f. ON a on+hé shelter; see LEJ]  
**ál'legárd or álgéarag**, n. Sour ale; malt vinegar. [f. AL+AGE = F aigre sour, on anal. of vinegar]  
**ál'imentos**, n. Apparatus formerly used in distilling; also fig. as a. of fancy. [f. F alambic f. Arab. al the + ambiq still f. Gk ambix -kos cup; lembick, limbeck, were usu. in 15-17th cc.]  
**ál'ert**, a. & n. Watchful, vigilant; lively, nimble; (n.) warning call, alarm; on the a., on the look-out. Hence al'ert'ly adv. al'ert'ness, n. [f. F alerte, earlier alerte, à l'airte, f. It. allerta (ala to the+erta look-out, watch-tower, fem. p.p. of erger t. L erigere ERECT)]  
**ál'euron, ál'eur'one**, n. Albuminoid substance found in seeds of plants, &c. [Gk alkerion flour]
property, as he lost his a.; a. but, everything short of (used adv.), as a. but impossible, he was a. but drowned; a. in a., of paramount or exclusive importance; at a., in any way, as not at a., did you speak at a.? (not in affirmative sent.); in a., in total number; one a., and some (archaic), a. and sundry, a. individually and collectively. (3) adv. Wholly, quite, and at all a. (orig. an adv.) in white, a. covered with mud, a. right, a. the better, a. the same, a. at one, a. too soon. (4) Comb.: A.-father, Odin, God; A. Fools' Day, first of April; A. Saints' Day, general celebration of saints, November 1st; A. Souls' Day, day of supplication for souls of faithful deceased, Nov. 2nd. All is prefixed to many advj., as a. covered a. (for, as.); diminish(pleasure &c.),. [f. A.- (l) + L V. (adv.)] a. and with obs. a. alle viate a. alle-gation, a. Alleging (esp. in early Teut. poetry, of accentted syllables) with the same letter. [f. prec. + -ATION] a. allocute, v.t. Assign, devote, (to person or object); locate. Hence a. location, n. [f. med. L Al-location (locus, place); ere + ob-literate] a. alliteration, a. Commencement of words in close connection (esp. in early Teut. poetry, of accentted syllables) with the same letter. [f. prec. + -ATION] a. allocate, v.t. Assign, devote, (to person or object); locate. Hence a. location, n. [f. med. L Al- location (locus, place); ere + ob- literate] a. allogamy, n. (bot.) Cross-fertilisation. [f. Gk allos other + -AMY] a. allopose (F), n. Slip of paper gummed to give room of bill to glass for further endorsements. a. allopathy, n. Curing of a diseased action by inducing another action of a different kind (opp. to homeopathy). Hence a. allopathic a., adj., a. allopathy, n. [f. Gk allos other + -PATHY] a. allophilian, a., & n. (One whose native tongue is) neither Aryan nor Semitic. [f. Lf. Gk allophulos (allos other + philê tribe) + -IAN] a. allot, v.t. (ttt). Distribute by lot or with authority; assign to. [f. Lf. al-loter (a to + allot) divide by lot lot, Teut. wd. OE hlôt.) a. allotment, n. Worship of strange gods. [f. Gk allos other + -PATHY] a. allotment, n. Apportioning; lot in life; share allotted to one; small portion of land let out for cultivation. [f. F allotement (alot, see prec. and -MENT)] a. allotropic a., adj., a. allotropy, n. Variation of physical properties without change of substance. Hence a. allotropy (al) a., adj., a. allotropically, adv., a. allotropism, n. [f. Gk allotropia f. allo- tropos (allos other + tropos manner f. tropô turn)] a. allottee, n. One to whom allotment is made. [f. ALLOT + -EE] a. allow, v.t. Admit (thing to be, that); (U. S.) form the opinion (that); permit (practice, person to do); (refl.) indulge oneself in (conduct); (intr.) admit of; give (limited periodical sum), as a. him $200 a year; add, deduct, in consideration of something; a. for, take into consideration, make addition or deduction corresponding to. Hence a. allowable, a., adv. [f. O.F. alouer (l) L ALlouare praise, (2) L ALlouare place] a. allowance, n. Permission; tolerance (of); limited portion, esp. yearly income; deduction, discount; make a. for, allow fer. [f. O.F. alouance (as prec., see -ANCE) a. allowance, n. Allowance (of), esp. limited portion, esp. yearly income; deduction, discount; make a. for, allow fer. [f. O.F. alouance (as prec., see -ANCE) a. allopathic, a., adj., a. allotropy, n. Variation of physical properties without change of substance. Hence a. allatory (al) a., adj., a. allatropically, adv., a. allatropism, n. [f. Gk allotropia f. allo- tropos (allos other + tropos manner f. tropô turn)] a. allottee, n. One to whom allotment is made. [f. ALLOT + -EE] a. allow, v.t. Admit (thing to be, that); (U. S.) form the opinion (that); permit (practice, person to do); (refl.) indulge oneself in (conduct); (intr.) admit of; give (limited periodical sum), as a. him $200 a year; add, deduct, in consideration of something; a. for, take into consideration, make addition or deduction corresponding to. Hence a. allowable, a., adv. [f. O.F. alouer (l) L ALlouare praise, (2) L ALlouare place] a. allowance, n. Permission; tolerance (of); limited portion, esp. yearly income; deduction, discount; make a. for, allow fer. [f. O.F. alouance (as prec., see -ANCE) a. allowance, n. Allowance (of), esp. limited portion, esp. yearly income; deduction, discount; make a. for, allow fer. [f. O.F. alouance (as prec., see -ANCE)


**ALLSEED**

(metals); debase; moderate. [f. F. aloier t. OF aloter, see prec.]

**a'llspice (awl-n.),** n. Name of various plants producing much seed.

- **a'llude (-60-, -0),** v.i. Refer covertly, indirectly, or (improp.) a. to, mean. [f. L altus (altus-play).] Vice, a.-wise, a.-wise.
- **a'llure**, v.t. Tempt, entice, win over, (to. from. person, place;) direct; fascinate, charm. Hence **allure'**nex n. [f. Of aluer'rr attract (a to + lurer LURE)]

**allusion**, n. Covert, implied, indirect, reference (to). [f. L allusio (as ALLUISION, see -10X).]

- **allusive**, a. Containing an allusion (to):—abounding in allusions; (Her.) a. (cantiug) arms. Hence **allusively** adv., **allusiveness** n. [as prec., see -IVE.]

**alluvion** (-60-, -0), n. Wash of sea, river, or against shore, banks; flood; matter deposited by flood; (Law) formation of new land by water's action. [f. L alluviem (nom.-luc) f. lube wash.]

**alluvium**, n. Deposit of earth, sand, &c., left by flood. Hence **alluvi'al** a. [L. neut. of adj. allucus (lubre wash).]

- **ally**, v.t. Combine, unite, for special object to, with, esp. of marriage and alliance with foreign states; (of things) allied to, connected with. [f. Of alter t. L allegare bind]

- **ally**, n. Person, state, &c., allied with another. [f. prec.]

- **ally**, n. Choice playing-marble of marble or alabaster. [perh. dim. of alabaster]

- **al'ma (h.),** n. Egyptian dancing-girl. [Arab. almah knowing (alma know).]

- **al'magest (-j-),** n. Great astronomical treatise of Ptolemy; other books on astrology and alchemy. [f. F. Arab. al the + majestis = Gk megesti greatest]

**Al'Ma Mättern**, n. Name used of Universities and schools. [L = bounteous mother]

- **al'manac (awl-n.),** n. Annual calendar of months and days, with astronomical and other data. [med. L. etym. doub.]

- **al'mandine**, n. A garnet of violet tint. [corru. of ar. al'ambandine f. L alabandina (Alabanda, city in Caria)]

- **alm'ghty**, a. All-powerful, esp. A. God, the A. (slang) great, (adv.) exceedingly. Hence **almightiness** n. [OE almeachtig (ALL ADV. = MIGHTY)

- **al'mond (ahn-n.).** n. Kernel of a stone-fruit borne by two trees (sweet, bitter, a.); allied to plum and peach; anything a-shaped; A. fig. and kind of pigeon. [f. Of almende f. L f. Gk omegdalat; at. perh. by confus. w. Arab. al the]

- **al'moner (or ahmn.),** n. Official distributor of alms; Hereditary Grand A. Lord High A. (officers in royal household of Great Britain).

- **al'mos** (ahmzn), n. (usu. as sing.) Charitable relief of the poor; donation; a.-fok, alm'sman, (supported by charity); a.-giving; a.-house, one founded by charity for reception of poor. [OE almosse f. L Gk eleemosune compassionateness (eleémon adj. f. eleos compassion)]

- **a'llmug.** See ALCUM.
a'ltarwise, adv. In the manner of an altar.

a'ltizmuth, n. Instrument for determining altitude and azimuth of heavenly bodies. [alt- for altitude + AZIMUM]

a'ltcr (awl-, v.t. & i. Change in character, position, &c. Hence or cogn. alterations, alteration, n., alterationable a. [f. 14th-c. F altérer f. med. L alterare (L alter other)]

a'ltcrative, a. & n. Tending to alter; (n.) medicine, treatment, that alters processes of nutrition. [prec. + -ATIVE]

a'ltcrate (alt-, altw-, v.i. Dispute hotly, wrangle, (with). So alteration n. [f. L alterare, see -ATE]

a'ltcr ègo, n. One's other self; intimate friend. [L, lit. other I]

a'ltcrant, a. & n. Alternating: (mineral.) of alternating layers: (n.) a quantity. [f. part. of alterner f. L alternare ALTERNATE]

a'ltcrante (awl-, -at), a. (Of things of two kinds) coming each after one of the other kind; (biol.) a generation (by a. processes, as first by budding, next by sexual reproduction); a. leaves, angles, (placed alternately in the two sides, still) higher. Hence alternation 2 adv. [f. L. alternare do one thing after the other (alternus every other f. alter other), see -ATE]

a'ltcrnate 2, v.t. & i. Arrange, perform, (two sets of things) alternately; interchange (one thing) alternately with, by, another; (of two things) succeed each other by turns; (of a whole) two alternate things; (of one class of things) appear alternately with another. So alternation n. [f. prec.]

a'ltcrntive, a. & n. (Of two things) mutually exclusive; (strictly) permission to choose between two things; (loosely) either of two possible courses, as I had no (other) a.; one of more than two possibilities. Hence alternation 3 adv. [f. med. L alternativus (as prec., see -ATIVE)]

although (awl-), conj. Though. [f. ALLADV. +THOUGH]

a'ltitude, n. Height; depth; (geom.) length of perpendicular from vertex to base; height above sea level; (usu. in pl.) high place; (fig.) eminence. [f. Latitudo (altus high), see -TUD]

a'ltitudinous, a. Highest male voice, counter-tenor; its musical part; female voice of similar range, contralto; its part: singer with alto voice; a. clarinet, -viola, instruments similar to the clarinet, viola, but of higher pitch. [It. alto (canto) high (singing)]

a'ltog ether (awl-), adv. & n. Totally; on the whole; (n.) an a., a whole. [ALL a.]

a'ltolrelieve (-ivtrelv), n. (sculp.) High relief. [It. alto-rilievo]

a'lturism, n. Regard for others as a principle of action. Hence altruist n., altruistic a., altruistically adv. [f. F altruisme (It. altruisti), of L. Altrius (f. L. Litteri huic to this other, see -ISM)

a'ltum, n. A double sulphate of aluminium and potash; series of salts including this; family of compounds including these; (mineral.) various native minerals, alums proper and pseudo-alums. [OF, f. L alumum]

a'ltumina, n. One of the earths, the only oxide of aluminium. [f. L aluminae, alumum, on type of soda &c.]

a'ltumum, n. White light sonorous ductile malleable metal, not oxidized in air, used for instruments and as an alloy; a. bronze, alloy of a. and copper. [f. alumina; formerly aluminium, aluminium]

aluminous, a. Of the nature of alum or alumina. [f. F aluminéux f. L aluminosus (alumen ALUM, see -OUS)]

al'runns, n. (pl. -i). A pupil of a school or university. [L. -foster-child]

a'lvoleolate (-at), a. Honey-combed, pitted with small cavities. [f. L alveolatus f. holus, see -ATE]

al'veolus, n. Small cavity; socket of tooth, whence alvéolar a.; cell of honey-comb; conical chamber of a Belemnite. [L. dim. of alveus]

a'ltways (awl-), adv. At all times; on all occasions. [f. All.a. + Way; alway (now archaic or poet. for alway) orig. meant 'all the way, continually', always (gen. case) having prob. the sense 'on every occasion']

am. See BE.

âmouâ (ôâ), n. German timber, prepared from fungi, used as a match and styptic. [f. Pr. (Pr. amador), f. L amatorem lover (amare, see -OR)]

a'maln, adv. (archaic, poet.) Vehemently; in all haste. [A prep. + main, OE megn, force]

a'malgame, n. Mixture of a metal with mercury, as gold a.; plastic mixture of any substances (also fig.). [f. L amalgamum, med. L amalgamation, amalgam; of Gk amalgam, or amalgamation, on amalgamine an enmollent (malasso, etc. malak.-soften)]

a'malgameate (awl-, -at), a. Combined, esp. of languages. [f. med. L amalgamare (as prec., see -ATE)]

a'malgameâte, v. t. & i. Mix; unite (classes, societies, ideas); (of metals) combine with mercury. Hence amalgamation, amalgamator, nn., amalgamative a. [f. prec. see -ATE]

a'manue'nsis, n. (pl. -nsis). One who writes from dictation. [L, adj. used as n., f. (servus) a manus secretary + -ensis belonging to] a'marant(h), n. Imaginary unfading flower; genus, including Prince's feather and love-lies-bleding; purple colour. Hence a'marant(h)ine 1 a. [f. F amarante f. L Gk amarantos everlasting, name of a flower (a. not. -maran- st. of marainâd fade); h by confusion with Gk anthes flower]

a'maryllis, n. Genus of autumn-flowering bulbous plants. [L, f. Gk Amaryllis, name of a country girl]

a'mary's, v.î. Heal together; accumulate (esp. riches). [f. 12th-c. F amasser (a to + masser f. masse mass n.)

a'mateur (-ût), a. One who is fond of; one who cultivates a thing as a pastime. Hence amateurish a., amateurishly 2 adv. amateurishness, amateurism, nn. [f. F amatour (L amatorem love, see -OR)]

a'mative, a. Disposed to loving. Hence a'mativeness n. [f. Lamare love, see -ATIVE]

a'matory, a. Pertaining to a lover or to sexual love. Hence a'matorial a. [f. L amatorius (amare love, see -ORY)

a'maurôsís, n. Partial or total loss of sight from disease of optic nerve. Hence a'maurotic a. [Gk. L amáuvrô dark, see -OSIS]

a'maze', v.t. Overwhelm with wonder. Hence a'mazê'dly 2, a'mazingly 2, adv., a'mazement n. [a.- (1) + maze v., etym. dub.]

a'maze', n. (poet.) = a'mazement. [f. prec.]

A'znv, n. (pl. alluv. -n). Fabulous race of female Scythian warriors (lit. & fig.); masculine woman. Hence A'mzôn'li a. [L. f. L C.x (prob. foreign word, but explained by Greeks as a. not + masos breast, from destruction of right breast to facilitate use of bow)]
ambages (jēz), n. pl. Roundabout ways.
[Li.] amb- about + ag- f. agere drive; 16th-c. E
laamb. adj. Ragged.
ambassador, n. Minister sent by one sovereign or State on mission to another (usu. A. extraordinary); minister permanently representing a sovereign or State at foreign court (Ordinary, Resident, A.; formerly A. Lejer); A. Plenipotentiary (with full power to sign treaties &c.); official messenger. Hence am-
bastrator, n. f. OSp. ambastror f. med. L'ambastrator agent noun of ambastric f. ambactia office f. Celt. ambactus servant (ambi about + ag drive, cogn. w. Lager)
ambassa'dress, n. Female ambassador; ambassador's wife. [-f. prec. + essu] a'mber, n. Yellow translucent fossil resin, formed from the resin of coniferous trees. [F.] F ambre t. Arab. ambar ambergris, to which the name origin belonged. a'mbergris (-es), n. Wax-like substance found floating in tropical seas, and in intestines of sperm-whale, odoriferous and used in perfumery, formerly in cookery. [-f. F ambre gris gray amber] ambide'xter, a. & n. (Person) able to use left hand as well as right; double-dealing. Hence ambide'xtritious n. [med. L. (amb- on both sides + dexter right handed)] ambide'xtrous, a. = prec. Hence ambide'xtrously adv., ambide'xtrousness n. [as prec. + ous]
ambig'uity, n. Double meaning; expression capable of more than one meaning. [-f. med. L. ambiguitas (as foll., see -ti)] ambigu'ous, a. Obscure; of double meaning; of doubtful classification; of uncertain issue. Hence ambiguously, adv., ambigu'ousness n. [f. L. ambigus doubtful f. ambigere (amb- both ways + agere drive) + -ous]
ambit, n. Precincts; bounds; compass, exten-
t. [-f. L. ambitus a going round (ambire, see AMBIENT)] ambition, n. Ardent desire for distinction; aspiration (to be, to do); object of such desire. [-f. F. L. ambitionem (ambire it, canvass for votes, see AMBIENT and -oni)] ambi'tious, a. Full of ambition; strongly desirous of (a thing, to do); showing ambition, as an a., attempt. Hence ambi'tiously, adv., ambi'tiousness n. [f. L. Ambitius (as prec., see -ous)] ambitious, n. = prec. [-f. F. ambuilder f. L. Ambulare walk]
amble', n. Pace of an ambling horse; easy pace. [-f. F. ambler f. L. Ambulare walk]
ambly'opia, n. Impaired vision. Hence am-
blas'tica [Gk. amblastos a. (ambitus) showing; displaying].
amboy'na (wood), n. Finely marked wood of an Asiatic tree. [Ambonya Island]
ambro'sia (-zā, -zyā), n. (Myth.) Food of the gods; anything delightful to taste or smell; bee bread. [-f. L. f. Gk. fem. of ambro'sos the immunals L. ambrosia (a not + ambrosos mortal)] ambrosial (zīal, zhyal), a. Divinely frag-
rant; divine. Hence ambrosial'y, adv. [-f. L. ambrosios, see prec. and -al]
ambrosial, n. Pantry; wall press; dresser; closed recess in the wall of a church. [-f. L. armarium tool chest (arma tools, see -ary), with L for r by dissim., and phonetic -b] amb'sace (a'manz), n. Both axes, lowest throw at dice; bad luck; worthlessness. [-f. Of ambes as f. L. ambas as, see ace and also written ambeschäft] ambul'ancome, n. Moving hospital following army; waggon for conveying wounded off field of battle. [-f. L. ambulare walk, see -ace]
am'bulatory, a. & n. Pertaining to walking; adapted for walking; mobile; not permanent. (N.) place for walking; arena, cloister. [f. L. ambastratorius (as prec., see -ory)] ambus'ca'de, n. Ambush. [-f. embus- ce (Sp. emboscar, It. emboscare) f. L. ambuscade (boshe Bush) see, ambiguous and -ADE] ambus'cado', v.t. & i. Lie, conceal, in ambush. [-f. prec.] a'mbush (a'bush), n. Concealment of troops, troops concealed, in a wood &c.; (generally) lying in wait; make, lay, an a., lie in a. [-f. Of ambusche (as foll.); am. perh. due to a'mbush]
a'mbush 1 (-bush), n. Conspiring against; conspiracy; compact. -a'mbush 2, v.t. & i. Conceal (troops, only in p.p.); lie in wait for; (intr.) lie in wait. [-f. Of embuscher (Sp. emboscar, It. emboscare) f. L. "ambuscade (boshe Bush) see prec."
âme damnée (ahn dahnah), n. Tool, devoted adherent. [-f.]
a'meer, amîr (-er), n. Title of various Mohammedan rulers in Scinde and Afghanistan. [Aran. amir commander (ama command)] améli'orator, v.t. & i. (Cause to) become better. Hence améliorat'ion, améliorat'or, n., améliorat'ive a. [-f. F. améliorer f. O. Fr. meilleur better]
a'men (a-mân), n. & adj. See it, f. L. F. ameer commander (amara command)] aménable, a. (Of persons) responsible (to law &c. or abs.); of things liable to; capable of being tested by (to); responsive, tractable. Hence aménabilité, aménableness, n., aménably, adv. [-f. AF. f. amener bring to (a to + mener bring f. L. minare threaten), see -ene]
amend, v.i. & t. Abandon evil ways; (archaic) improve in health; correct an error in (legal document), make perfected improvements in (measure before Parliament); improve. Hence amendeable a., amendable, n. [-f. Of amender f. L. Emendare free from faults (menda fault)] amende honorable (p), n. Public apology amende honorable.
amends, n. Reparation, restitution, compensation, as make a. [-f. Of amendes penalties, line, pl. of amende reparation f. amender, amende; pl. now treated in E as sing.) aménity, n. Pleasantness of places, persons, &c.; (pl.) pleasant ways. [-f. L. amoenitas (amoenus conn. w. amare love, see -TI)] amens'as et to're, adv. From board and bed. [-L]
amen'tum, a'ment, n. Catkin. Hence amena'te, amene'tous, a'mentiferous, amenti'form, aa. [-L. = thong]
amerce, v.t. Fine; (loosely) punish. Hence amerceable a., amercement, amercia'ment, n.; [orig. amercy f. AF. amercier (q at -ene f. L. amerce tete) amercer]
American, a. & n. Belonging to continent of America or to United States. (N.) native of American
AMERICANISM

America of European descent; citizen of United States. [AN]

Americanism, n. Word or phrase peculiar to or extending from United States; attachment to sympathy with United States. [prec. + -ISM]

Americanize, v.t. & i. Naturalize as an American; make American in character; become American in character; use Americanisms. [as prec. + -IZE]

am-es-ace. See AMBS-ACE.

amethyst, n. Precious, stone, kind of quartz, purple to violet; Oriental A., rare violet of sapphire. Hence amethyst-ine a. [f. OF ametiste f. Lf. Gk amethystos not drunken (a-not+vb1 adj. f. methuškos intoxicated f. methu wine), the stone being supposed to prevent intoxication]

âmiable, a. Feeling and inspiring friendli- ness; lovable. Hence amiability, amiable- ness, n., am-iable-ly adv. [f. L amabilis AMICABLE; confused with OF amable (mod. F amiable) f. L amabilis lovable (amare love, see -BLE)].

amiant(h)us, n. Mineral, variety of as- bost, splitting into flexible fibres; green fibrous chrysolite. [L, F Gk amiantos unfeared (a- not+vbl adj. f. amiantos), i.e. purified by f. b. for amiable (for-h.-cf. AMARANTH)].

âmîc, a. (chem.) Pertaining to ammonia. [f. AMMÔNIA + -IC]

âmîcable, a. Friendly; done in a friendly spirit. Hence amicability,amicable- ness, n., amicable-ly adv. [f. L amicabilis (amicable make friendly f. amicus, see -BLE)].

âmîcle, n. Square, band, white linen, worn by celebrant priests, formerly on head, now (in Church of Rome) on shoulders. [earlier amîk f. OF amit f. L amictus garment; -ce, or -s, perh. due to confus. w. foll.]

âmîce, n. Cap, hood, cape, of religious orders; badge worn by French canons on left arm. [f. OF amusse, perh. f. Arab. al the+G mitze cap; early confused w. prec.]

âmîs curâe, n. Friend of the court, disinterested adviser. [L]

âmîd, amîd-st, prep. In the middle of (lit. and fig.); in the course of. [OE on middan (dat. of mid) in the middle, followed by gen- tive; see also -ES]

âmîdin, n. Oblique manner of speech; slant state of solution. [f. amid- com.-Rom. form of L amphibium (starch + -IS)]

âmîshaps, adv. In middle of ship. [f. AMID + SHIP + -ES]

âmîr, n. See AMÉER.

âmîss, adv. & pred. a. Not up to the mark; out of order; wrongly; untowardly, as come a.; take a., take offence at; not a., appropriate. [A prep. + -SS]

âmîty, n. Friendship, friendly relations. [f. F amité, earlier amisto, f. pop. Lamicitatem (amicus friend, see -TV)]

âmîmeter, n. Instrument for measuring force of electric currents. [f. AMÎPERE + -METER]

âmônia, n. A colourless gas with pungent smell and strong alkaline reaction, spirit of hartshorn; (Chem.) large series of compounds, analogous to ammonia; Liquid A., solution of a. in water. [f. foll.]

âmôniac, a. & n. Of the nature of am- monia; Sal A., hard white crystalline salt. Said to have been prepared from camels' dung near temple of Jupiter Ammon; Gum A., also A.), a gum resin used in medicine and as cement. Hence amôniacal a. [f. F Lf. Gk ammoniakon belonging to Ammon]

âmôniated, a. Combined with am- monia. [f. prec. + -ATE 1 (3) + -ED]

âmônite, n. Fossil genus of Cephalopods, after Med. L corny Ammonis horn of (Jupiter) Ammon, see -ITE]

âmônniûnt, n. Military stores (formerly of all kinds, now of powder, shot, shell, &c.); a-boots, bread, hat (supplied to soldiers). [f. F ammoniûnt, vulg. ammonition, by confus. of la munition (see MUNITION) with l'amontion]

âmné-sia, e, Loss of memory. [Gk, = for- getfulness]

âmnesty, n., & v.t. Intentional overlooking; act of oblivion, general pardon; (v.t.) give a to. [f. L f. Gk amnêstia oblivion f. a'mnestos a. (not+mn- remember)]

âmignon, n. (pl. -ia). Innermost membrane enclosing foetus before birth. [GK, = caul (dim. of amnos lamb)]

âmoeba (âm-i-), n. Microscopic animalcule perpetually changing shape. Hence amœbîform, amœboïd, aa. [F. Gk amôbê change]

âmœbe'âen, a. Alternately answering. [f. Gk amôbaioi interchanging (amôbe change), see -AN]

âmong, amongst (âm), prep. In the assemblage of, surrounded by; in the number of, surrounded by (collectively or distributively), as five shillings a. us, divided a. us; in comparison with, as one a. many; by joint action of, as kill him a. you; reciprocally, as quarrelled a. themselves. [OE on gangam(on)+gangamascamb, gemanig(ming)oll by gen. case; see -ES]

âmorous, a. Inclined to love; in love; of, pertaining to love. Hence amorous-ly adv., amorous-ness n. [f. F L amorosus (amor love, see -OUS)]

âmorphous, a. Shapeless; anomalous; (Min., Chem.) uncrystallized; unorganized. Hence amorphous-ly, amorphous-ness, n. [f. Gk amorphos shapeless (a- not+morphé form) + -OUS]

âmortîze, v.t. Alienate in mortmain; extinguish (debt, usu. by means of sinking fund), whence amortîza'tion n. [f. F amortir (st. -ISS) bring to death f. LL* ad mortire (ad mortem to death)]

âmoun't, v.i. Come to (so much); be equi- valent (in significance) to. [f. OL ammoner f. a.mor-er amount (a mont hillward f. L ad montem)]

âmoun't, n. Total to which a thing amounts; full value, significance, &c.; quantity, as a considerable a. of. [f. prec.]

âmour* (âmou), n. Love-affair; intrigue. [F, = love f. L amorem, nom.-or. f. amare]

âmoure'tte (âmouret), n. Pet love-affair. [L. amare, amare (f. amâmus, amare, to love, see -AM)]

âmour-pro'pr (âmou-prôpr), n. Self- esteem. [F]

âmperé (âmpèr), n. (electr.). Current that one volt can send through one ohm, unit of current. [name of electrician]

âmpera'nd, n. The sign & (and, L et). [also ampus-, ampus-, ampus-, corrupt, of and per * (case by itself) and]'

âmphi-, in comb. Both of both kinds, on both sides, around. [GK, prep.]

âmphi-bia, n. pl. Division of Vertebrata, intermediate between reptiles and fishes, as frogs, newts, &c. Hence amphibi- an a. & n. [f. L Gk amphibia (zoo) (animals) living in both earth & water (amphi- both life)]

âmphi-biology, n. Branch of zoology treating of Amphibia. [prec. + LOGY]

âmphi'bious, a. Living both on land and in water; connected with both land and water;
healthy paleness. Hence anaemic a. [f. Gk anæmia (AN- + haima blood)]

anaesthesia, n. Sensibility (lit.). [f. Gk anæsthesia (AN- + aisthesis sensation f. st. aisthē- perceive) Talented to sensibility. Hence anaesthetic ad\v]. [f. Gk anæsthesios insensible (as prec.) + -ic] anaesthetic, a. & n. (Agent) that produces insensibility. Hence anaesthetically ad\v. [f. Gk anæsthesize, v.t. Render insensible (lit. and fig.). Hence anaesthetization n. (as prec. + -ize)

ana
glyph, n. Embroided ornament in low relief. Hence anaglyphic a. [f. Gk ana
glyphē (gluphō carve)]
anagnorisis, n. Delineament in a drama. [L f. Gk. f. anagnostizō recognize]
anagnostic, a. & n. Spiritual or allegorical interpretation. So anagnostically ad\v. [L f. Gk anagnostizō (as prec., see -ize)]
anagram, n. Transposition of letters of word or phrase, to form new word or phrase. Hence anagrammatic (AL) aa., anagnostically ad\v. [f. Gk anagnostizō (as prec., see -ize)]
anal\v, & n. Literary gleaning. [L f. Gk anaalēktu things gathered (analēgō pick up)]
analéptic, a. & n. Restorative (medicine). [f. Gk analéptikos f. ánlassanō take restore, see -ic]
analogic, a. Of analogy. [f. L f. Gk ana
galogikos (as analog, see -ic)]
analogical, a. According to analogy; expressing an analogy. Hence anal
gologically ad\v. [prec. + -ical]
analogist, n. One occupied with analogies; philosopher who saw in words images of the things they expressed. [as foll., see -ist]
analogue, v.t. & f. Represent by analogy; show in harmony (with). [f. ANALOGY, see -ic]
analogous, a. Similar, parallel, (to). Hence analogously ad\v., analogous ad\v. [as prec.]
analogue (og), n. Analogous, parallel, word or thing. [f. Gk analougos neut. adj., see prec.]
analogy, n. (Math.) proportion; agreement, similarity, (to, with, between); analogy; (Logic) process of reasoning from parallel cases; (Lang.) imitation of imitation or construction of existing words in forming inferences or constructions of others, without intervention of the formative steps through which these at first arose; (Nat. Hist.) resemblance of form or function between organs essentially different. [f. L f. Gk analōgia proportion (as ANALOGIUS)]
analys\v, v.t. Examine minutely the constitution of; (Chem., Physics) ascertain the elements of a compound; find, show, the essence of ( analyse &c.); (Gram.) resolve sentence into its grammatical elements. Hence analysable a. [f. F analyser (analyse, as foll.); also -ize in F by assim. to vb in -ize]
analysis, n. (pl. -yses). Resolution into simple elements (in all senses of the vb); bull
ing a., register of the result of each ball. [f. L f. Gk analōsis f. analō(ū) loose]
analyst, n. One skilled in (us, chemical) analysis. [f. F analytete f. analyser analyse, on anal. of nouns in -iste -ist f. vb in -iser -ize]
analytic, a. Pertaining to analysis. Hence analytic ad\v. [f. med. L f. Gk analutikos (as ANALYSIS, see -ic)]
analytical, a. Employing the analytic method; (Lang.) using separate words instead of inflexions. Hence analytically ad\v. [f. prec. + -ical]
anamnesis, n. Recollection (esp. of a previous existence). [Gk anaimnēsqō remind]\n
anamorphosis, n. Distorted drawing appearing regular from one point; (Bot.) abnormal transformation. [Gk anamorphōsis anamorphō transform f. morphē form, see -osis]
ananas (an-ā, anah-), n. Pine-apple. [prob. f. Peruv. Nanus; also anana, -s being taken for plural]
anondrous, a. (bot.). Without stamens. [f. Gk anandros husbandless (AN- + aner male) + -ous]
anapaest, n. (Prosody) foot consisting of two short syllables followed by one long. Hence anapaestically ad\v. [f. L f. Gk anapaistos reversed (ANA + paiō strike)]
anaphora, n. Repetition of word or phrase in successive clauses. [L f. Gk anaphorē = carrying back f. ANAPHERō bear]
anarch, (k), n. (poet.). Leader of revolt. [f. Gk anarkhēs without ruler (AN- + arkhēs)]
anarchical, a. [F anarchi
tical] aa., anarchically ad\v. [as prec. + -ic, -cal]
anarist, n. Advocate of anarchy. Hence anarchism n. [as prec. + -ist]
anarchy, n. Absence of government; disorder; confusion. [f. Gk anarkhia (as prec.)]
anarthrous, a. (Greek Gram.) used without the article; lack of articles. [Gk. AN- (an-) + arthros joint, article, + -ous]
anasarca, n. A drophial affection. Hence anasarca\v. a. [f. Gk ana up+sarka (nom. sarce) flesh]
anastatic, a. In relief; a. printing (from reliefs on zinc plates). [f. Gk anastatos set up (ANA- stand up) + -ic]
anastomose, a. & n. Communicate by anastomosis. [F anastomoser (anastomose as foll.)]
anastomosis, n. Cross connexion of arteries, branches, rivers, &c. [Gk. f. anastomoo furnish with mouth (stoma), see -osis]
anathema, n. Accursed thing; curse of God; curse of the church, excommunicating a person or denouncing a doctrine; innumerate. [f. = excommunicated person, excommunication, f. Gk anathēma thing devoted, (later) accursed thing (ANA thúmēi set up)]
anathematize, v.t. & i. Curse. [f. F anathématiser f. L f. Gk anathomizō (as prec., see -ize)]
anatomical, a. Belonging to anatomy; structure. Hence anatomically ad\v. [as prec.]
anatomise, v.t. & i. Dissect; (fig.) analyse. [f. F anatomiste, see foll. and -ist]
anatomist, n. Dissector of bodies; (fig.) analyser. [f. F anatomiste, see foll. and -ist]
anatomy, n. Dissection; science of bodily structure; anatomical structure; analysis; (pop.) skeleton, mummy, emaciated creature. [f. F anatomicie f. L f. Gk anatomy abstr. n. = ANATOMIE f. temnō cut]
anattia, n. Orange-red dye, used for colouring cheese. [f]
anbury, amb-, n. Soft tobacco on horses and oxen; disease of turpents and allied plants.
ancillary, a. Subservient, subordinate, (to). [f. L ancillarius (anilla handmaid, see -ARY 1)]

an'ce, suf. forming nn. of quality or action, chiefly thr. F. -ance f. L. -antia and -entia f. L. pres. part. in -ant-, -ent- (nom. ans-, ens). OF gave -ance both for existing L.-antia, entia, and others formed in F. in E. Thus, assistance, nuisance, where L. would have -entia. Later F. followed L. vowel: élégance, tempérance (L.-antia), but diligence, prudence (L.-entia). E. adopted F. forms of both kinds, and usu. retains F. form; but after 1500 -ence was in some wds restored where L. would have -entia, and mod. formations follow L. vowel. F. anciently, and at other nd. bars used for mooring ship to bottom of water; sheet, boxer, chafe, -a., (largest, middle, smallest size); (fig.) source of confidence; cast, weigh, a., let down, take up, a., at, anchored; come to (an) a., anchor; a.-plate, heavy piece of timber or metal serving as point of support for cables of suspension-bridge &c.; a.-watch, watch to anchor a ship at anchor. [OE ancor f. L. Ancora (not anch- perh. cogn. or adoption of Gk. anakura (st. agk- hook)].

anchor's, v.t. & i. Secure (ship with anchor; fig.) fix firmly; (intr.) cast anchor, come to anchor. [perh. f. F ancrer f. ancre anchor]

anchorage, n. Anchoring; a.-ground, (fig.) thing to depend upon; a.-plate, a.-hook, (OE ancræ, see prec.)

anchovy (also ancho), n. Small fish of herring family; a.-sauce, a.-toast, (made, spread, with anchovies); a.-pear, W.-Indian fruit eaten like mango. [f. Sp. anchora perh. f. Basque anchua (perh. =antzua dry)]

anchyloose (z) v.t. & i. (Of joints, bones stiffen, unite. [f. foll.]

anciphysis (k) n. Formation of stiff joint by consolidation of articulating surfaces. [f. Gk. akphyllosis (akphyllo crook f. akphyllos, see -osis); -ch- for -c to preserve hard sound]

ancien régime (F), n. Time before French Revolution.

ancient, a. & n. Belonging to times long past (esp. before fall of Western Roman Empire). Wds. existed, lived, long; the A. of Days, God, the ancient, civilized nation of antiquity. Hence anciently, adv. ancilent n. [f. F ancien f. L. antium (ante before, see -AN); f. by confus. w. -ENT]

ancient, a. (archaic) = ENSIGN; [corrupt.] anc议论, n. Anciency, n. Ancientness; old-fashioned style. [ANCIENT + -RY]

ancillary, a. Subservient, subordinate, (to). [f. L ancillarius (anilla handmaid, see -ARY 1)]

an'ce, suf. forming nn. of quality or action, chiefly thr. F. -ance f. L. -antia and -entia f. L. pres. part. in -ant-, -ent- (nom. ans-, ens). OF gave -ance both for existing L.-antia, entia, and others formed in F. in E. Thus, assistance, nuisance, where L. would have -entia. Later F. followed L. vowel: élégance, tempérance (L.-antia), but diligence, prudence (L.-entia). E. adopted F. forms of both kinds, and usu. retains F. form; but after 1500 -ence was in some wds restored where L. would have -entia, and mod. formations follow L. vowel. F. anciently, and at other nd. bars used for mooring ship to bottom of water; sheet, boxer, chafe, -a., (largest, middle, smallest size); (fig.) source of confidence; cast, weigh, a., let down, take up, a., at, anchored; come to (an) a., anchor; a.-plate, heavy piece of timber or metal serving as point of support for cables of suspension-bridge &c.; a.-watch, watch to anchor a ship at anchor. [OE ancor f. L. Ancora (not anch- perh. cogn. or adoption of Gk. anakura (st. agk- hook)].

 anchor's, v.t. & i. Secure (ship with anchor; fig.) fix firmly; (intr.) cast anchor, come to anchor. [perh. f. F ancrer f. ancre anchor]

anchorage, n. Anchoring; a.-ground, (fig.) thing to depend upon; a.-plate, a.-hook, (OE ancræ, see prec.)

anchovy (also ancho), n. Small fish of herring family; a.-sauce, a.-toast, (made, spread, with anchovies); a.-pear, W.-Indian fruit eaten like mango. [f. Sp. anchora perh. f. Basque anchua (perh. =antzua dry)]

anchyloose (z) v.t. & i. (Of joints, bones stiffen, unite. [f. foll.]

anciphysis (k) n. Formation of stiff joint by consolidation of articulating surfaces. [f. Gk. akphyllosis (akphyllo crook f. akphyllos, see -osis); -ch- for -c to preserve hard sound]

ancien régime (F), n. Time before French Revolution.

ancient, a. & n. Belonging to times long past (esp. before fall of Western Roman Empire). Wds. existed, lived, long; the A. of Days, God, the ancient, civilized nation of antiquity. Hence anciently, adv. ancilent n. [f. F ancien f. L. antium (ante before, see -AN); f. by confus. w. -ENT]

ancient, a. (archaic) = ENSIGN; [corrupt.] anc议论, n. Anciency, n. Ancientness; old-fashioned style. [ANCIENT + -RY]
annuloid, a. Ring-like. So annulosepia. [as prec. + -oid]

annulosepia. [as prec. + -oid]

++-

annunciation (-sion), n. Announcement; intimation of the incarnation, made by the angel Gabriel to the Virgin Mary; festival commemorating this, Lady-day, March 25th. [L annuntiare announce, see -ANTE]

annunciat, n. Announcer; indicator showing in which direction attendance summoned by bell or telephone is needed. [L annuntiatur (as prec., see -AT)]

ansel (ansel), v.t. Proclaim; intime as coming or ready. [L annuntiare announce, see -ANTE]

ansel (ansel), v.t. Proclaim; intime as coming or ready. [L annuntiare announce, see -ANTE]

ansel (ansel), v.t. Proclaim; intime as coming or ready. [L annuntiare announce, see -ANTE]

ansel (ansel), v.t. Proclaim; intime as coming or ready. [L annuntiare announce, see -ANTE]

ansel (ansel), v.t. Proclaim; intime as coming or ready. [L annuntiare announce, see -ANTE]

ansel (ansel), v.t. Proclaim; intime as coming or ready. [L annuntiare announce, see -ANTE]

ansel (ansel), v.t. Proclaim; intime as coming or ready. [L annuntiare announce, see -ANTE]

ansel (ansel), v.t. Proclaim; intime as coming or ready. [L annuntiare announce, see -ANTE]

ansel (ansel), v.t. Proclaim; intime as coming or ready. [L annuntiare announce, see -ANTE]

ansel (ansel), v.t. Proclaim; intime as coming or ready. [L annuntiare announce, see -ANTE]

ansel (ansel), v.t. Proclaim; intime as coming or ready. [L annuntiare announce, see -ANTE]

ansel (ansel), v.t. Proclaim; intime as coming or ready. [L annuntiare announce, see -ANTE]

ansel (ansel), v.t. Proclaim; intime as coming or ready. [L annuntiare announce, see -ANTE]

ansel (ansel), v.t. Proclaim; intime as coming or ready. [L annuntiare announce, see -ANTE]

ansel (ansel), v.t. Proclaim; intime as coming or ready. [L annuntiare announce, see -ANTE]

ansel (ansel), v.t. Proclaim; intime as coming or ready. [L annuntiare announce, see -ANTE]

ansel (ansel), v.t. Proclaim; intime as coming or ready. [L annuntiare announce, see -ANTE]

ansel (ansel), v.t. Proclaim; intime as coming or ready. [L annuntiare announce, see -ANTE]

ansel (ansel), v.t. Proclaim; intime as coming or ready. [L annuntiare announce, see -ANTE]

ansel (ansel), v.t. Proclaim; intime as coming or ready. [L annuntiare announce, see -ANTE]

ansel (ansel), v.t. Proclaim; intime as coming or ready. [L annuntiare announce, see -ANTE]

ansel (ansel), v.t. Proclaim; intime as coming or ready. [L annuntiare announce, see -ANTE]

ansel (ansel), v.t. Proclaim; intime as coming or ready. [L annuntiare announce, see -ANTE]

ansel (ansel), v.t. Proclaim; intime as coming or ready. [L annuntiare announce, see -ANTE]

ansel (ansel), v.t. Proclaim; intime as coming or ready. [L annuntiare announce, see -ANTE]

ansel (ansel), v.t. Proclaim; intime as coming or ready. [L annuntiare announce, see -ANTE]

ansel (ansel), v.t. Proclaim; intime as coming or ready. [L annuntiare announce, see -ANTE]

ansel (ansel), v.t. Proclaim; intime as coming or ready. [L annuntiare announce, see -ANTE]

ansel (ansel), v.t. Proclaim; intime as coming or ready. [L annuntiare announce, see -ANTE]

ansel (ansel), v.t. Proclaim; intime as coming or ready. [L annuntiare announce, see -ANTE]

ansel (ansel), v.t. Proclaim; intime as coming or ready. [L annuntiare announce, see -ANTE]

ansel (ansel), v.t. Proclaim; intime as coming or ready. [L annuntiare announce, see -ANTE]

ansel (ansel), v.t. Proclaim; intime as coming or ready. [L annuntiare announce, see -ANTE]

ansel (ansel), v.t. Proclaim; intime as coming or ready. [L annuntiare announce, see -ANTE]

ansel (ansel), v.t. Proclaim; intime as coming or ready. [L annuntiare announce, see -ANTE]

ansel (ansel), v.t. Proclaim; intime as coming or ready. [L annuntiare announce, see -ANTE]

ansel (ansel), v.t. Proclaim; intime as coming or ready. [L annuntiare announce, see -ANTE]

ansel (ansel), v.t. Proclaim; intime as coming or ready. [L annuntiare announce, see -ANTE]

ansel (ansel), v.t. Proclaim; intime as coming or ready. [L annuntiare announce, see -ANTE]

ansel (ansel), v.t. Proclaim; intime as coming or ready. [L annuntiare announce, see -ANTE]

ansel (ansel), v.t. Proclaim; intime as coming or ready. [L annuntiare announce, see -ANTE]

ansel (ansel), v.t. Proclaim; intime as coming or ready. [L annuntiare announce, see -ANTE]

ansel (ansel), v.t. Proclaim; intime as coming or ready. [L annuntiare announce, see -ANTE]

ansel (ansel), v.t. Proclaim; intime as coming or ready. [L annuntiare announce, see -ANTE]

ansel (ansel), v.t. Proclaim; intime as coming or ready. [L annuntiare announce, see -ANTE]

ansel (ansel), v.t. Proclaim; intime as coming or ready. [L annuntiare announce, see -ANTE]

ansel (ansel), v.t. Proclaim; intime as coming or ready. [L annuntiare announce, see -ANTE]

ansel (ansel), v.t. Proclaim; intime as coming or ready. [L annuntiare announce, see -ANTE]

ansel (ansel), v.t. Proclaim; intime as coming or ready. [L annuntiare announce, see -ANTE]

ansel (ansel), v.t. Proclaim; intime as coming or ready. [L annuntiare announce, see -ANTE]

ansel (ansel), v.t. Proclaim; intime as coming or ready. [L annuntiare announce, see -ANTE]

ansel (ansel), v.t. Proclaim; intime as coming or ready. [L annuntiare announce, see -ANTE]
(esp. relative) pronoun or adverb refers; (Math.) first term of a ratio; (pl.) past history (esp. of persons). Hence **ante**cedent. 2. [f. F antécédent I. L ANTECEDERE go, see -ENT] antécéder, n. Room leading to chief apartment. [f. F antichambre (anti- for ANTE- + chambre CHAMBER)]

**anté**, n. Outer part at west end of chapel. [ANTE- + CHAPEL]

**antédate**, v.t. Affix, assign, an earlier than the true date to (document, event); precede; anticipate. [f. prec.]

**antelíusvian**, a. & n. Belonging, referring, appropriate, to the time before the flood; (n.) old-fashioned person, (also) very old person. [ante- + L diluculium DELUGE + -AN]

**antelope**, n. Deer-like ruminant genus of animals. [f. OF antelope L anthalopus I. gk anthalopos, etym. dub.]

**anté méridiém**, phr. (abbr. a.m.). Between midnight and noon, as 7.30 a.m. [L]

**antemundane**, a. Existing, occurring, before creation of world. [ANTE- + Mundus WORLD + -AN]

**anténa**, n. (pl. -ae). Sensory organ found in pairs on heads of insects and crustacea, feeler; (Bot.) irritable processes in male flower of some orchids. Hence **antennaal, antenär**, n. Antenniform, a. [L. -ae = sail-yard, pth. f. gk antanikos stretch out]

**antépendium**, n. Veil for front of altar. [L ANTEPENDIUM (penderé hangi)

**antependul**, a. & n. Last but two (orig. and usu. of syllables). [abbrev. of L (syllaba) antepaecullina, see foll.]

**antépenuil**, a. & n. = prec. [f. L antepenaullinus (pueche almost + ultimus last) + -ATE]

**antepri¿mial**, a. Before-dinner. [ANTE- + L praedinnun + -AL]

**antérior**, a. More to the front; prior (to), Hence **anteriority**, adv. [L. -e = force, former, f. ante before]

**anté-**nàme, n. Room leading to another. [ANTE- + ROOM]

**antéfíx**, n. Prefix = ANTE- before asperate.

**anté**, n. Luminous ring projected on cloud or fog bank opposite to sun. [late Gk. neut. of anthéros opposite to sun (ANTH- + hélos sun)]

**anthelmín**tic, a. & n. (Medicine) of use against intestinal worms. [f. ANTH- + Gk helminths-worm worm + -IC]

**anthem**, n. Composition sung antiphonally, (often in composition, from Scripture or Liturgy) set to sacred music; song of praise or gladness. [OE antefne f. Rom. *antefena* f. LLI. antifona f. Gk anthéphona, see ANTHYPHON, E development being antefíne, anténne, an trimming, ananthem]

**antéphér**, n. (bot.). Part of stamen containing pollen and anther; dust; pollen; a-vater, opening by which pollen is shed. Hence **antéphalant, antéphériferous, antéphérid**, a.a. [f. F antéphére f. L anthera medicine extracted from flowers f. Gk anthéra flowery, fem. adj. f. anthos]

**anthology**, n. Collection of small choice poems, esp. epigrams, (orig. Greek); literary collection. Hence **anthologist** n. [f. L gk anthologia (anthos flower + logos collection f. lego gather)]

**antioch**, n. St. A., patron of swineherds; A., smallest pig of litter; (St.) A.’s fire, erysipelas.


**anthrax**, n. Malignant boil; splenic fever of sheep and cattle; malignant pustule caused in man by infection from animals so affected. [L. f. Gk = carbone]

**anthropo**, in comb. = Gk anthropos man, as: -centric, centring in man; -eny, study of origin of man; -graphy, science of geographical distribution of mankind; -ite, -ith, fossil man; -metry, measurement of human body; -phagous, -phagous, man-eating.

**anthropoid**, a. & n. Man-like; (n.) being that is human in form only, esp. a. ape. [f. Gk anthropoieides (ANTHROPO- see -OID)]

**anthropology**, n. Whole science of man; physiological and psychological science of man; study of man as an animal. Hence **anthropological**, a., **anthropologist** n. [as prec. + -LOGY]

**anthropomorphí**c, a. Of the nature of anthropomorphism. [as foll. + -IC]

**anthropomorphíze**, v.t. Attribute human form or personality to (God &c. or abs.). Hence **anthropomorphísm, anthropomorphí**, nn. [as foll. + -IZE]

**anthropomorphous**, a. Of human form. [f. Gk anthropomorphos (morphé form) + -OUS]

**anti-**, n. Prefix = Gk anti- (Before unasp. vowel, ant-, before aspirate anti- opposite, against, in exchange, instead, rivalling: in words f. Gk. and as living pref. in E I combining with nouns to form nouns, anti- having adj, force =rival(-pope,-king), opposing, counter, (-chorus, -league), reverse of (-climax); 2 forming adjl. on nouns governed by anti- (-slavery society, -raccination league) or on adjl. implying a noun so governed (-national, -rationalistic), with sense ‘opposed to’; many of these are also nouns, esp. names of medicines (-dysenteric), (3) forming derivative nouns and adjl. by addition of a suf., esp. -ist, (-alcoholist, -tobacconist, -subbatarian) with sense ‘one opposed to’, also corresponding abstract nn. in -ism (-Darwinism)

**antíeriar**, n. Upas tree of Java; poison thence obtained. [Jay. antjar]

**antibílious**, a. Of use against biliaryness. [ANTI- (2)]

**antí**, a. & n. (Archaic) grotesque, bizarre; grotesque posture (usu. pl.); (archaic) mountebank, clown. [f. It. antico f. Latinus ancient, apparently from ascription of GROTESQUE work to the ancients]

**antíchrist**n. Enemy of Christ; great personal opponent of Christ expected by early church to appear before end of world; the Pope. [f. OF antechrist f. L antichristus f. Gk antikhrístos (ANTI- I) + khrístos CHRIST]

**antichristian**, a. Pertaining to Anti christ; opposed to Christianity. Hence **antichristianism** n. [f. prec., with extended meaning]

**anti-clip**e, v.t. Use in advance: forestall (person or thing); accelerate, as a. one’s ruin, discuss, consider, realize, beforehand; look forward to, expect, (event, that it will happen). Hence **anticlip**ant a. & n., **anti-clip**ative
ANTICIPATION

a., ant'icipative ly 2 adv. [f. L antici pare (an- for ANTE- + -cpare i. capere take) see -ANT-]

anticipation, n. Action of anticipating (in senses of the vb); (Med.) occurrence of phenomena before usual time; (Mus.) introduction beforehand of part of a chord about to follow. [f. L antici pation (as prec., see -ATION)]

anticipator, n. One who anticipates. Hence antici patory a. [L (as prec., see -ANT)]

anticlimax, n. Opposite of climax, addition of a particular that weakens the effect; descent contrasting with previous rise. [ANTI- (1)]

anticlimal, a. (Geol.) forming ridge on which strata lean against each other, and from which they slope down in opposite directions; (Anat.) with upright spine towards which spines on both sides incline. [f. ANTI- + Gk klinous leaning + AL]

anticyclone, n. Rotatory outward flow of air from atmospheric area of high pressure; whole system of pressure and outward flow. [ANTI- (1)]

antidote, n. Medicine given to counteract poison or disease (against, for, to). Hence antido'ta l a. [f. L f. Gk antidoton neut. of antidotos given against]

antigravítos, n. pl. Waterproof leggings. [perh. for anthygravélos (ANTI- (2) + Gk hygrós wet + grévos muddy)]

antipácbin, a. & n. (One) opposed to the Jacobin, revolutionary party in France, 1789 or the French revolution. [ANTI- (2)]

antilógarithm, n. Number to which a logarithm belongs, as 100 is the a. of 2. [ANTI- (1)]

antilogy, n. Contradiction in terms. [f. Gk antílogia (ANTI- + -logia speaking)]

antimacassar, n. Covering thrown over chairs &c., as protection from grease or as an ornament. [ANTI- (2)]

antimasque, -mask, n. Grotesque interlude between acts of masque. [ANTI- (1)]

antimonarchial, a. Opposed to monarchy. [ANTI- (2)]

antimony, n. Brittle metallic substance, bluish-white in color, of flaky crystalline texture. [f. L Antimonium, prob. of Arab. orig.]

antinous, a. & n. Opposed to the obligatoriness of moral law; pertaining to Antinomians; one who maintains that the moral law is not binding on Christians. [f. L Antinomia, name of sect in Germany (1335) alleged to hold above opinion (anti- + Gk nomos law) + -ANT-]

antonym, n. Contradiction in a law, or between two laws; conflict of authority; paradox. [f. L f. Gk antí onomía (nomos law)]

antipathetic, a. Opposed in nature or disposition (to). Hence antipathetic al a. antipatheti cal ly 2 adv. [f. Gk antípathéthos (as ANTIPATHETIC), see -ETIC]

antipathic, a. Of contrary character (to). (Med.) having, producing, contrary symptoms. [f. F antipathique f. antipathie (as foll.)]

antipathy, n. Constitutional or settled aversion (against, to, between persons). [f. L f. Gk antipathia f. antipathés opposed in feeling (pathos -e) + ANT-]

antilogistic, a. & n. (Medicine, paste, &c.) reducing inflammation. So antiphlogistic n. [ANTI- (2)]

antiphon, n. Versicle, sentence, sung by one choir in response to another; prose or verse composition consisting of such passages; anthem. [f. L antiphona f. med. L antiphona, song. see -ANT-] (OF gk Antíphono (neut. pl. of antíphones) things sounding in response (phoné vocal sound))

antiphonal, a. & n. Sung alternately; responsive; collection of antiphons. Hence antiphonally 2 adv. [OF (antiphone, see prec. and -AL)]

antipharynx, n. Book of antiphons. [f. med. L antipharónium (as ANTIPHONE, see -ARY)]

antiphony, n. Antiphon; antiphonal singing; response; echo. [f. Gk antíphonos, see ANTIPHONY and -Y]

antipodal, a. Place(s) diametrically opposite (to each other), esp. region opposite to our own; (sing. antipode, pl. antipodes opposite (of, to). Hence antipodal al. antipoda'nan, aa. [f. L f. Gk antípodes having the feet opposite, pl. of antípous adj. (pous podos foot)]

antipole, n. Opposite pole; direct opposite. [ANTI- (1)]

antipope, n. Pope elected in opposition to one (held to be) canonically chosen. [f. F antipape f. med. L antípapa; assim. to pope]

antiquarian, a. & n. Connected with study of antiquities; large size of drawing paper; antiquity, whence antiquarianism n., antiquarianize v.t. [as foll. + AN]

antiquary, n. Student, collector, of antiques. [f. L Antiquarius (antisques ancient, see -ARY)]

antiquate, v.t. Make obsolete (esp. in p.p.), abolish as out of date; make antique. [f. Obs. adj. antique (L antiquare f. antiquus ancient, see -ATE)]

antique (-ék), a. & n. Of old times; existing since old times; old-fashioned; after the manner of the ancients; archaic; relic of ancient art or of old times; the a., antique style. Hence antiqueness n. [f. L antiquus, ancient, former, ancient (ante before; cf. posticus), whence also ANTIC]

antiquity, n. Ancientness; old time, esp. time before middle ages; the ancients; (pl.) customs, events, precedents, of ancient times; (usu. pl.) customs, events, precedents, of ancient times. [f. L Antiquitatem (antisques ancient, see prec. and -Y)]

antirrhinum, n. Genus of plants, Snap-dragon. [f. L f. Gk antirrhinon (anti counterfeiting + rhis rhinos nose)]

antisabbatarian, a. & n. (Person) opposed to observance of Sabbath. [ANTI- (6)]

antiscurvilinear, a. & n. (Medicine) against scourvy. [ANTI- (6)]

antiscirptural, a. Opposed to Scripture. [ANTI- (2)]

antisepsic, a. & n. (Agent) counteracting putrefaction (lit. and fig.). Hence antisep'tically adv. [f. ANTI- (3) + Gk séptikos putrefying (septós adj. I. sepó rot, see -IC)]

antisocial, a. Opposed to principles on which society is based. [ANTI- (2)]

antis缤纷, n. (Lines recited during returning movement from left to right in Greek choruses; inverse relation. [f. L f. Gk, = turning about (antistrepho turn against)]

antistrophic, a. Pertaining to antistrophes [f. ANTISTROPHOS (as prec., see -IC)]

antithetic, a. Pertaining to antitheses [f. ANTIMETABOLE (as prec., see -IC)]

antithesis, n. (pl. -theses). Contrast of ideas expressed by parallelism of strongly contrasted
**APHORISM**

aphorism, n. Short pithy maxim; definition. Hence oratory. *aphorismatic, aphoristically*. [See *ist*, aa., *aphoristic* adv. [f. Gk *aphorizō* (apo- + horphō horos boundary), see *-is*].

aphrodisiac (-diz), a. & n. Venerial; (drug) producing venereal desire. [f. Gk *aphrodisios* f. *aphros* desire, see *-ac*]

aphrophalous, a. (bot.) Naturally leafless. [f. Gk *aphros* (α- not- + phros leaf) + -ous]

apian, a. Pertaining to bee-keeping. [as [fol. + -an]

a'piary, n. Place where bees are kept. Hence a'piatric n. [f. L *apiarium* (apis bee, see *-ary*)]

a'pical, a. Belonging to an apex; placed at the hint. Hence *apically* adv. [f. L *apex* -icis -al]

a'piculture, n. Bee-keeping. [f. L *apis* bee +CULTURE]

apiece, adv. Severally, each, as five pounds a.

a'pish, a. Of the nature, appearance, of an ape; ape-like in manner, silly. Hence a'pishly adv. & n. [f. L *apes* ape to toss up]

aplomb (-lomb) n. Perpendicularity; self-possession. [F. = a plomb according to plummet]

apnea (-néa), n. Suspension of breathing. [mod. L. f. Gk *apnoia* f. *apnoos* breathless (anot + pneō breath)]

apo-, pref. (before aspirated vowel apo-, -ep-, -epi-) = Gk apo prep. off, from, away, un-; = in compds. f. Gk, and in mod. scientific wds (not on Gk anal.) with sense 'detached, separate'.

apocaylsis, n. Revelation, esp. that made to St John in island of Patmos; book recording this. So *apocalyptic(al) adj. & n.* [f. L. f. Gk *apokalypsis* (apo- -ize to uncover)]

apocope, n. Cutting off of last letter or syllable of word. [Gk (apokoptō cut off)

apocrypha, n. Books of Old Testament included in Septuagint and Vulgate, but not originally written in Hebrew, nor counted genuine by Jews, and excluded from Canon at Reformation. [L. *apocrypha* (scripta) hidden writings f. Gk *apokryphos* (apokruptō hide away); treated in E as sing. with pl. -as]

apocryphal, a. Of the apocrypha; of doubtful authenticity; sham, false. [as prec. + -al]

a'pod, n. Bird, reptile, fish, without (or with undeveloped) feet or ventral fins. Hence a'podal a. [f. Gk *apous* footless (-a- not animal foot)]

apodetic, -de'tetic (-de'tic), a. Of clear demonstration: clearly established. Hence *apodetically* adv. [f. L. f. Gk *apōdētikos* (Apodeiknumi show, see *-ic*)]

apodosis, n. Concluding clause of sentence (cf. *protasis*); consequent clause of conditional sentence, wherever placed. [L. f. Gk *apodōsis* (apo- give back)]

apogee (-j), n. Point (in orbit of moon or any planet) farthest from earth; greatest distance of sun from earth when latter is at aphelion; (fig.) most distant spot, highest point. Hence a'pogē'an, a. [f. F *apogée* f. L. f. Gk *apōgēia* (neut. adj.) away from earth (gaia, Gk (apo- detach)]

apollastic, a. Self-indulgent. [f. Gk *apollaustikos* (apolausō enjoy, see *-ic*)]

Apollo, n. The Devil. [f. Gk *apollōn* part. of *apollō* (apo- allou destroy) *
apologetic, a. & n. Regrettfully acknowledging, excusing, fault or failure; vindicatory; (n., usu. pl.) argumentative defence, esp. of Christianity. Hence *apologetical*, *apologetically* adv. [f. F *apologetique* L. f. Gk *apologetikos* (apologeō to speak in defence, see *APOLOGY* and -ic)]

apologist, n. One who defends (esp. Christianity) by argument. [F. *apologiste* f. Gk *apologia*, see *APOLOGY* and -ist]

apoligize, v.i. Make an apology (for). [F. *apologiser* -ize]

apo-'pical, a. Moral fable. [F, f. L. Gk *apologos* fable (apo off + logos speech)]

apology, n. Regretful acknowledgment of offence; assurance that no offence was intended; explanation, vindication. [f. L. f. Gk *apologia* defence (apo away + logos speaking)]

apopthegm (-ém), n. Terse saying; pithy maxim. Hence *apopthegmatic* (-ég)-a. *apopthegmatically* adv. [f. Gk *apothegma* -matos (Apothegymai speak out)]

appo'letic, a. Pertaining to, causing, apoplectic: suffering from, tending to, apoplexy. Hence *apopleetically*, adv. [f. L. f. Gk *apopletikos* (apopletō strike completely, see -ic)]

apoplexy, n. Malady arresting powers of sense and motion, usu. caused by effusion of blood or serum in brain. [f. F *apoplectie* L f. Gk *apoplexia* (as prec.)]

aposophēs, n. (rhet.). Sudden breaking-off in speech. [L, f. Gk *aposophēto* keep silent!]

apostasy, n. Abandonment of religious faith, vows, principles, or party. [f. L. f. Gk *apostasia* (apostathesia- withdraw)]

apostate (at), n. & a. (One) guilty of apostasy. So *apostatical* a. [f. F. L (t)-a] f. Gk *apostates* (apostathēia- withdraw)]

apostatize, v.i. Become an apostate from one to another. [f. LL apostatizare (as [APOSTASIZE, see *-ize]*)]

a posteriori, adv. & adj. phr. (Reasoning) from effects to causes; inductive. [L., = from what comes after]]

apōståll, n. Marginal note. [f. F *apostille*, etym. dub.]

apostle (sl). Messenger, esp. any of the twelve men from Christ sent forth to preach Gospel; first successful Christian missionary in a country, as a. of Germany; leader of reform, as a. of temperance; a. spoons (with figures of aa. on handles). Hence *apostle*ship n. [f. OP of apostle, apostrofe (mod. apōtre) f. L. f. Gk *apostolos* (apostellō send away); OE had apostol]

apostolate, n. Apostleship; leadership in a propaganda. [f. L *apostolatus* (as prec., see *-ate*)]

apostolic, a. Pertaining to the Apostles; of the character of an apostle; of the Pope, papal, as A. See, succession. Hence *apostolic-al, a. apostolically* adv. [f. F *apostolique* L. f. Gk *apostolikos* (as PREIST, see *-ic*)]

apostrophe* (-fi), n. Exclamatory address, in course of public speech or in poem, to particular person (often dead or absent). Hence *apostrophical* a. *apostrophize* v.t. & i. [f. F. Gk, lit. turning away (as toll.)]

apostrophe* (-fi), n. Sign of omission of letter, or of possessive case, (e.g. can't, boy's). Hence *apostrophical* a. [confused w. prec., but prop. three syllables (-strof; F. f. L. Gk (hē) apostrophos (prosōdia) (the accent of elision (apostrophē turn away)]

apotherapy, n. (archaic). Druggist, pharmaceutical chemist, as *Apotheories Company*.
appellant, a. & n. (Possession, thing, person) attached in subordinate capacity (to another). [F, part. of appendre f. L appendere (for-āre) hang to (inttr.).]
appendix, n. (pl. -icēs, -ieces). Subsidiary addition (to book or document); small process which may be rendered of any organ, esp. termiform a. (of the intestine), whence appen-
dicitis n. [L appendīx -iēs (Appendēre appendere) hang to, trans.).
appercepcion, n. Mind’s perception of itself; mental perception. [F a'perception (LL a'percipere -cept- PERCEIVE, see -ION)]
ap pertain, v.i. Belong as possession or right; be appropriate to; relate to. [O. F. appartenir f. L. Appartiēre (pertinere) belong to, attach to, relate to (OF appartenir, see -ANT)].
ap plét, v.t. & i. (Intr.) express approval loudly, as by clapping hands; (trans.) express approval of praise. [L Applaudere -plau-
se claps hands].
applause, n. Approach loudly expressed; marked approval. Hence a'plau'sive(-ly) adv. [F Applications -és (as prec.), assim. to Vbs  a'plau've].
appeal, v.t. Hang on, annex; add in writing. [O. F A'pplerede]
appendage, n. Thing attached; addition; appendage. [O. F. appendage (paricīlus -ary), appendage].
ap pend, v.t. Eagerly make; apply; appeal. [L applīcare make ready for, see -ATE]
appoiggiatúra (ọjatọọ), n. (mus.). Grace-note prefixed to an essential note. [It.]

appoint, v.t. Fix (time, place, for purpose); prescribe (thing, that); (Law) declare the destination of (property, also abs.); nominate, as a, him governor, to govern, as, him. Hence appointment n. [f. Of apointer (a point to)]

appointment, n. Appointing; engagement, assignment; decree, ordinance; office assigned; (usu. pl.) outfit; keep, brake on a., appear, to appear, at fixed place and time. [f. Of appointment (as prec., see -ment)]

apportion, v.t. Assign as due share (to); portion out. Hence apportionment n. [f. Of apportioner (a to + portioner f. portion)]

apportionable (sequentia, ) adv., apportionable n. [f. L apportioner post-pulu] in position n. Application (of seal); placing side by side; (Gram.) placing of word in syntactic parallelism with another, esp. addition of one noun to another. Hence apportionment.

appraisable (sequentially), a. Capable of being estimated; perceptible, sensible. Hence appraisably 2 adv. [as foll., see -BLE]

appraiseable (spoil), v.t. & i. Estimate worth, quality, amount of; estimate art; be sensitive to; esteem highly: raise in value; to rise in value. Hence appraisingly, appratively (sh), aa., appraisingly 2 adv. [f. L apprētæ dignus apprele (pretium price), see -ATE]

appraiser (spoil), n. Estimation, judgment; perception; adequate recognition; rise in value; critique. [f. F apprēatio f. apprēter (as prec., see -ATION)]

apprehend, v.t. Seize, arrest; perceive (by senses or intellect); understand; fear (thing, that). [f. F apprendre f. L apprētare (prendere -hens lay hold of), whence also apprendre learn]

apprehensible, a. Capable of being grasped (by senses or intellect). Hence apprehensibility n. [f. L apprētabilis (as prec., see -BLE)]

apprehension, n. Seizure, arrest; grasping (of ideas), conception; understanding; dread. [f. L apprētio (as prec., see -ION)]

apprehensive, a. Pertaining to sensuous or mental perception; perceptive (of); intelligent; uncanny, fearful, of thing, that it may happen. Hence apprehensively 2 adv., apprehensiveness n. [f. med. L apprētivus (as prec., see -IVE)]

apprentice1, n. Learner of a craft, bound to serve, and entitled to instruction from, his employer for specified term. tiro. Hence apprenticiship n. [f. Of apprentiss f. apprendre (see APPREND), suggested by words in -tis, -tis, f. L tivus (see -IVE)]

apprentice2, v.t. Bind as apprentice. [f. prec.]

apprise (pray), v.t. Inform; (pass.) be aware of. [f. F apprēirise p.p. of apprendre learn, teach, (see APPREND)]

apprise, v.t. (archaic). Appraise; appreciate; advise. [f. Of apprēir (a to + priser priser F)]

approach1, v.t. & i. Come near (er); approximate in character &c. to; come near to; approximate to; (Mil.) makes approaches to.

Hence approachability n. approachable a. [f. Of apprēircher f. LL appropiare diam near (proprius compar. of proprie near)]

approach, n. Act of approaching; approximation; access, passage, (lit. and fig.); (Mil.) entrenchments enabling besiegers to approach. [f. prec.]


approbation, n. Sanction; approval. So approbatory a. [f. F L apprēbatum (as prec., see -ATION)]

approprite1 (apt), a. Belonging, peculiar, (to); suitable, proper, (to, for). Hence appropriately 2 adv., appropriateness n. [f. L apprōbāri (proprius own), see -ATE]

approprive2, v.t. Take possession; to take to oneself; devote to special purposes. Hence or cogn. appropration, appropritor, nn, appropriate a. [f. prec., see -ATE]

approve (prove), v.t. & i. Give evidence of; prove, (verb) show oneself to be; confirm, sanction; commend: a. of, pronounce, consider, good. [f. Of apprōver f. L as APPROVE]

approver, n. One who approves; one who turns King's evidence. [f. prec. + ER']

approximate1 (at), a. Very near; closely resembling; fairly correct. Hence approximately 2 adv. [f. L approximāre (proximus near)]

approximate2, v.t. & i. Bring, come, near (to thing, esp. in quality, number, &c.). Hence approximation n., approximatively 2 adv. [f. prec., see -ATE]

appendix (vein), n. Mil. defensive support; point of a. (F point d'a.), fixed object on which troops commence formation into line. [f. F. appendeur f. LL appodiare (podium support f. Gk podion base f. poux pous pods foot]

appurbation, n. Belonging; appendage; accessory. [f. Af F appuration (OF aper-, apar-) f. LL appurtinentia (as APPERTAIN, see -ANCE)]

appurtenant, a. & n. (Thing) belonging, pertaining, pertinent, (to). [f. Of appartenant part. as APPERTAIN]

appreciate, n. (Mil. optionally supporting; allied to plum. [also earlier apricot] f. Sp. albairique f. Arab. al the + buraqa f. Gk praikokion prob. f. L pracoquum variant of pracoque early-ripe; -ot by assim. to F aper]

apricot (ahl), n. Fourth month of year; April, one sportively imposed upon April (April 1). [f. F aprill f. L aprīlis]

a priori, adv. & a. (Reasoning) from cause to effect; deductively; (loosely) presumptively, as far as one knows. Hence a-priority.

a pron, n. Garment worn in front of body to protect clothes; official dress, as bishop's, dean's, freemason's, a.; leather covering for legs in open carriage; skin covering stuffing of roast goose or duck; tied to a-strings of (wife, mother, &c.), unduly controlled by. Hence a-proned a., a-pronful n. [f. Of napron dim. of napete table-cloth f. L mappa napkin; for less n. a-proness (an a. of adder)

aprops' (pô), adv., a., n. To the purpose; in respect of; appropriate(ness). [f. â + propos PURPOSE]

apse, n. Semi-circular or polygonal recess.
arched or dome-roofed, esp. in church. [f. L.

apsidal, a. Of the form of an apse; of the apsides. [f. L. + AL]  
apsis, n. (pl. apsidés, apsidēs). Apse, peribolion, of a temple; apse, peribolus, line of a church, straight line joining these. [L., fr. Gr. ἄψις -āpis fastening, felloe of wheel, vault, (happo join).]  
apsidal, adj. suitable, appropriate; having a tendency to (do); quick-witted (at). Hence apt-
v2 adv., aptness n. [f. L. aptus fitted p.p. of 'apeare fasten]  
apterous, a. Wingless; (Bot.) having no membranous expansions. [f. Gr. ἀπτέρος (α-
not + pteron wing) + -ous]  
apteryx, n. (Bot.) New Zealand bird, size of goose, with rudimentary wings and no tail. [f. Gr. ἀ-
not + πτερων wing]  
aptitude, n. Fitness; natural propensity (for); ability. [f. L. aptitudinem (as apt, -TUD)]  
aquă, n. (chem.). Liquid, solid, as a. fortis, nitrile acid, a. regia, mixture of nitric and hydrochloric acids, able to dissolve gold and platinum. [L. = water]  
aquamarine (én), n. Bluish-green beryl; bluish green (also as adj.). [f. L. aqua marina sea-water]  
aquarelle, (rél), n. Kind of painting with Chinese ink and thin water colours. [f. L. a-
aquerella water-colour dim. of acqua f. L. aqua water]  
aquarium, n. (pl. -iums, -ia) Artificial pond or tank for the keeping of live aquatic plants and animals; place of public entertainment containing such tanks. [L. aqua water, see -ARIUM]  
aquarian, n. Zodiacal constellation; eleventh sign of Zodiac, which sun enters on Jan. 21. [L. = water-carrier (as prec., see -ARY)]  
aquatic, a. & n. (Plant) animal) growing, living, in or near water; (of sports) conducted in or upon water. [f. L. aquatica f. L. aquaticus (aqua water, see -ATIC)]  
aquatint, n. Method of engraving on copper by use of a resinous solution and nitric acid. [f. L. aquatinta, n. aqua tineta dyed water (tingere dye)]  
aquaduct, n. Artificial channel, esp. elevated structure of masonry, for conveyance of water; conduit; (Physiol.) small canal, esp. in head of mammals. [f. L. aquae ductus conveyance of water (ducere duct-lead)]  
aqueous, a. Of water, watery; (Geol.) produced from water or in water. [as L. aqaeus (aqua water) + -ous]  
aquiline, a. Of an eagle; eagle-like, as a. nose (hooked). [f. L. aquilinus (aquilla eagle, see -INO)]  
aquosity', n. Wateriness. [f. med. L aquositas f. aquosus (aqua water), see os and -TY]  
ar-, pref. = AD- before r.  
arthrodial, a. (Bot.) the ari (varying with 'adis -AL), adj. suff. taken direct or thro. fr. or imitated with L. nouns. OF. had = er, new Fds has = -aire; E corrects -er (scholar), but sometimes uses -aire2 instead of -ar for -aire (military). (2) noun suff., f. L. -are, -ar. neut. of above (altare, exemplar).  
-arp, suff. Ocas. (for regular -er, -airy) f. L. -imare, -in nouns th. OF. -ier (buser) or -aire (virac)  
-arp, suff. Variant for regular -er, -ir, -ir in nouns (beagar, liarn) perh. on anal. of scholar (AR).  
Arab, n. & a. Native of Arabia; Arab horse; street a. homeless child; (adj.) Arabic. [f. F. Arabe f. L. Arabam (nom. -bs) f. Gr. Araps (apbs)]  
arabesque, a. & n. Arabic; fantastic; decoration in colour or low relief, with fanciful intertwining of leaves, scroll-work, &c. [F. =. Arabic, see -ESQUE]  
arabian, a. & n. Of Arabia; A. nights, collection of fabulous stories; A. bird, phoenix. [Arabia + AX]  
arabic, a. & n. Arabian; gum A. (exuded by some kinds of acacia); A. numerals, 1, 2, 3, &c.; (n. language of the Arabs. [f. Of Arabic f. L. Arabicus (Arabs Arab, see -10)]  
arabist, n. Student of Arabic. [Arab + 1st]  
arable, a. & n. (Land) fit for tillage. [f. L. arable (as prec., see -ABLE)]  
arachnoid (k-), n. (zool.). Member of the Arachnida, class comprising spiders, scorpions, and mites. [f. Gr. arakkhē spider + -id]  
arachnoid, a. & n. (Bot.) covered with long cobweb-like hairs; (n.) serous membrane lining the dura mater, and enveloping brain and spinal cord. [f. Gr. arakkhoeides (arakkhē cobweb, spider)]  
arabicall (ä), a. & n. (Language) of Aram or Syria; northern branch of Semitic family of languages, including Syriac and Chaldean. [f. L. F. Gr. Aramaicos of Aram + -ic]  
arane'idan, a. & n. (Member) of the Araneida or spiders. [f. L. aranea spider, see -ary]  
aravearia, n. Genus of trees including monkey-puzzle. [Ararco, name of province]  
arb'alest, arb'blast, n. Crossbow. [f. Of arbalest (f. L. arcuballista (arcus bow + ballista military engine)]  
arbit'ier, n. Judge; one appointed by two parties to settle dispute, umpire; one who has entire control (of). [L. perch. f. ar- = ad to + bider go, one who goes to see]  
arbitrage (ij), n. Traffic in bills of exchange or stocks to take advantage of different prices in other markets. [f. f. arbitr'er as ARBITRATE, see -AGE]  
arbitral, a. Pertaining to arbitration. [F. f. L. arbitrālis, see ARBITER and -AL]  
arbitrement, -ement, n. Deciding of a dispute by an arbiter; authoritative decision. [f. Of arbitrement (arbiter, see ARBITRAGE and -MENT)]  
arbitrary, a. Derived from mere opinion; capricious; unrestrained; despotic; (Law) discretionary. Hence arbitrarially adv., arbitrariness n. [f. L. arbitrarivus, see ARBITER and -ARY]  
arbritrate, v.t. & i. Decide by arbitration. [f. F. arbitrarie judge, see ARBITER and -ATE]  
arbitration, n. Settlement of a dispute by an arbiter; a. of exchange, determination of rate of indirect exchange between two currencies. [OF, f. L. arbitramenon (as prec., see -ATION)]  
arbitrator, n. (Now the legal term for arbiter. Hence arbitration ship n. [f. Of arbitror of arbiter f. L. arbitramenon]  
arbitrature, n. Arbitratorship n. [f. ARBITRATOR and -TATE]  
arbitress, n. Female arbiter, mediator; absolute mistress. [f. OF arbitresse fem. of arbitre f. L. ARBITER, see -ESS]  
arbor, n. Main support of machine; axle or spindle on which wheel revolves. [f. F. arbore tree, axis, f. L. arbor; refash. on L]  
arborous, a. Tree-like, wooded. [f. L. arbor tree, see -ACEOUS]  
arboreal, a. Of, living in, connected with trees. [f. L. arboreus (as prec., see -AL]
of Arius of Alexandria (4th c.), who denied consubstantiality of Christ. Hence Arianism n., Arianize v.t. & i. [f. L, Arianus (Arius f. Gk Arios, Arios, see -AN)]

-arian, suf. forming adj. and n., chiefly denoting (member of) a sect &c. (regel-, trinit-, ari-) or (person) of an age given by L numerals (octogen-).

-arium, n. (pl. -aria). [f. L arium (arere be dry)]

-ariel, n. Dry, parched, lit. & fig.; (of ground) barren, bare. Hence aridity, aridness, n.

-arien, adj. Species of gazelle in Western Asia and Africa. [f. Arab, aryl var. of ayyl stag]

-Aries, n. The Ram, first zodiacal constellation. [L = ram]

-Aristophanes. Rightly. [a prep. + RIGHT n.]

-aristocratic, adj. Pertaining to, attached to, or having to do with aristocracy; grand, stylish. Hence aristocratical a., aristocratical ly adv. [f. F aristocratique, Aristokratiker (as Aristocracy, see -IC)]

-arithmetic, n. Science of numbers; arithmetical knowledge, computation; treatise on computation. Hence arithmetici an n. [f. O.L., arithmetique f. L, ars metrika for L arithmetica f. Gk arithmetike (tekhne) (art) of counting f. arithmeo count (arithmos number), see -IC; corrupted in ME to arsmetlike, as if L ars metrika art of measure]

-arithmetical, a. Of arithmetic; a. progression, (series of numbers showing) increase, decrease, by a constant quantity (e.g. 1, 2, 3, &c. 8, 7, 6, &c.). Hence arithmetical ly adv. [prec. + -AL]

-arithmeticometer, n. Calculating machine. [f. F arithmometre (Gk arithmos number + METER)

-aril, noun suf. f. L neut. of adj. in -arius (-ARY), chiefly in antiquarian words as sacra- rium, oecas, popularized, as aquarium.

-aristocratic, n. 1. The Ram, first zodiacal constellation. 2. Of Testimony, wooden coffin containing tables of Jewish law; covered floating vessel in which Noah was saved at the Deluge; Noah’s a., toy ark with animals. [com.-Teut.: OE are f. OTeut. arka prob. f. L aerea chest]

-arm, n. Upper limb of human body from shoulder to hand; fore-arm (from elbow to hand); fore limb of an animal; sleeve; thing resembling a, as a. of the sea, a.-chair (with side supports), a. of lever, balance; (part from fulcrum to point of application of power or weight); a-hole in garment, hole through which a. is put; a-pit, hollow under a. at shoulder; a.-in-a. (of two persons with aa. interlinked); infant in aa. (too young to walk)

-with open aa., cordially; keep at a’s length, avoid familiarity with; secular a., authority of secular tribunal. Hence armful n., armless [-LESS] a. [com.-Teut. (OE, Du., G) cogn. w. L armus shoulder; cf. Gk harmos joint f. Aryan root ar-join]

-arm, n. (usu. pl.). Weapons; fire-aa. (requiring gunpowder); small-aa. (not requiring staves of aa., set for one soldier; (sing.) particular kind of weapon; take up aa. arm oneself (often fig.); bear aa., serve as soldier; lay down aa., cease hostilities; in aa., armed; up in aa., actively engaged in rebellion &c. (also fig.); under aa., in battle array; military profession; (sing. & pl.) each kind of troops, infantry, cavalry, &c.; hereditary devices, an emblem of:

-King of Scots: Kingdom, etc.; Hence armless [-LESS] a. [f. F armes f. L arma arms, fittings, f. root ar-join]

-arm, v.t. & i. Furnish with arms; armed neutrality (of nations prepared for war); furnish with tools or other requisites; plate (with anything); furnish (magnet) with an armature; in- arm, a.-suit, a.-shirt, take up aa. [f. F armer f. L armare (arma)]

-armada, n. Fleet of ships of war, esp. the (Invincible). A. sent by Philip II of Spain against England in 1588. [Sp., f. L armata (arma V., see -ADE)]

-armadillo, n. Burrowing animal of S. America, with body encased in bony armour, and habit of burrowing. Hence armadilloes n. [f. Sp., armadillo armoured; defensive covering of animals or plants; piece of soft iron placed in contact with poles of magnet, increasing its power. [f. L armatura (as prec., see -URE)]

-arme blanche (F), n. Cavalry sword or lance.

-Arménian, a. & n. Of Armenia; A. bole, red Armenian earth, used medicinally; A. stone, blue carbonate of copper; native of Armenia; adherent of Armenian church. [-AN]

-armiger (-i), n. Esquire, one entitled to bear heraldic arms. [f. L, arma arms, -iger bearer]

-armillary, a. Pertaining to bracelets; a. sphere, skeleton celestial globe of metal rings representing equator, tropics, &c. [f. L armilla bracelet, see -ARY] 1

-Armirian, a. & n. (Adherent) of the doctrine of Arminian, Dutch protestant theologian, who opposed the views of Calvin, esp. on predestination. Hence Armirianism n. [f. Arminian, -ian]

-armistice [-IS], n. Cessation from arms (lit. & fig.) short truce. [f. L armis arma + stilmun (sister -stil-stoo)]

-armlet, n. Band wound round arm; small inlet of sea or branch of river. [ARM1 + LET]

-armorial, a. & n. (Book) pertaining to heraldic arms.


-armour (-our), n. Defensive covering worn in fighting; a.-bearer, one who carries another’s a.; metal sheathing of ship of war, composed of a.-plates; a.-clad, furnished with this; diver’s suit; protective covering of animals or
thing belonging to the bow (arvie cogn. w. L arosc bow)


arsenal, n. Public establishment for storage or manufacture of weapons and ammunition (also fig.). [f. It. arseina, cardinal arsene. f. Arab. as-rasah (dar house + al the + rasah art f. cana a fabricate; d. dropped perh. by confus. w. de prep.: -al added in It.)

arsenic, n. (Chem.) brittle, steel-green, semi-metallic, substance, crystallizing in rhombic, bohredons, and volatilizing without fusion with odour of garlic; (pop.) trioxide of a., white mineral substance, a violent poison. April 18th of some sublimed. Hence arsénic-, nal. [OF. f. L. f. Gk arsenikon yellow orpiment (identified with arsenikos male, from belief that metals were of different sexes, but in fact) f. Arab. az-zernikh the orpiment f. Pers. zerni (zard gold)]

arsénic, a. Of, belonging to, arsenic; esp. (Chem.) applied to compounds in which arsenic combines as a pendant. [f. prec., -ic being identified with -ic (l)]

arsénious, a. Containing arsenic; esp. applied to compounds in which arsenic combines as a triad. [f. ARSENIC n. + -IOUS; see also -OUS]

arsis, n. Accented syllable in English scansion (ct. thesis). [f. L. Gk. = lifting f. airo lift; in what sense, and whether orig. of voice or foot (in beating time), is disputed]

arsyn, n. Wilful setting on fire of another’s house or similar property or one’s own when insured. [OF. f. L. LL arsionem (arrîtere arse-burn, intr. -ion)]

art, v. t. -BE. 

art2, n. Skill, esp. human skill as opposed to nature; skilful execution as an object in itself; skill applied to imitation and design, as in painting &c.; thing in which skill may be exercised: esp. (pl.) certain branches of learning serving as intellectual instruments for more advanced studies, as Bachelor, Master, of Aa., orcina, to be obtained standard of proficiency in these; blacka, magic; practical application of any science; industrial pursuit, craft; guild, company of craftsmen; fine, those in which mind and imagination are chiefly concerned; knack; cunning; stratagem; a. and (or) part, design and (or) execution, as be a. and part in (accessory in both respects). [f. o. L. artem, not a -art, f. or- fil.]

árterial, a. Belonging to, of the nature of, an artery; a. drainage (rainyfying like artery). [f. (artère artery, see -AL)]

árteralize, v.t. Convert venous into arterial (blood) by exposure to oxygen in lungs; furnish with arterial system. Hence artérisial, a. [prec. -ise]

árterialonomy, n. Opening of artery for blood-letting; dissection of arteries. [f. Gk artériotôma (as foll., see -TOMY)]

arteería, n. Tube forming part of system by which blood is conveyed from heart (cf. VEIN) to all parts of body (also fig.). Hence artérea, a. [prec. -rea]

Artérian, a. 1. Also f. Gk artería prob. f. art-o raise].

Artérian, n. Vell. 1. Perpendicularly boring into strata, producing constant supply of water rising spontaneously to surface. [f. F. artéria (Artois, old French province)]

artful, a. Cunning, crafty, deceitful, of persons and actions. Hence artfully adv., artfulness n. [ART + -FUL]

arthritic, a. Inflammation of joint; gout. So arthritic a. [f. L. Gk (arthron joint, see -ITIS)]

arthro-, comb. form of Gk arthron joint, as in artropathy, painful affection of joints, arthrosis, articulation.

artichoke, n. Plant (of which bottom of flower and bases of its scales are edible) allied to thistles, native of Barbary; Jerusalem (corrupt. of givasole, sunflower) A., species of sunflower with edible tuberos roots. [f. It. articoccio corrupt. of "alcarciofo" (mod. It. carciofo, Osp. arcarchofo) f. Arab. alkarshuff]

article1, n. Separate portion of anything written; separate clause (of agreement &c.) as Thirty-nine Aa., Aa. of war, Apprenticeship, (rarely of persons) contract; literary composition forming part of magazine &c. a. independent; leading a. in newspaper, large-type a. expressing editorial opinion; particular; particular thing, as the next a.; (Gram.) definite a., the, 'the', indefinite a., 'a', an; in the, (a.moment of death (usu. in articulo mortis). [f. f. L. articulus, dim. of artus limb]

article2, v.t. Set forth in articles; indent; bind by articles of apprenticeship. [f. prec.]

articular, a. Pertaining to the joints. [f. L. articularis (as ARTICLE, see -AL)]

articulate1, (at), a. & n. Jointed; distinctly jointed, distinguishable, as a. speech; (n.) articulate animal. Hence articulately adv., articulateness n. [f. L. articulatus (as ARTICULATE, see -AL)]

articulate2, v.t. & i. Connect by joints, mark with apparent joints (usu. pass.); divide into words, pronounce distinctly; (intr.) speak distinctly. Hence articulatorily a. [f. prec., see -ATE]

articulation, n. Act, mode, of jointing; joint; articulate utterance, speech; consonant. Hence articulatorily adv., articulateness n. (articulate as ARTICULATE, see -AL)]

artifice, n. Device, contrivance; address, skill. [f. f. L articifium (ars artis art+ficium making f. facere make)]

artificer, n. Craftsman; inventor (of). [f. prec., -iER]

artificial (shl), a. Made by art; not natural; not real, as a. flowers; real, but produced by art, as a. ice. Hence artificiality (shl), artificialness, a. [artificial as ARTIFICIAL, see -AL]

artillery, n. Engines for discharging missiles, esp. cannon, ordnance; branch of army machinery; explosives carried by mounted on carriages and ready for marching. Hence artilleryman, mn. [f. F. artillerie f. artiller maker of artillery f. LL. "articulus (articula dim. as art, see -AL)"

artisan (z), a. Mechanic, handicraftsman. [f. prec. f. It. artigian (ars artis art+ficium) f. ars (as art, see -ART)]

artistic, a. One who practices one of the fine arts, esp. painting; one who makes his craft a fine art. Hence artistical (AL), a., artistically adv., artististry n. [f. f. F. artiste f. It. f. L. LArtista (ars artis art, see -ISTI)]

artistic, a. Professional, singer, dancer, &c. [f. prec., see -ART]

artless, a. Unskillful, uncultured; clumsy; natural; guileless, ingenuous. Hence artlessly adv., artlessness n. [ART + -LESS]

arum, n. Genus of endogenous plants, including Wake-Robin; a. lily, cultivated white lily. [f. f. Gk aron]

arty, a. Forming adj. & nn. f. "art" taking adj. of the mod. v. ar-(-est) in English. W. m. n. (rarely in prep. as "armony") adj. as arbitrary; nouns = -arius, as actarius, = -arium, as dictionary, = -aria, as friable;
garrets, cutting off acute angle formed by rafters; ashlar masonry. [prec. + -ve] a
ashore',adv. To, on, to, on, shore. [A prep.]
ashy, a. Of ashes; covered with ashes; ash-coloured, pale. [aśt+ -vā]
Asiatic (ā-shē-āt), a. & n. (Native of Asia. [f. L, Gk *Asiatos* (Asiātos, f. Asia, see -iect)).
Asia, n. To, on, one side, away; set a., quash (verdict); speak a. (apart, in privacy); (n.) words spoken aside, esp. spoken by an actor & supposedly not to be heard by other performers; indirect effort. [orig. on side, see a prep.]
asinine, a. Pertaining to asses; stupid. Hence asinsinity n. [L asinusinus (asinus, see -in-)].
āsis, suf. forming names of diseases. [L -āsis f. Gk -āsis in nouns of state f. vb in -ā]
ask1, v.t. & i. Call for an answer to, as a. (him) a question, a. (him) this, a. (him) who it is, a. him the time, a. a question of a person, a. him about a thing; make a request (for), as a. a favour of him, a. (him) a favour, a. (him) for it, ask (abs.), a. him to do it, a. that it may be done, a. to have time given one; invite (person to dinner &c.); (of things) demand, require, as it asks (for) attention; a. (publish) the banns; (pop.) be asked in church, have one's banns called. [com.-Teut.]: OE asetan, ME ask (esp. as ask, &c.: ax was used in literary form to 1600)
askance, -ant, adv. Sideways, asquint; with indirect meaning; look at, or do, at, view suspiciously. [f.]
askew', adv. & pred. a. Obliquely; look a. (not straight in the face); (adj.) oblique. [etym.
dub. of skew]
asked, a. & prep. Obliquely. (prep.) slantingly across, athwart. [A prep. + Slant]
asleep, adv. & pred. a. In, into, a state of sleep (lit. &g;); (of limbs) benumbed. [A prep. + sleep]
aslope, adv. & pred. a. Sloping, croisswise. [prob. f. OE aslopen p.p. of aslupan slip away]
asy, n. (also aspen). Kind of poplar with sparse leaves. [com.-Teut.]: OE aspe, esp. G espe]
aspira2, n. Small venomous hooded serpent of Egypt and Libya; (poct.) any venomous serpent. [f. Lf. Gk aspis]
asparagous, n. Plant, whose vernal shoots are a table deliciay. [L f. Gk asparagos, etym. dub.:
earlier spavare, sparagus, sparrow-grass]
aspect, n. Way of looking; a looking, fronting, in a given direction; side so fronting; phase; look, expression; appearance (esp. to the mind). [f. L aspectus -ās (aspectare -spect-look at)]
aspen, a. & n. Of, like, the asp (tree); quail; a. (n.) = asp1. [aspend + -en; wrongly taken as usual noun used in aspen leaf &c.]
aspergillum, n. Brush for sprinkling holy water. [L f. aspergere (ad to + spargere sprinkle) + -illum dim. suf.]
aspirity, n. Roughness; rough exceedence; severity of weather; harshness, sharpness, of temper. [f. Of aspere f. L asperitatem (a-; ad-) harshness, &c. & -vī]
asperse, v.t. Besprinkle (with); bespatter (person, character, with damaging reports); calumniate. So aspersio2 n. [f. L aspergere -ers, see aspersigillum]
aspersorium, n. Vessel for holy water. [med. L (as prec., see -ory)]
asperḥāt, n. A smooth hard bituminous substance; mixture of bitumen, pitch, and sand, for pavements &c.; similar mixture of coal

tar with sand &c. Hence asphāltic a. [f. Gk asphallo, of foreign origin.]
asphalt, v.t. Lay (road) with asphalt. [f. prec.]
asphaltic, a. & f. Genus of liliaceous plants; (poct.) immortal flower in Elysium. [f. Lf. Gk asphodelos], etym. dub.; earlier affidol, whence Daffodil]
asphyxia, -xy, n. Suspended animation due to lack of oxygen in blood, suffocation. Hence asphyxia1, a., asphyxia1ate3 v.t. [f. Gk asphikhia (α- not + sphihzkis pulse)]
aspole, n. (poct.). = asp2. [f. L aspidentem, nom. -is, w. unexpl. -ic]
aspole2, n. Savoury meat jelly. [etym. dub.]
aspirant (or aspīr'-), a. & n. (One who aspires to, after, for). [F, as foll., see -ANT]
aspirate1 (etf), a. & n. (Consonant) pronounced with a breathing, blended with sound of h; the sound of h. [f. L aspirare, see ASPIRE
d & -ATE]
aspirate2, v.t. Pronounce with a breathing; draw out (gas) from vessel. [as prec., see -ATE]
aspiration, n. Drawing of breath; desire (for, after); action of aspirating. [f. L aspiratio (as prec., see -ATION)]
aspirate3, n. Apparatus for drawing air, gas through tube; instrument for drawing pus from abscesses; winnowing-machine. [f. L aspirare, see foll. -or-]
aspire, vi. Desire earnestly (to, after, to, at, or to, &c.); mount up (usu. fig.). [f. L Adsipire breathe]
asquint, adv. & pred. a. (With look or show vb) obliquely, out at the corner of the eyes (esp. through defect in the eyes), [prob. f. or corr. to Du. schuine slant + a.]
as, n. Quadrupe of family horse with long ears and tuft at end of tail (used esp. as type of ignorance, stupidity, &c.); make an a., of, stuffify (oneself, or another); Asses' bridge (Pons Asinorum). Euclid I, 5. [OE has isolated form asa, as also for com. Teut. evit. f. Lstinus]
ā'sagal, -segai (-gl), n. Slender spear of hard wood, esp. a missile of S. African tribes. [f. F azagay f. Arab. azghayyah (al the +
Berber word zigghayh)]
assa1(-ah)-, adv. (nins.). Very. [It.]
assa1, v.t. Make hostile attack upon (lit. to, with, upon, against, to). (task); overwhelm (with questions &c.). Hence assail1able a., assail1ant n. [f. Of asatir, asaitir, f. LL Assalire -sallaraplat]
asassāin, n. One who undertakes to kill treacherously; (Hist.) Moslem fanatic in time of Crusades, sent by the Old Man of the Mountains to murder Christians. [f. F. med. L assassinus = arabis (hashish + hashishy harshishcater)]
asassinne, v.t. Kill by treacherous violence. Hence assassination, assassination1, 2, 3, nn. [f. Med. Lassassinare (assassinus), see prec. and -ATE]
asault1, n. Hostile attack (lit. & fig.); a. of, at, arms, attack in fencing, display of military exercises; rush against walls of fortresses &c.; a. (Law) unlawful personal attack (including menacing words, as a. and battery. [f. Of asaut f. LLLadowsaltus (as ASSAIL)]
asault2, v.t. Make violent attack upon (lit. & fig.); assault; attack (fortress) by sudden rush. Hence assaultable a. [f. Of assaut f. Rom. assaltare spring at, for. L (assaltare = saltare frequent, of saltire salt-leap)]
asay1, n. Trial of metals, esp. of fineness
assay, v.t. & i. Try the purity of (precious metals, also fig.); attempt (anything difficult, to do). Hence assay longer a. [f. OF assayer, essayer, l. "examine, see prec.]
assemblage, n. Bringing together, collection. [F. assembler, see foll. and -AGG]
assemble, v.t. & i. Gather together, collect. [F. assembler f. l. assimilare in the (late) sense of bring together (simul)]
assembling, n. Gathering together, conference, esp. deliberative body, legislative council; military call by drum or bugle; a-room; reunion. [F. assimiler, see prec.]
assign, v.t. Transfer a claim to (rights); a oneself, insist upon one's rights; declare. Hence assignable, assignee, assignee's]
assertive, adj. In any state, opinion, or abs. Hence asserter n. [f. of assignor f. l. assimilare, -aric, exigere, see -ATION]
assignment, n. Allotment; [as attribution of, at or in a.-room. see resemblance, concourse of.]
assent, v.t. & i. Agree (to proposal), defer (to a desire); express agreement (to statement, opinion, or abs.). Hence asserter n. [f. of assignor f. l. assimilare, -agere, -ari, exigere, see -ATION]
assertion, n. Insistence upon a right; self-a, insistence on recognition of one's claims; affirmation, positive statement. [f. of asserter (assigner, see prec.)]
asserter, n. One who asserts; champion, advocate, (of). [l. assertere, -erit, asser-]
asserst, v.t. Fix amount of (taxes, fine); fix amount of and impose (upon person or community; fine, tax, (person, community, property, in, at, so much); estimate value of (property) for taxation. [f. of assertere, -ent, -ation, -ation]
asserter, n. LL. asseverare f. l. assimilare, -agere, -ari, exigere, see -ATION]
asserter, n. One who sits as assistant, adviser, to judge or magistrate; one who assesses taxes or estimates value of property for taxation. [f. of assertere, -ent, -ation, -ation]
asserst, v.t. (L) Enough goods to enable heir to discharge debts and legacies of testator; property liable to be so applied; effects of insolvent debtor; property of person or company that may be made liable for debts; (sing.) item of this in balance-sheet, (loosely) any possession. [f. AF assef, of asse, en, enough f. l. ad satiis to sufficiency]
asserter, n. (F) LL. asseverare frequent of asseverare (assertere)
asserter, n. One who sits as assistant, adviser, to judge or magistrate; one who assesses taxes or estimates value of property for taxation. [f. of assertere, -ent, -ation, -ation]
asserst, v.t. (L) Enough goods to enable heir to discharge debts and legacies of testator; property liable to be so applied; effects of insolvent debtor; property of person or company that may be made liable for debts; (sing.) item of this in balance-sheet, (loosely) any possession. [f. AF assef, of asse, en, enough f. l. ad satiis to sufficiency]
asserter, n. One who sits as assistant, adviser, to judge or magistrate; one who assesses taxes or estimates value of property for taxation. [f. of assertere, -ent, -ation, -ation]
asserst, v.t. (L) Enough goods to enable heir to discharge debts and legacies of testator; property liable to be so applied; effects of insolvent debtor; property of person or company that may be made liable for debts; (sing.) item of this in balance-sheet, (loosely) any possession. [f. AF assef, of asse, en, enough f. l. ad satiis to sufficiency]
assort', v.t. & i. Classify, arrange in sorts; group together; furnish (store, shop) with an assortment; (intr.) associate with; fall into a class; suit well or ill with. [f. OF assorier (à to + sorte SORT)

assortment, n. Assorting; assorted set of goods of one or several classes. [-ment]

assau'age (ís-wit), n. Calm, soothing, person, feeling (person).] Appose, (appease, desire). Hence assua'gement n. [f. OF asouager f. L *assuavariare (sauvaris sweet)]

assù-me, v.t. Take upon oneself (aspect, air); assuming, taking much upon oneself, arrogant; undertake (office, duty); usurp; simulate; take for granted (thing, thing to be the case). [f. L asuere sumpt-take]

assumption, n. Act of assuming (in all senses); reception of Virgin Mary into heaven; feast in honour of this; thing assumed; arrogance. [f. L assumptio (as assumere, see -n)]

assumptive, a. Taken for granted; arrogant. [f. L assumptivus (as presc., see -ive)]

assurance, n. Formal guarantee; positive declaration; (Law) securing of a title; compact securing value of property in the event of its being lost, or payment of specified sum on person's death (usu. life-a., fire, marine, insurance); certainty; self-confidence; impudence. [f. OF aassurance (as assure, see -ce)]

assure (ás-hoor), v.t. Make safe; a life (see prec.); make certain, ensure, (of future events &c); make (person) sure (of fact); tell (person) confidently (of a thing, of its being so, that it is so). Hence assuredly adv. a. Assadure dy n. [f. OF aassurer f. LL aad secureare (securus safe)]

assy'gent, a. Rising; (Bot.) rising obliquely; aggressive. [f. L aassurgere rise, see -ENT]

Assyrio'logy, n. Study of language, history, antiquities, of Assyria. Hence Assyrio'logist n. [f. L f. Gk Aassvia + -LOGY]

astal'tia, a. Not tending to keep one position; a. needle (unaffected by earth's magnetism). [f. L astatus unstable (a - not + sta-stand) + -ic]

a'ster, n. Genus of plants with showy radiated flowers; China a., flower allied to this. [L f. Gk -ster]

-äster, s. Expressing contempt, added to L and Rom. nn., as oleaster, poaster, meaning 'petty, sham, would-be'. [L, as in philosophaster]

a' stereisk, n., & v.t. Star (*) used to mark words for reference or distinction; (v.t.) mark with a. [f. L f. Gk astereiskos dim. as asterol]

a'sterism, n. Cluster of stars; three asterisks (**), calling attention. [f. Gk asterismos (aster, see -ism)]

a'stery, n. Star (naut.). In, at the stern; away behind; backwards. [A prep. + STERN]

a'steroid, a. & n. Star-shaped; (n.) name of small planets revolving round sun between orbits of Mars and Jupiter; kind of firework. Hence aster'oidal a. [f. Gk asteroides (aster, see -OID)]

a'sthma, n. A disease of respiration, characterized by difficult breathing, cough, &c. [Gk asthma-matos (aZ breathe hard, see -m)]

asthmatic, a. & n. Pertaining to, suffering from, good against, asthma; (n.) person suffering from asthma. Hence asthmatie-al a. [f. Gk asthmaticos (as prec., see -ic)]

astigmatism, n. Structural defect in the eye, preventing rays of light from being brought to common focus on retina. So astigmatic a. [f. Gk a.-not + stigma-matos point + -ic]

astir, adv. & pred. a. In motion; out of bed; in excitement. [A prep. + STIR]

aston'ish, v.t. Amaze, surprise. Hence astonishing n. [altered f. obs. astony unexplained form of obs. astone apparently f. obs. astar, estoner (mod. estamin), stupefy, shock. F. L *estonare (cf. L attionare strike with thunderbolt, stun); relation to STON and G stanzen is uncertain]

astound-(ow-), v.t. Shock with alarm or surprise; amaze. [f. Obs. astound a = astoned p.p. of obs. astone, see prec.]

astral, a. & pred. a. In a straddling position. [A prep. + STRADDLE v.]

a'stragal, a. (Arch.) Small moulding round top or bottom of columns; (Gun.) ring round cannon near mouth. [f. foll]

astra'galus, n. Ball of ankle-joint; genus of leguminous plants including milk-vetch. [L, f. Gk astra'galos buckle-bone, moulding, plant]

astrakhan (kán), n. Skin of young lambs from Astrakhan in Russia, with wool like fur.

a'stral, a. Connected with, consisting of, stars; a. spirits (supposed to live in stars); a. body, spiritual appearance of the human form; a. lamp (throwing no shadow on table below). Hence astralism, astralia, astralization n. [f. Gk a'astrali (naut).

astray, adv. or pred. a. Out of the right way (lit. & fig.). [perh. orig. of F estray p.p. of estraver f. L *estravigare wander out of bounds; but confused w. forms like a-float, a-sleep; no early noun stray]

a'strie-t, v.t. (rare) Bind tightly; make cost- ly bind morally, logically; restrict (do). So a'strie-tion n. [f. L astringere -et- (ad to + stringere bind)]

a'strie-tive, a. Tending to contract organic tissue; astringent, styptic. [as prec., see -IVE]

a'strie-de, adv. & pred. a. & prep. In a striding position; with legs on each side (of); (prep.) astride of. [A prep. + STRIDE n.]

a' stringe, v.t. To bind together; compress; constipate. [as astringer]

a'stringent, a. & n. Binding, styptic; severe; austere; (n.) astringent medicine. Hence a'stringently adv., a'stringency n. [as prec., see -ENT]

as'tro-, in comb. = Greek a-stron star; in wds. f. Gk, as astronomy, and mod. formations as-gon, stellar cosmogony, -thology, study of meteoric astr., 1. a. Gem known to the ancients; kind of madrepore. [f. L astrorites (see prec. and -ITE)]

a'stroble, n. Instrument formerly used for taking altitudes &c. [f. OF aastroble f. med. L aastrolabium f. Gk a-stron -labo-take]

a'strology, n. Formerly (nearly) practical astronomy (also called natural a.); art of judging of reputed occult influence of stars upon human affairs (judicial a.). So a'strologer n., a'astrological(al) aa., a'astrologically adv. [f. L aastrologia f. L f. Gk aastrologia -LOGY]

a'stronomy, n. Science of the heavenly bodies. So a'stronomer n., a'stronomic(al) aa., a'astronomically adv. [f. Of aastronomie f. Lf. Gk aastronomos a. star-arranging (nomer arrange]

a'stute, a. Shrewd, sagacious; crafty. Hence a'stute'ly adv., a'stuteness n. [f. L astutus length. form of a storus crafty]

a'sunder, adv. (Of two or more things) apart (in motion or position); tear a., tear to
asylum, n. Sanctuary, place of refuge, esp. for criminals or debtors; shelter, refuge; institution for shelter and support of afflicted or destitute persons, esp. lunatics. [L. Fr. Gk asuron neut. of adj. asulos inviolable (a- not + sulc right of seizure)]
asymmetry, n. Want of symmetry. [-T+A+T+ERM]
 asymtote (-ót), n. Line that approaches nearer and nearer to given curve but does not meet it within a finite distance. [fr. Gk asymptótos not falling together (a- not + sum- together + pátos falling f. píptō)]
athathistic (-王先生), a. Pertaining to these workshops, -ated.
athlete (-王先生), a. Pertaining to these workshops, -ated.
athletic, a. & n. Pertaining to athletes; physically powerful; (n.pl.) practice of physical exercises. Hence athletically adv., athleticism n. [fr. L. f. Gk athlétikos as prec.)
at_atome, n. Competitor in physical exercises; robust, vigorous, man. [fr. L. athleta f. Gk athlétēs 1. athléō contend for prize (athlon), sec.-er]
at-a-thrity, pred. a. Thirsty: eager (for). [of athyrst as p.p. of athyrstan as thirsty]
at-a-thlete, n. Competitor in physical exercises; robust, vigorous, man. [fr. L. athleta f. Gk athlétēs 1. athléō contend for prize (athlon), sec.-er]
athletic, a. & n. Pertaining to athletes; physically powerful; (n.pl.) practice of physical exercises. Hence athletically adv., athleticism n. [fr. L. f. Gk athlétikos (as prec.)]
at-a-home, n. Reception of visitors within certain hours during which host or hostess or both have announced that they will be at home.
at-a-wart, (-王先生), adv. & prep. Across from ride to side (usu. obliquely); crosswise, per versely; in opposition to; (of ship) athwart-aways, across stem of another ship at anchor. [a prep. + THWART]
at-a-tle, adj. suf. =F -atique f. L. -aticus (orig. -at -of p.p. stems + -ic, but extended to nouns as fanaticus f. fanum), which gives also -age; in many modern formations, as botanical, and in many common abbreviations and acronyms for the forms.
at-a-tle, adj. suf. like -atic in orig. and use = -at- + -ILE, as volatile, fluoridate.
at-tile, adv. Tilited; run, ride, a. (in encounter on horseback with thrust of lance, usu. fig.). [a prep. + TILT]
at-on, suf. = at -of L 1st conj. p.p. stems -ion, as organization, F vbs in -er as filtration, and rarely E vbs as starvation, the last on false anal. f. vexation &c., formed on L vexare, not on E vex. the great preponderance of -ation over -ion &c. is due to F adoption of the -er (L 1st conj.) as the type for all new vbs. Wds take inf. of form -en -en -en, sex, (origin reason) instead of -ation. Most wds have vbs in -ate corr. (creation), many a shortened v. f. L 1st conj. (plantation, plant, not plantate; modify, not modify), a few no vb (duration). Meanings: (1) vb action; (2) instance of this; (3) resulting state; (4) concrete result (plantation, plant)}
Atlantic, a. & n. Pertaining to mount Atlas in Libya; hence applied to sea near western shore of Africa, and later to whole ocean between Europe and Africa on east and America on west; (n.) Atlantic ocean. [f. L f. Gk Atlantikos f. foll.]
atlas, n. Volume of maps; large size of drawing paper; (Physiol.) uppermost cervical vertebra, supporting skull. [Atlas sposos] Gk God of the family who held up pillars of universe; (2) the mountain in Libya, regarded as supporting the heavens.
atmo-in comp. = Gk atmos vapour, -logy, science of aqeous vapour, -lysis, separation of vapours, -meter (for measuring evaporation).
atmosphere, n. Spherical gaseous envelope surrounding the body; that surrounding earth; one surrounding any substance; mental or moral environment; air (in any place); (w. pl.) pressure of 15 lb. on square inch (that exerted by atmosphere on earth's surface). Hence atmosphérical (ALAA), atmospherically adv. [f. ATMOS + Gk sphaira ball]
atoll, n. Ring-shaped coral reef enclosing lagoon. [Maldive atollon, atoll, prob. = Malayalam adalad closing]
atom, n. Body too small to be divided: physical a., supposed ultimate particle of matter; chemical a., smallest particles in which elements combine with themselves or each other; minute portion; small thing. [f. Gk atomos indivisible (a- not-tomos cut f. tenmò)]
atomic, a. Of, pertaining to, atoms; a. philosophy, doctrine of formation of all things from indivisible particles endowed with gravity and motion; (Chem.) a. theory (that elemental bodies consist of indivisible atoms of definite relative weight, and that atoms of different elements unite with each other in fixed proportions, which determine the proportions in which elements and compounds enter into chemical combination); unit of a. weight, weight of an atom of hydrogen. Hence atomical a., atomically adv. [prec. + IC]
atomicity, n. Combining capacity of a clement or atom of atoms of hydrogen with which one of its atoms normally combines. [f. prec., see -ITY]
atomism, n. Atomic philosophy; doctrine of action of individual atoms. [ATOM + ISM]
atomist, n. Holder of atomic theory or philosophy. Hence atomistic, a. [ATOM + IST]
atomize, v.t. Reduce to atoms. Hence atomization n. [ATOM + ICE]
atomizer, n. (med.) Instrument for reducing liquids to fine spray. [prec. + ER]
atomy, n. Skeleton; emaciated body. [f. ANATOMY, an- being taken as article]
atomy, n. Atom, tiny being. [f. atom pl. of L atomus atom]
atone, v.t. & i. Make reconciliation, satisfaction; (for offender, for offence; (archaic) exiate (offence); (t. & i.) harmonize. Hence atonement n. [AT + ONE = set at one, unite,] atonic, a. & n. Unaccustomed, unstrained, (PATH.) wanting tone; (n.) unaccanted word (esp. in Gk Grams). [f. med. L atonicus f. Gk atonos toneless (a- not + tonos) TONE, see -IC]
atopy, n. In a, the top of. [A prep. + TOP]
atribulism, a. Afflicted by black bile; melancholy; acrimonious. Hence atribulious, a. [f. L atra bilis black bile + OUS, after L biliosus bilious]
atrip, adv. (Of anchor) just lifted from ground in weighing. [A prep. + TRIP]
atulum, n. (pl. a., -UMS). Central court of Roman house; covered portico, esp. before church door. [L]
atrócius (ehms), a. Heinous wicked; very bad, as a. pun. Hence atrócius adv., atróciusness n. [f. L atrox -oceis (aier black) + OUS]
attrécity, n. Heinous wickedness; atrocious deed; bad blunder. [f. L atrocitas (as prec.,
atrophy, n. Wasting away through imperfect nourishment; emaciation (lit. & fig.). Hence atrophy v.t. & i. [f. F atrophiée f. atrophia f. atrophos infed (-a- not+ trophe food)]
atropine, n. Poisonous alkaloid found in deadly nightshade. [atropa deadly nightshade, a. Gk atropa strict, name of one of the Fates, see -INE]
attach, v.t. & i. Fasten (thing to another); join oneself (to person, company, expedition); affix (innominal things, name, liability, &c., to); attribute (importance &c. to); (Law) seize (person, property) by legal authority; adhere, be incident, as no blame attaches to. Hence attachment n. If. F. attache, m. attacheer, attacher, It. attaccare; f. à + root found in Genevese taiche, Sp. and Port. tacha, tail, TACK]
atáché (shá), n. One attached to ambassador's suite. [F, p.p. of attacher (as prec.)]
atàck, v.t. Fall upon, assault, (lit. & fig.); (of physical agents or diseases) act destructively upon. Hence attàckable a. [f. F attaquér f. It. attaccare, see ATTACK]
atàck, n. Act of attacking (lit. & fig.); offensive action, ation. [f. prec.]
atain, v.t. & i. Arrive at, reach; gain, accomplish; (intr.) a. to, arrive at. Hence attainabilité, attainableness, n., attainable a. [f. OF atain(e) -st. of attaindre f. L attingere (tangere touch)]
atàilindred, n. Consequences of sentence of death or outlawry (forfeiture of estate, coroner's certificate, or book of rights). [OF attaindre ATTAIN used as n.; meaning influenced by confus. W. OF taindre TAINT]
atàinment, n. Act of attaining; thing attained, esp. personal accomplishment. [AT- TAIN + -MENT]
atàin, n. Subject to attainder; (of diseases &c.) strike, affect, infect; sully. [f. obs. attain a. f. OF attain p.p. as ATTAIN; confused in meaning with TAINT]
atàr, n. Fragrant essential oil from rosepetals. [f. Pers. 'atari-gal' essence (of roses) F. Arab. 'atjar aroma f. 'atara breathe perfume']
atàmper, v.t. Qualify by admixture; modify temperature of; soothe, mollify; accommodate to; temper (metal). Hence attainment temperature n. [f. OF attémperer f. L TEMPERARE]
atàmpt, v.t. Try (thing, action, to do); try to master (enemy, fortress); a. the life of, try to kill. Hence atàmptable a. [f. OF attempter, f. L TEMPERARE STRIVE after]
atàmpt, n. Attempting; endeavour. [f. PREC.]
atànd, v.t. & i. Turn the mind to; apply oneself (to or abs.) be present (at); wait upon; (trans.) wait upon; escort, accompany; be present at (lecture &c.). [f. OF ântreindre f. L ântendere -ent- stretch]
atàndence, n. Act of attending (upon
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ATTENDANT</th>
<th>AUDITION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>person, at lecture); dance a. on, attend the convenience of; body of persons present. [F. O.</td>
<td>Power of hearing; listening. [f. L auditió (-i-ri-té), see -ION]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of attenders (as prec., see -ANCE)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>attendant, a. &amp; n. Waiting (upon); accompanying, as a. circumstances; present, as a. crowd; (n.) servant, satellite. [OF, part. as</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>attend]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>attention, n. Act of attending, of pay, give, a.; faculty of attending, as attract, coll., a.; (pl.) remunerous politeness; come to stand at, a. (military attitude of readiness). [f. L attentio (as ATTEND, see -ION)]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>attentive, a. Heedful; observant; polite, assiduous. Hence attentively 2 adv., attentiveness n. [F (-if, -ive), I. L as ATTEND, see -IVE]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atten'suè (lat.), v.t. Make slender; make thin in consistency; reduce in force or value. So attenuation n. [f. L attenuare (tenuis thin), see -ATE]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atten'suè (lat.), v.t. slender. [as prec., see -ATE]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>attes't, v.t. &amp; i. Testify, certify; put (person) on oath or solemn declaration; (intr.) bear witness. Hence attest 2 n. [f. L attestari (testis witness)]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>attestation, n. Act of testifying; testimony; evidence; formal confirmation by signature, oath, &amp;c.; administration of an oath. [f. L attestationem (as prec., see -ATION)]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attic', a. &amp; n. Of Athens or Attica; A. (dipl.); Greek spoken by the Athenians; A. son, v.; refined wit; A. order, square column of any of the five orders. [f. L Gk Attikes]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>attic, n. Structure consisting of small order placed above another of the five orders (usu. Attic); highest story of house; room in this. [f. F attique, as prec., see -ATE]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a'thicism, n. Style, idiom, of Athens; refined, fineness of speech; attachment to Athens. So a'thize 2 (v.t.) [f. Gk attikismos]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a'ttire, v.t., &amp; n. Dress, array. [of L. vb f. OF attiser (à to + tire, see TIER)]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a'ttitude, n. Disposition of figure (in painting &amp;c.); posture of body, as strike an a. (assume it theatraically); settled behaviour, as indicating opinion; a. of mind, settled mode of thinking. [f. F, it. attitude fitness, posture, f. med. L aptitudinem (appus fit, see -TUDE)]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a'ttitude, n. Define, v.t. Practise; words: speak, write, be held, affectedly. [f. prec. + -IZE]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a'ttorn' (ern), v.t. &amp; i. (law). Transfer; make legal acknowledgment of new landlord. Hence a'ttorn'ment n. [f. OF a'torné (à to + tornier TURN)]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a'ttorney 1 (-er), n. One appointed to act for another in business or legal matters; A.-_General, legal officer empowered to act in all causes in which the state is a party. Hence a'ttorn'eeship n. [f. OF a'torné p.p. as ATTON]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a'ttorney 2 (-er), n. Letter, warrant, of A.- (by which person appoints another to act for him); Power of A., authority thus conferred. [f. OF a'torné fem. p.p., see prec., see prec.]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a'ttract, v.t. Draw to oneself (esp. of physical body), acquire, gain; cause or bring about emotions of (person); draw forth and fix upon oneself (attention &amp;c.). Hence a'ttractability n.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a'ttractable, a. [f. L attrahere (trahere tract-) draw]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a'traction, n. Act, faculty, of drawing to oneself (lit. &amp; fig.); drawing force; thing that attracts (fig.); a. of gravity (existing between all bodies, and varying directly as their masses, inversely as the square of their distance apart); magnetic a., action of magnet in drawing iron; molecular a. (between molecules of bodies, act-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ing only at infinitesimal distances); capillary a. (by which liquid is drawn up through hair-like tube). [F, L attractionem (as prec., see -ION)]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
auditive, a. Concerned with hearing. [F (-i-ve), as prec., see -ive]

auditor, n. Listener; one who audits accounts. Hence auditorship, auditress, n. [L. AF auditeur f. L auditor (as prec., see -OR)]

auditorial, a. Connected with an audit. [f. L auditorius (as prec., see -ORY) + -AL]

auger (g), n. Tool for boring holes in wood, having long Shank with cutting edge and screw point, and handle at right angles; instrument for boring in soil or strata, with stem that can be lengthened. [OE nafrug (nafu NAVE + gar pierce), cf. G nähere, Du. avegraar; for loss of -u- cf. adder]

augment (awt), n. & adv. Anything; (adv.) archaic. in an in respect. [OE awht (a over + witht wight, white); later OE aht, gives mod. ought, now less usu. form]

augment1, n. Vowel (in Sanskrit a, in Greek ο) prefixed to past tenses in the older Aryan languages. [F, f. L augmentum increase (augere, see -MENT)]

augment2, v.t. & i. Make greater, increase; prefix the augment to; (infr.) increase. [f. F augmenter f. L augmentare increase (augmentum, see prec.)]

augmentation, n. Enlargement; growth, increase; addition; (Mus.) repetition of a subject in notes double or quadruple those of the original. [OF, f. LL augmentacionem (augmentare, see prec. and -ATION)]

august, a. & n. Having the property of increasing; (Gram., of affixes or derived words) increasing in force the idea of the original word; (n.) augmentative word. [F (-i-ve), -ive], f. L as AUGMENT, see -ATIVE]

augur1, n. Roman religious official who foretold future events by omens derived from the actions of birds, appearance of victims' entrails, celestial phenomena, &c.; soothsayer. Hence augurship n. [L., perh. f. aris bird + gar, conn. w. garrire talk, Skr. gar shout, make known]

augur2, v.t. & i. Forebode, anticipate; a. well, ill, have good or bad expectations of, for; it augurs (promises) ill. [f. prec.]

augural, a. Pertaining to augurs; significant of the future. [f. L augurialis (AUGUR1, see -AL)]

augurgy, n. Divination by flight of birds &c.; augural ceremony; omen; presentiment; promise. [f. OF augurie f. Laugurium (AUGUR1)]

august1, a. Majestic, venerable. Hence august2 adv., austiness n. [f. L augustus consecrated, venerable, prob. f. AUGUR1]

AUGUST2, n. Eighth month of year, named after Augustus Caesar. [earlier Aust f. OF aoust f. L Augustus (see prec.), refash. on L]

Aust'gan, a. & n. Connected with reign of Augustus Caesar, best period of Latin literature; of any national literature classical. A confusion (drawn up by Luther and Melanchthon at Augusta Vindelcorum or Augsburg); (n.) writer of the Augustan age of any literature. [f. L Augustus, see -AN]

auk, n. Northern sea-bird, with short wings used only as paddles. [cogn. with Swed. alka, Dan. alke, f. ON olcar]

aulic, a. Pertaining to a court; A. Council. (in old German empire) personal council of emperor, (now) council managing Austrian war-department. [f. L aulique f. L gk aulikos (aulè court, see -IC)]

au nature(l), a. (F), adv. or pred. a. (Cooked) in the simplest way.

aunt (ault), n. Father's, mother's, sister; uncle's wife; A. Sally, game at fairs, in which players throw sticks at pipe in mouth of wooden woman's head. [f. OF aunte (Prov. amda) f. L amita; E up to 17th c. had also naunt (my naunt = mine aunt), still used in dial.; F tante perh. = taunte]

au-pied de la lettre (o pya de lah letr), adv. Literally. [F]

aura, n. Subtle emanation (from flowers &c.); (Electr.) current of air caused by discharge of electricity from a sharp point; (Path.) sensation as of current of cold air rising from some part of body to head, premonitory symptom in epilepsy and hystericis. Hence aural1 [f. L gk aulike] aural2, a. Pertaining to organ of hearing; received by the ear. Hence aurality2 adv.

aurélia, n. (Formerly) chrysalis, esp. of butterfly; (Zool.) genus of phosphorescent marine animals. [It., = silkworm, fem. of aurelio golden f. aurum gold]

aurélien, a. & n. Of an auriel; golden: (n.) collector, breeder, of insects. [prec. + -AX]

auréola, n. Celestial crown won by martyr. virgin, doctor, by victory over world, flesh, or devil; = foll. [L (a. coronra golden (crown) fem. of aureobus f. auratus (aurum gold)]

auréolet, n. Auréole; (prop.) gold disk surrounding head in early pictures; circle of light depicted round head; oblong glory surrounding divine figures; actual halo, esp. that seen in eclipses. [f. prec.]

au revoir (o revwar), adv. (Good-bye) till we meet again. [F]

auric, a. Pertaining to gold; (Chem.) in which gold combines as a triad. [f. L aurum gold, see -IC]

auricile, n. External ear of animals; process shaped like lower lobe of ear; either of the two upper cavities of the heart. Hence auricles2 a. [f. foll.]

auricula, n. Species of primula, bear's-ear; genus of molluses. [L, = external ear, dim. of auris ear]

auricular, a. Pertaining to the ear; told privately in the ear, as a. confession; a. vital, to one to bear what he has heard; pertaining to auricle of heart; shaped like an auricle. Hence auricularily2 adv. [f. L auricularis (AURICULA, see -AR1)]

auriculate, a. With ear-shaped projections. [as prec., see -ATE]

auriferous, a. Yielding gold. [f. Lawifier (aurum gold + fer producing) + ous]

aurich, a. Ear-shaped. [f. L auris ear + FORM]

Auriga, n. Northern constellation, the Waggoner. [L, = charioteer]

aurilave, n. Instrument for cleaning ears. [f. L auris ear + lavare wash]

aurist, n. Ear specialist. [as prec. + -IST]

aurorochs (ow), a.m. -ks), n. Extinct wild ox; (improp.) European bison. [G; O'Teut. *aurus, cym. dub., + ochs ox]
authorize, v.t. Sanction; give ground for; justify, (things); give authority to, (commission, (person to do). Hence authorizable a., 

authorization n. [f. F autoriser f. med. L autorizatio < au tor < au-tor < auctor (see author and -ize)]

authorship, n. Occupation, career, as a writer; origin of (book; [ship]

auto- in comp. = Gk auto- (autos self, in sense 'self, one's own, by oneself, independently'), in wds f. Gk. and new formations, as -e-auto-, com. of -par, consisting of pericarp alone, -gamy, self-fertilization, -genous, self-producing, -geny, spontaneous generation, -mor- phic, -mor- phism, ascribing of (of one's own characteristics to another, -phalous, -phagy, feeding on oneself (by absorption of tissues, during starvation, -plasty, repair of wounds with tissue from same body.

autobiographer, n. One who writes his life's story or own life; story to written. [auto-]

autobiography, n. Writing the story of one's own life; story so written. [auto-]

autocar, n. Road vehicle driven by mechanical power. [auto-]

acéphalous a. Having its own head; (of bishop, church independent. [f. Gk autobiographus (auto- + kaphalē head + -ous)]

autochthon (k-), n. (usu. pl. -onés, -ones). Original, earliest known, inhabitants; aborigines. Hence autochthonous a., autochthonous as autochthonous a. a. (L. f. Gk autochthon bios from auto- + kaphos -ous)]

autoctony, n. Absolute government, controlling influence. [f. Gk autokratia (as AUTOCRAT)]

autochтat, n. Absolute ruler: A. of all the Russias (title of the Czar). So autochтat(al as autochтat(al a.=

autocratically adv. [f. F autochrate f. Gk autokrateis (auto- + kratōs mighty)]

auto-cratrix, n. Female autochthone (title of) of Russiav ruling in their own right. (Latinized fem. of Gk autokratēs (as AUTOCRAT)]

auto-da-fe (dah-fā), pl. (pl. autos-da-fe). Sentence of the Inquisition: execution of this, esp. burning of heretic. [Port., = act of the faith; also Sp. -de-fé]

tagraphi, n. Author's own manuscript; person's own handwriting, esp. signature; copy produced by autography. Hence autogra phical(al as auto-graphic(al a. as autographical(al a.]


authoritative a. [f. AF auteur f. of autor (as au-tor < auctor), or auctor (see author + -ive)]

authority, n. Commanding, imperative; possessing authority; proceeding from competent authority. Hence authoritative a., 

authoritativeness n. [f. foll. + -ative a.]

authoritative, v.t. Conspire right, to enforce obedience; delegated to, for an act, or abs); person having authority; personal influence, esp. over opinion; weight of testimony; book, quotation, considered to settle a question; person whose opinion is accepted, esp. expert in (on) a subject. [f. F autorité f. L auctoritatem (auctor, see author and -ive)]

authorize, v.t. Sanction; give ground for; justify, (things); give authority to, (commission, (person to do). Hence authorizable a., 

authorization n. [f. F autoriser f. med. L autorizatio < auctor (see author and -ize)]

authorship, n. Occupation, career, as a writer; origin of (book; [ship]

auto- in comp. = Gk auto- (autos self, in sense 'self, one's own, by oneself, independently'), in wds f. Gk. and new formations, as -e-auto-, com. of -par, consisting of pericarp alone, -gamy, self-fertilization, -genous, self-producing, -geny, spontaneous generation, -mor- phic, -mor- phism, ascribing of (of one's own characteristics to another, -phalous, -phagy, feeding on oneself (by absorption of tissues, during starvation, -plasty, repair of wounds with tissue from same body.

autobiographer, n. One who writes his life's story or own life; story so written. [auto-]

autobiography, n. Writing the story of one's own life; story so written. [auto-]

autocar, n. Road vehicle driven by mechanical power. [auto-]

acéphalous a. Having its own head; (of bishop, church independent. [f. Gk autobiographus (auto- + kaphalē head + -ous)]

autochthon (k-), n. (usu. pl. -onés, -ones). Original, earliest known, inhabitants; aborigines. Hence autochthonous a., autochthonous as autochthonous a. a. (L. f. Gk autochthon bios from auto- + kaphos -ous)]

autoctony, n. Absolute government, controlling influence. [f. Gk autokratia (as AUTOCRAT)]

autochтat, n. Absolute ruler: A. of all the Russias (title of the Czar). So autochтat(al as autochтat(al a. as autochтat(al a.]

auto-cratrix, n. Female autochthone (title of) of Russiav ruling in their own right. (Latinized fem. of Gk autokratēs (as AUTOCRAT)]

auto-da-fe (dah-fā), pl. (pl. autos-da-fe). Sentence of the Inquisition: execution of this, esp. burning of heretic. [Port., = act of the faith; also Sp. -de-fé]

tagraphi, n. Author's own manuscript; person's own handwriting, esp. signature; copy produced by autography. Hence autogra phical(al as auto-graphic(al a. as autographical(al a.]


authoritative a. [f. AF auteur f. of autor (as au-tor < auctor), or auctor (see author + -ive)]

authority, n. Commanding, imperative; possessing authority; proceeding from competent authority. Hence authoritative a., 

authoritativeness n. [f. foll. + -ative a.]

authoritative, v.t. Conspire right, to enforce obedience; delegated to, for an act, or abs); person having authority; personal influence, esp. over opinion; weight of testimony; book, quotation, considered to settle a question; person whose opinion is accepted, esp. expert in (on) a subject. [f. F autorité f. L auctoritatem (auctor, see author and -ive)]

authorize, v.t. Sanction; give ground for; justify, (things); give authority to, (commission, (person to do). Hence authorizable a., 

authorization n. [f. F autoriser f. med. L autorizatio < auctor (see author and -ize)]

authorship, n. Occupation, career, as a writer; origin of (book; [ship]

auto- in comp. = Gk auto- (autos self, in sense 'self, one's own, by oneself, independently'), in wds f. Gk. and new formations, as -e-auto-, com. of -par, consisting of pericarp alone, -gamy, self-fertilization, -genous, self-producing, -geny, spontaneous generation, -mor- phic, -mor- phism, ascribing of (of one's own characteristics to another, -phalous, -phagy, feeding on oneself (by absorption of tissues, during starvation, -plasty, repair of wounds with tissue from same body.

autobiographer, n. One who writes his life's story or own life; story so written. [auto-]

autobiography, n. Writing the story of one's own life; story so written. [auto-]

autocar, n. Road vehicle driven by mechanical power. [auto-]
automobile (adj.), n. Autocar. [F]

automático, adj., acting of itself

automatizable, adj. [F. Gk autómatos, neut. adj., acting of itself]

automóvil (es), n. Automobile.

autónomo, a. Of, possessed of, autonomy. [F. Gk autónomos + -ous]

autónomo, a. Right of self-government; personal freedom; freedom of the will (in Kantian doctrine); a self-governing community. So autónomo, adj.

autônomo, n. [F. Gk autónomia, as prec.

autopsy (or aut), n. Personal inspection; post-mortem examination; (fig.) critical dissection. So autóptico, adj.

autotype, n. Facsimile; permanent photographic printing process for reproducing in high quality. Hence autótyper v. [AUTO]

autumn, a. Various, time when sun crosses equator and it proceeds south; first great blossoming; past prime of life. [F. L. autunnum]

available, adj. Of, being a disposition, within one's power to reach. Hence availability, availability, mn., availability

available, adj. Use, profit, only in prhr. of a., of no a., without a., to little a. [f. prec.

available, adj. Capable of being used, at one's disposal, within one's reach. Hence availability, availability, mn., availability

available, adv. [AVAIL + A-BLE]

avalanche (sh), n. Mass of snow, earth, and ice, descending swiftly from mountain (also fig.). [F. Dialect. form of avalanche f. avaler descend (a val to the valley), see -ANCE]

avanza (n-a), n. (Extortionate) tax levied by Turks. [etym. dub; common in Levant]

avance (n-a), v. t. & f. Advance help; be of value or profit; (trans.) help, benefit; a. oneself of, profit by, take advantage of. [prob. f. vail f. valor be worth f. valor]

avai²l, n. Use, profit, only in prhr. of a., of no a., without a., to little a. [f. prec.

avai²lable, adj. Of, being a disposition, within one's power to reach. Hence availability, availability, mn., availability

avai²lably, adv. [AVAIL + A-BLE]

avancement, n. Advance, promotion, benefit; (by) (of) a. (ordinary) amount; ordinary standard a.; amount; special a.; amount, an on a., apportioned loss of less amount, an on a., apportionment of loss of ship, cargo, or freight, through unavoidable accident; (particular a.) or through intentional damage to ship or sacrifice of cargo (general a.), among the owners or insurers. [etym. dub.: L. avancio, Sp. avancia,Du. aanvoer, haverij, G. hafarei, perh. conn. w. O. P. averge see avenger, a.]

avancement (adj.), a. Estimated by average; of the usual standard. Hence avarancement (adv. [f. prec.]

average, n. Positive statement, affirmation; (Law) offer to prove, proof of a. plea. [f. Averement (as AVER)]

average, n. Instrument for cutting off branches of trees high above head. [obs. vb averrunicate, f. L. averrunicare (a eff + averrunicare, turn), but wrongly explained as f. eruvare wood out]

average, a. Opposed, disinclined, (to, from) unwilling (to do). Hence aver'seness n. [f. L. AVERT]

aversion, n. Dislike, antipathy, (to, from); unwillingness (to do); object of dislike, as pet a. [f. L. aversion (as AVER, see -ION)]

avert, v. t. Turn away (eyes, thoughts, from), to ward off. Hence avertible, -able, a.

avert, v. f. F. avertir f. L. avertere, L. āvère (a away + vertere vers-turn); cf. ADVERT

aviary, n. Pertaining to birds. [f. L. avis bird + -AN]

aviary, n. Place for keeping birds. [f. L. avium (as prec., see -ARIUM)

aviator, n. Manage or travel in dirigible, balloon, airplane, &c. So aviation, aviator (n), n. [f. L. avia, birds, -ATE]

avid, a. Eager, greedy, (for). Hence avidity, n. (see -ITY]

avidity, n. Ardent desire, greed. [F. avidité f. L. aviditatem (as prec., see -TY)

avit'auna, n. Birds of (district, country) collectively. [f. L. avis bird + AUNA]

aviso (es), n. Advice-boat. [Sp., f. L. avis, see ADVICE]

avizandum, n. (Sc. Law). Private consideration. [med. L. germ of avisandum consider]

avoidance, n. Distraction; minor occupation; occupation, calling. [f. L. avocatio (avocatio call away, see -ATION)]

avoet, n. Wading bird allied to snipe. [f. Avoette f. It. avozetta]

avoid, v. t. Shun, refrain from (thing, doing); escape, evade; (Law) defeat (pleading), quash (sentence). Hence avoidable, a. [f. AF
avoir, v.t. Admit, confess; (refl. & pass.) oneself active, as, himself the author, the avowing author. Hence avow'able a., avow'al n., avowed'ly adv. [f. F avouer (a to + vouer f. LL rotare frequent. of vovere vow)]

avulsion, n. Tearing away; (Law) sudden removal of land by flood &c. to another person's estate. [f. L avulsion (avellere -eul-pluck away)]

avuncular, a. Of, resembling, an uncle. [f. L avuncularius (uncle of avus grandfather) + -AR]

await, v.t. Wait for; of (things) be in store for. [f. ONF avaitier (a to + waitier, OF guaitier, see wait v.)]

awake1, v.t. & i. (past awake, p.p. awoken, awaked). Cease to sleep; (fig.) become active; a. to, become conscious of; rouse from sleep (lit. & fig.). (1) OE awoke, awoken, awaken, (a.-prob. = on); of which present tense was early treated as weak vb, with past awoken, whence AWAKEN, awakened (2); OE a'vcian, awoke, awake, (a. = prob. = on); of which present tense was early treated as weak vb, with past awoke, whence AWACODE, early (lit. but whence sign, esp. that). esguart, OHG evuider, f. a'vcin, awoken thing; a. = prob. = on); of which present tense was early treated as weak vb, with awoken

awake2, pred. a. Roused from sleep; not asleep; vigilant; a. to, aware of. [short for awoken, orig. p.p. of prec.]

awaken, v.t. & i. = awake1 (lit. & fig.) esp. (fig.) arouse (to a sense of). [see awake1]

award1 (awid), v.t. Adjudge; grant, assign. [f. AF awarder t. OF escuargier t. Rom. *ausgire (see esp. -GAR) + Warder t. OFL *warder t. OLG *warden, OHG warten, watch; cf. Wardi)]

award2, n. Judicial decision; payment, penalty, assigned by this. [AF, f. OE escuarg, esguart, f. esguarder, see prec.]

aware, prep. a. Conscious, knowing, (of, that). [OE pewer (OHG pewar, MHG pewer, G Pewer, etc.) guu-que + er (var)]

awake, v.t. & i. (past awak, p.p. awaked, awakened). Be alive from the place, person, thing, in question (lit. & fig.), as go a., throw a., give a., he is, waste a., fool a., explain a.; out & a., beyond comparison; constantly, continuously, as work a., peg a.; without delay, as fire a. = go away (imper.); a. with (imper.); go a. with, take a.; (cannot) a. with, get on with, tolerate; make a. with, do not make a., (as) ONE once (phr. on one's way onward, along), in early E used as separable vb prefix]

awe1, n. Reverential fear or wonder, as stand in a. of, hold, keep, in a.; astreuck, struck with a. Hence aweless, awesome, aa. [f. ON aqpi; OE has ege; both f. again v. fear]

awe2, v.t. Inspire with awe. [f. prec.]

awe3, n. One of the float-boards of an undershot water wheel. [?]
Baccalaureate (n.), University degree of bachelor. [L. bacca laureatus (bacca laureus corrupted after bacca lauri laurelberry) f. bacca lauret (bacchus laurelberry); see ATE]

baccara, -at (-rah), n. Gambling card game. [F.]

baccate, a. (bot.) Bearing berries, berry-shaped. Hence baccato- comb. form. [F. L. baccatus berried (baca berry, -ATE]

baccanale (-k), a. & n. Of, like, Bacchus or his rites: riotous, roystering. Priests, prefects, notary, of Bacchus; drunken reveler; dance or song in honour of Bacchus. [L. Bacchanalia (-l), n. (of Bacchus &c.), as B. &c.]

Bacchanalia, n. pi. Festival of Bacchus; drunken revelry. [L. neut. pl. of bacchaneis = prec.] Bacchanalian, a. & n. Of Bacchaneis; riotous, drunken. A bacchanal, tippler. [L. bacchanalis BACCHANAL + -AN

Bacchus, n. Greek god of wine. [L. f. Gk bakkhikos of Bacchos]
BACILLARY

double buttercup, also small ratafia biscuits. Hence bac'hoord, bad'cheirship, b'cheonism (n.).

bacterial piece of land, baccalarius farm-labourer, persh. f. bacea L. for L vaca cow

bacillary, a. Of little rods (tissue, mem- brane; connected with bacilli (disease, research). [bACILLUS + -ARY]

baci'lliform, a. Rod-shaped; [fol. + -FORM]

baci'lius, n. (pl. bacillus (m. of bacil- lus); rod-shaped microscopic rodlike vegetable organisms some of which are found in diseased tissues in anthrax, phthisis, &c. [LL dim. of L bacillus stick]

back1, n. & a. Hinder surface of human body (at the b. of, behind in support, pursuit, or concealment; behind one's b.); give, make, a b., bend, slant across one's b. (to, on); now, away from, abandon; on one's b., laid out; with one's b. to wall, hard pressed; body as needing clothes (b. & belly, clothing & food) or as weight-carrier (b. equal to burden; have on one's b., be burdened with; break one's b., overburden him; & see break1 b.); surface of things corresponding to human b. (lessncis active, or important; b. of hand, leg; door, book; knife), side away from spectator; upper surface of animal's body, surface corresponding to this (ridge-shaped, &c.; b. of hill, ship esp. in broke her b.; on the b. of, in addition to; football player stationed behind (full, three-quarter, half, b.); backboard, over cart-saddle to keep shafts up; backboard, at b. of cart, also strapped across child's b. to keep it from. b.-spine; spine (whence back'boned2 a.; to the backbone, thoroughly), main support, axis, watershed, chief strength, firmness of character (whence back'boneless a.);

backfall, throw on b. in wrestling; backsword, with only one edge, also singlestick. (Adj.) no comp., superl. backmost; situated behind, remote, inferior, (take b. seat, humble oneself); overdue (b. rent); reversed, counter, (b. current); backdoor, lit., & fig. secret means or approach. (adj.) clandestine, underhand; b.-end, late autumn; background, part of scene, picture, or description, that serves as setting to chief figures or objects and foreground, obscurity, retirement; backhand(ed), delivered with b. of hand or in direction contrary to that of stroke (b. hand)

backhand, such blow, indirect attack, extra glass got by bottle's travelling wrong way; backset, counter current, check, reverse; back- side, posterior, rump; b.-sight, that nearer stock of rifle &c. (Surv.) sight taken backwards; backstairs n. & a., backstairs a., as backdoor above; backstays, ropes slanting abaft from masthead to backstay, etc. or backhand stroke; brush, motion of reeding wave (lit. & fig.); backwater, water dammed back, currentless water beside stream & fed by its backflow, stagnant condition of things, creek communicating with sea by barred outlets, water cast from ship's paddles, loss of power caused by this; backway, bypath (lit. & fig.); backwoods n. & a., backwoodsman n. & a., (rustic); backwoodsmanship (n.); (of forest land) so backwoodsman, [a. f. n. OE baced: Teut. now almost confined to E]

back2, v.t. & i. Put, or be, a back, lining, support, or background to; assist with con- tenance, money, or argument, bet upon, whence back'er n.; (of sporting dogs) follow suit to one that point; b. up, tip by tip or dis- nate action, esp. in cricket; ride upon, break in to the saddle; countersign, endorse; cause to move back (horse, boat, engine, &c.; b. a sail, yard, lay it aback, i.e. to face wind; b. or spare horse, take off one's seat, i.e. mounted horse; b. (of wind) change countersunwise (cf. veer); b. out (of), withdraw (from undertaking &c.); b. down, abandon claim. [f. prec.]

back3, adv. To the rear (often with omission of vb, esp. in imperative), away from what is considered the front (push the bolt b.); away from a promise (go b. from or upon one's word); (in) the rear of, in the rear part of, in the rear position or condition, home in (answer b. = retort: pay b.); at a distance (b. from the road); in a checked condition (keep b.); b. on; reckoning backwards (for years b.); behindhand; b. & forth = to & fro; b. of (U.S.) = behind; backbite, slander, speak ill of, whence backbiter1 n.; backlash(ing), irregular recoil of wheels in machinery due to defects or sudden pressure; backslide v.i., relapse into sin, whence back-sli- der1, backsli'ding1 n., backstitch n. &v.t. & i., sewing with overlapping stitches. [for back]

back4, n. Shallow yat used in brewing, dyeing, &c. [f. Du. bak turb f. bae punt cf. med. L bacius ferryboat]

backsheesh. See BAKSHEESH

backward. adv. Backward, a. Away from one's front (look, lean, &c.); back foremost (walk &c.); back to starting-point (roll, &c.); not of living things (ex. in b. & forwards); into a worse state (ex. &c.); into the past (reckon &c.); the reverse way (spell &c.); ring the bells b., from bass upwards. (Adj.) directed to rear or starting-point; reversed, reluctant, shy, behindhand, dull. whereas backwardness n. [orig. for abackward, later referred to back1; see -WARD, -WARDS]

backwardation, n. (St. Exch.). Percentage paid by seller of stock for right of delaying delivery (cf. contagio). [f. prec. used as vb + -ATION on anal. of retardation]

bâcon, n. Cured back & sides of pig (save one's b., escape death or injury &c.; f. OHG baco MHG baken baken b.)

Bacônian, a. & n. Of Francis Bacon or his philosophy, experimental, inductive; a follower of Bacon. [Baconon -IAN]

bâ'coy, n. Like bacon (esp. b. liver, a disease, fatty degeneration). [Baconon + -Y]


bac'terio'lâ, a. bacterio'logy, -OLOGIST, n.n. [mod. L. f. Gk bacterion dim. of baktrion stick]

bâ'cule, n. Of the stick or flogging (esp. b. argument). [f. L baculum stick + -INE]

bad, a. (worse, worst, & n. (Negatively) worthless, inferior, deficient, of poor quality, incorrect, not valid, b. air, corrupt; b. coin, debased; b. debt, not due; b. lending, not lending; b. decay; with b. grace, relativ- ely; b. shot, wrong guess; b. law, not sustainable; b. form, want of breeding; b. pre- eminence, disrepute; in a b. sense, unfavourable; b. success). (Positively) noxious, de- praved, vicious, offensive, painful (b. blood, ill feeling; b. for, injurious to); in ill health, in- nuculent pain, (she is b.); take, to-day; a b. leg. (N.) ill fortune (take the b. with the good), wrong side of account ($500 to the b.), ruin (go to the
beam of a house; a headline of fishing-net. [OE géla ride & perh. ON baldr beaut.]

*ball* 1 (bawl), n. Solid or hollow sphere; with distinctively adj. any of the heavenly bodies; hard or soft, inflated or solid, large or small, sphere used in games; (Cricket) single delivery of it by bowler; (tennis) delivery of it by server; (cricket) delivering rules; solid missile (not always spherical) for cannon, rifle, pistol, &c. (load with b., opposed to blank cartridge) = ballot n., & see black 1; b. of eye, eye within lids; material gathered or wound in round mass, as snow, medicine (veterinary), wool, or string; b. of foot, rounded part at base of great toe, so b. of thumb. (Phr.) have the b. at one's feet, see one's way to success; keep up the b., keep the b. rolling, do one's part in talk &c.; the b. is with you, it is your turn; b. & socket, joint with greatest possible freedom; three bbs., pawnbroker's sign; biring, with b. cartridge; b.-proof, b.-bearings, axle fittings avoiding friction by use of small bb.; b.-cock, b.-ap, automatic cistern-trap with float, b.-room; stable ornament. [ME balf f. ON bollir f. OTeut. balluz)

*ball* 2 (bawl), n. Social assembly for dancing (so b.-room; give a b. of the entertainer; open the b., lead first dance, fig. commence operations). [f. F bal f. balter, balter, = Pr. balar, It. & LL. ballare to dance perh. f. Gk balsíso dance] dancing-song l. bale (BALT 3):—ADE 1.

*ballad* (balad), n. Simple song, esp. sentimental composition of several verses, each sung to same melody, with accompaniment merely subordinate; poem in short stanzas narrating popular story. Hence ballad-monger, balladry 5, nn. [ME & OF balade (F balla) f. Pr. baloade] ballade 3 (balalad), n. Poem of one or more triplets of seven-lined or eight-lined stanzas, each ending with same refrain line, & envoy; poem of equal (usu. seven or eight line) stanzas; b. royal, stanzas of seven or eight ten-syllable lines(also rhyme royal). [earlierspelling & pron. of Pr. balale now used technically.]

*ballast* (balast), n. Material placed in ship's hold to secure stability; in b., in the hold, of (ship) laden with b. only, (material as b.) as b. experience, principles, &c., that give stability to character; sag &c. used to form bed of railroad or substratum of road. [in most Eur. langg.; perh. OSc. & Od. burlast (now bal-) show origin, bar bare, mere. — last load].

*ballast* 2, v.t. Furnish with, render steady by means of, b. (lit. & fig.); fill in (railroad bed) with b. Hence ballasting 1 (balastig) 3 (n. f. prec.)

ballerina (énah), n. Dancing-woman, ballet-girl. [It.]

*baliet* (lā), n. Combined performance of professional dancers on the stage. [f. dim. of bale].

ballista (bōs), n. Ancient military engine for hurling great stones &c. [f. L. Gk ballistó throw]

ballistic, a. Of projectiles, of hurling power. Hence ballistics n. [prec. + ic].

ballon d'essai (F), n. Experiment to see whether the public, or foreign States, will tolerate &c. a. share in policy &c.

baloon 1, a. [Archit.] large ball or crowned pillar, spire, &c. [Chem.] large hollow glass globus used in distillations; round or pear-shaped airtight envelope inflated with gas lighter than air & rising skywards, whence balloonist 3 (n.) anything hollow & inflated; shape into which, or frame on which, trees & plants are trained. [f. It. ballone large ball (balla see BALE 2; one see -oon)].

balloon 2, v.t. Ascend in balloon, whence ballooner 1 (n.); swell out like b. (gowns &c.). [f. prec.]

ballot 1, n. (Small ball, ticket, or paper—also b.-paper—used in) secret voting; votes so recorded; lot-drawing (whether by balls or not); b.-box, used in voting or lot-drawing. [f. It. bollotare of balle ball see BALE 3].

ballot 2, v.i. Give secret vote; b. for, select (officials &c.) by secret vote; draw lots (for precedence, esp. in H. of Commons for right of moving resolutions &c.). [f. It. ballostrare (ballotta BALLOT)].

balot, n. Small bale of 70 to 120 lb. [f. dim. of bale].

ballotage (ij), n. French second ballot, between two highest candidates with less than legal majority. [f. f. ballotter = BALLOT 2; see -AGE]

ball-lyrag, v.t. & i. (slang) (gg). Maltreat by hustling, jeering, or playing practical jokes on; indulge in horseplay. Hence ballyragging 1 (n. etym. dub.; also ballyrag, prob. by prep. of noun).

balm (bahm), n. Fragrant & medicinal exudation from certain trees; ointment for anointing, soothing pain, or healing; perfume, fragrance; healing or soothing influence, consolation; tree yielding b. (Asia & N. Africa); B. Gentile or B.-munt Bastard B. Field B., fragrant herbs; B. Sieed or of Mecca, golden oleo-resin once much used as antiseptic, artificial imitation of this. [ME & OF basme f. L. balsamum BALSAM; the ME has been variously corrected on the L (e.g. balsme), whence the mod. -/]

bal-m-cricket (bahn-), n. Cicada. [earlier bauem- mistransl. of G. baumgrie clock-cricket].

balmóral, n. Kinds of laced boot, petticoat. See bal-cap. [Queen Victoria's Scotch residence].

balmy, a. Yielding balm: fragrant, soft, mild, soothing, healing. Hence balmy=balm 2 adv., balmyness 3 n. [BALM + -y]

balmsam (bawl), n. Resinous product = Balm; True B. or B. of Mecca = Balm of Gilead; other medicinal oleo-resins; Canada B. of eastern North America and B. of Peru. Balsam of amber is oily or resinous ointment, esp. various substances dissolved in oil or turpentine, e.g. B. of Ained; (fig.) healing or soothing agency; (Chem.) compounds of resins & volatile oils, insoluble in water; tree yielding b.; flowering plant of genus Impatients; B. Apple, gourdlke plant with highly coloured fruit. Hence bal-samous (bawl) balsamic 3 a. [f. L. balsamnum; from c. 1000 to 1600 either variants of balsam was used, or the full L; balsam before & after those dates].

ba'timoré (bawl), n. N.-Amer. orange & black starving. [colours of Lord Baltimore, proprietor of Maryland's coat of arms].

battle (bawl), n. Short pillar, slender above, pears shaped below; post helping to support rail; (pl. set of these supporting handrail of staircase (now usu. banisters). [f. F. balustré f. It. balustra f. L. Gk baustuion wild-wild pomegranate flower (from shape of its calyx)].

balustrá-de, n. Row of balusters with rail or coping as ornamental parapet to terrace, balcony, &c. Hence balustrá-de2 a. [prec. —ADE]

bamb, v.t. & n. (slang, archaic). Hoax. [from 18th c.; etym. dub.]
bambino (it.) n. Image of infant Jesus in swaddling clothes shown in Italian churches at Christmas. [It., = baby]

bambou, n. Genus of tropical giant grasses; the stem, used as stick or material. [bambou now in Java & Sumatra, but perh. not native] bambouille, v.t. (slang). Hoax, mystify, cheat into doing something or out of property &c. Hence bamboulement n. [from c. 1790: M. French so far as F. bambouche play the fool, bambouche puppet f. It. bamboccio simpleton (bambou foo + oicciolo)]

ban, v.t. & i. Curse (t. & archaic). prohib., interdict. [OE bannan summon & ON banna curse f. OTeut. bannan proclaim f. root ba- (cf. L fa-, Gk pha-)] speak

ban, n. Ecclesiastical anathema, interdict; curse supposed to have supernatural power; angry excitement (archaic); formal prohibition; sentence of outlawry, esp. B. of the (Holy Roman) Empire; tacit prohibition by public opinion (under a b). [OF, f. LL bunnyum f. Teut. bannum proclamation with penalties (bannaBan)]

banal, a. Commonplace, trite. [F (ban')-al]: orig. a feudal word; the use of the lord’s mill was compulsory for all tenants (banalist mill), whereas the sense common to all

banality, n. Treeness; a commonplace. [F. F banalité f. prec. see -ALITY]

banana (nahu.), n. Tropical & subtropical fruit tree; its fruit, finger-shaped with yellow rind, in clusters. [Port. or Sp. f. the native name in Guinea]

bananas, a. Suitable for a mere mechanic, illiberal. [F. Gk bananwis (bananos working by fire f. banos forge), -ic]

Banbury cake, n. Spiced cake made at Banbury.

banc, banco, n. Used in phrases in banc, in banco, on the bench, applied to sittings of a Superior Court of Common Law as a full court (not nisi Prius or circuit). [bancos L abl. of bancus bench; see BANC]

band, n. 1. Anything that restrains, binds together, connects, or unites (chiefly archaic) now ousted by the origin, identical bond); (bookbinding) straps at back holding sheets together; b. of cymbals round the wall & binding it. (2) Flat strip of thin material; hoop round anything (of iron, elastic, &c.); strap forming part of a garment (shirt, dress, hat, &c.), (pl.) development of neckband or collar into two pendent strips (cleftal, legal); reef-band, strip sewn on sail at eyelet holes for strength; (Mech.) belt connecting wheels; the piece of cloth, or neck frill, which is sewed onto the neck of a man (esp. regimental b.). German b., any itinerant open-air musicians; bandmaster, conductor; standband, platform; bandmaimain, member of b. [all meanings ult. f. OTeut. bindan bind]. but 1, 2, 3, with different hist. (1) (tie), MEB band f. ON band f. OTeut. (hence also BOND); (2) (strip), strip f. OHG bandanude f. OHG binda f. OTeut. (3) (company), 15th-c. band f. F bandeau, Pr., It., banda ribbon or LL bandum banner both f. Teut.

band, v.t. Put a band on; mark with stripes: form into a league (usu. refl. or pass.). [F. F bande f. bande, see prec.]

bandage, n. & v.t. Strip of material for binding up limb, wound, &c., or anything used for blindfolding; (vb) tie up with b., whence bandaging n. [F, f. bande BAND; see -AGE]

bandanna, -anna, n. Richly coloured yellow or white spotted (orig. always silk) handkerchief. [Hind. bandhna method of spot-dyeing]

bandeau (dő), n. Fillet for binding woman’s hair. [F]

banderole(e), n. Long narrow flag with cleft end flown at masthead; ornamental streamer on knight’s lance; ribbon-like scroll (Arch., stone band) with inscription; something hanging at side of a vessel. [F. F bandeole dim. of bandiere BANNER]

bandicoot, n. (India) rat as large as cat; (Australia) insectivorous marsupial. [f. Telugu pandi-kokku pig rat]

bandit, n. (pl. -ill-t., -its). Outlaw; lawless robber, brigand, (usu. in organized gangs); a bandit, set of brigands. [f. It. bandito pl. D. bandit BAND]

bandiere, n. (Italian) neckband with bannum (bannum). L bannum proclaimation with penalties (bannum BAN)

band, v.t. Throw, strike, pass, to & fro (ball, or fig. stories &c., or persons); often b. about; discuss (names &c.); give & take (blows &c.), exchange (something with some one). [cf. F b. ‘bande at Tennis’ perh. b. bande side &c., unexplained]

bandy, n. (Orig.) special form of tennis (now also b. ball) hockey; the stick, curved at end, used in the game. [perh. prec.

bandy, n. Indian cart or buggy. [f. Telugu bandi]

bandy, a. Wide apart at the knees (of legs); b.-legged, (of persons or animals) having b. legs. [perh. F. F bandy2 curved stick]

bane, n. Poison (lit. now only in comb. as ral’s-1); cause of ruin, esp. the b. of; ruin, woe (poet.). Hence bane, a. baneful, b. aw, banefulness n. [OE bana death, murder, cf. OHG bano; also Gk phonos slaughter]

bang, v.t. & i. Strike (t. & i.) noisily; shut (t. & I. of door) with noise; make sound of blow or explosion; thresh; (slang) surpass. [from 16th c. &c. f. ON banga to hammer, LG bangen strike]

bang, n. Sounding blow, sound of a blow, report of gun. [f. prec.]

bang, adv. & int. With sudden impact, abruptly, completely, explosively; go b., explode; conventional imitation of gun-fire. [F. F BANG]

bang, v.t. & n. Cut (front hair) straight across forehead; fringe resulting; b.-tail, horse with tail cut straight across. [f. prec.]

bangle, n. Ring bracelet or anklet. Hence b. angled 2 a. [F. bange, glass, glistening]

banian, bányan, n. Hindoo trader; (Bengal) native broker to European house; Indian hannel jacket; (Naut.) b.-day, on which no meat is served out; b.-hospital, for animals; b.-tree (or b.), Indian Fig, branches of which root themselves over great extent. [Port. banian f. Arab. banyan f. Gujurati vanio
man of trading caste. B. day, hospital, from caste reverence for animal life; b. tree, a name used first of a species under which Banians had built their pagodas.

banish, v.t. Condemn to exile (person from place, or double obj. as banished him the court, or obj. of person only); dismiss from one's presence or mind. Hence banishment n. [f. OF banir (-ISH) f. LL. bannarius BAN1]

banister, n. (usu. pl.). Upright(s) supporting stair handrail (also in pl. for uprights & railing together). [conson. of BALESTIER]

banjo, n. (pl. -os, -oes). Stringed musical instrument with guitar neck & head, tambourine body, played with fingers. Hence banjöist(b) n. [negro corruption of earlier banjöre ult. f. Gk pandoura]

bank1, n. Raised shelf of ground, slope, elevation in sea or river bed; flat-topped ridge of snow, &c. Sloping margin of river, ground near river (right, left, b., to one looking down stream); edge of hollow place (e.g. top of shaft in mining). [ME banke cf. Olcel. bakki in same sens as OTeut. banken cf. BANK2]

bank2, v.t. & i. Contain as a b., confine with bank(s); confine watch-escapement (of bell, clock). The back of the hanging-bins (or abs. of escapement); b. up, heap or rise into bb. (snow, clouds), pack tightly (fire, for slow burning). [f. prec.]

bank3, n. Establishment for custody of money, which it pays out on customer's order; The B., B. of England, managing the public debt, receiving the revenue, issuing legal-tender notes, & having the Government as chief customer; (Gaming) amount of money before keeper of table; b. bill, drawn by one b. on another; b.-book, containing customer's private copy of his account with b.; b.-credit, arrangement by which customer may withdraw on security given; b. holiday, day on which bb. are legally closed, usu. kept as general holiday also; b.-note, bankier's promissory note payable to bearer on demand & serving as money; b.-rate, announced percentage at which B. of England is prepared to discount bills. [f. F banque f. It. banca f. Teut. bank bench, see BANK3]

bank4, v.t. & i. Keep b., trade in money (banker); (Gaming) commercial firm that does some banking; keep money at b.; deposit (money &c.) at b.; convert money; (Gaming) hold table fund. [f. prec.]

bank5, n. Gallery-rows' bench; tier of oars in galley; row of organ keys; working table in some trades. [ME banke f. OF banke f. Teut. bank bench, see BANK3]

bank6, a. That will be received at a bank (securities &c.). [BANK3 + -ABLE]

banker1, n. Proprietor or partner of private bank, governor, director, &c. of joint-stock bank; (Gaming) keeper of the bank; dealer in some games of chance. [BANK3 + -ER]

banker2, n. Labourer (Eastern counties); (Gaming) housekeeper of bank or off banks too large to clear. [BANK1 + -ER]

banker3, n. Wooden or stone bench for trimming bricks or stone on. [perh. = It. banco statuary's bench]

banking, n. In vbl sens of BANK2; also, fishing on a sea bank (esp. Newfoundland). [teum. BAN]

bankrupt1, n. (Law) insolvent person whose effects, on creditors' or his own petition to Bankruptcy Court, are administered & distributed for benefit of all creditors; (pop.) insolvent debtor. [earlier bankrott &c. f. It. banca rootta broken bank (BANK2, L. rupl. p.p. of rumpere break) corrected to -rupt on L] bankrupt2, v.t. Reduce to bankruptcy. [f. prec.]

bankrupt3, a. Under legal process because of insolvency; insolvent; bereft (of some quality &c.). [perh. the short p.p. of prec.]

bankruptcy, n. Being declared bankrupt, being insolvent; utter loss (of something, cf. bankruptcy). [prec. -cy, irreg. for -rupcy]

banksia, n. Australian flowering shrub now grown in Europe. [Sir J. Banks, -IA]

banksman, n. Coal-mine overlooker above ground. [BANK1]

banner, n. Cloth flag on pole used as standard of emperor, king, lord, knight, for war; flag of a country &c. (join, follow, the b. of; now chiefly fig.); ensign (esp. in frame, or with two poles) borne in religious or political demonstrations; anything used as symbol of principles; b.-screen, fire-screen hung from standing pole or mantelpiece. Hence bannered a. [f. OF baniere f. L. bantaria f. LL. bannum f. Goth. bandwa perh. f. root of band, bind]

bannern, n. Knight having vassals under his banner; one knighted on the field for valour. [ME & OF baneret (baniere see prec. + -et = -ATE2) lit. bannered]

bannerie, n. Banner borne at great men's funerals & placed over tomb; = BANDEROLE. [var. of BANDEROLE]

bannock, n. Scotch & N.Eng. homemade loaf, usu. unleavened, flat & round or oval. [f. Gael. bannach & L. Latin pulaus (breads)]

banns, n. pl. Notice in church of intended marriage, thrice read to give opportunity of objection (ask, publish, up, forbid, the b.). [var. of BANK2]

banquet1, n. Sumptuous feast; dinner with speeches in celebration of something or to further a cause. [F. dim. of banche bench BANK2]

banquet2, v.t. & i. Regale (person); feast, carouse, whence banqueter n. [f. F banquet (banquet = prec.)]

banquette (kêt), n. Raised way behind rampart &c. for sitting on; bench behind driver in French diligence. [f. f. It. banchetta dim. of banche bench BANK2]

banshee, n. Spirit whose wail portends death in house (Irish & Scotch). [Ir. bean sidhe f. OE. ben side woman of the fairies]

bantam, n. Small kind of domestic fowl, of which the cock is very pugnacious; small but spirited person; b.-weight, lightest class in boxing - competitions. [f. Bantam in Java whence they were perh. brought, though perh. orig. Japanese]

bannen, & v.t. & i. Humorous ridicule, good-humoured personalities (Vb) make fun of, rally; talk jestingly. [f. 17th c.; etym. dub.]

ban'ting, n. Treatment of obesity by abstinence from sugar, starch, & fat; ban't, adopt this. [for Banting's method]

bantling, n. Young child, brat. [perh. corrupted from BAN or banting bastard f. bank (bench) -begotten, cf. BASTARD]; f. BAND2 -athing -LING 1 (2)

bantu (bahntöö), n. & a. Used to include many related S. Afr. languages & races. [native, = people]

bax'ring, n. Javanese squirrel-like inh. acn. dangerous animal. [Javanese bangering]

bä'nyan, n. See BANIAN (used esp. for the tree).

bä'obab, n. African tree called also Monkey-Bread with enormously thick stem. [mentioned 1592]
barb, n. Breeds of horse & pigeon imported from Barbary. [F. barbe (Barbary)]

barbara, n. First word of the first figure in syllogistic mnemonic lines for figures & moods of the syllogism (some of these, esp. barbara, barbaro, carollare, carolitae, are used allusively for logic or legal training).

barbarian, n. & a. (Foreigner) differing from speaker in language & customs, esp. in history; (a) non-Christians of the Roman Empire; (b) non-Christian; rude, wild, uncultured (person). [F. barbarien (BARBAROUS, -IAN)]

barbaric, a. Rude, rough, like or of barbarians & their art or taste. Hence barbarically adv. [F. OF barbarique f. L. f. Gk barbaros (barbarous & see -IC)]

barbarism, n. Mixing of foreign or vulgar expressions in talk or writing: such an expression; absence of culture, ignorance & rudeness; instance of this. [F. barbarisme f. L. f. Gk barbarismos (barbarize speak like a foreigner f. barbaros BARBAROUS, -IZE)]

barbarity, n. Savage cruelty, instance of it; barbaric style or taste, instance of it, (usu. barbarous). [OF. barbarite (BARBARIAN, -Y)]

barbarize, v.t. & i. Make, become barbarous; corrupt (language). Hence barbarization n. [F. l. barbarus BARBAROUS + -IZE]

barbarous, a. (Lang.) not Greek, not Greek or Latin, not pure, illiterate; (people) non-Greek, beyond Roman Empire, non-Christian; outlandish; uncivilized; cruel, coarse. Hence barbarously adv., barbarousness n. [F. l. Gk barbaros foreign (prim. of gibberish) + -OUS]

barbate, a. (bot., zool.). Having hairy tufts. [L. barbaratus bearded (barba beard, -ATE)]

barbecue, n. Large wooden or iron framework for smoking or broiling: hog, ox, &c.; roasted whole, whence barbecue v.t. (U.S.) large entertainment with whole-roasting; floor for drying coffee-beans. [Sp. barbacoa f. Haitian barbacoa crane on posts]

barbel (-bl.) n. Large European freshwater fish with fleshy filaments hanging from mouth; such fillet in any fish, whence barbel (-bl.)-ed a. [F. OF barbel f. L. barbelus dim. of barb (barba beard)]

barber, n. One who shaves & trims customers' beards & hair (now usu. hairdresser); b.'s-block for making & displaying wigs; b.'s-pole, spirally painted & used as sign. [ME & AF barbour f. OF barbier f. L. barbarium (barba beard), see -OR]

barberry, berberry, n. Shrub with spiny shoots, yellow flowers, & oblong red berries; its berry. [L. barbaris, berberis, etym. dub.]

barbet, n. Bird with bristle-tufts at base of bill. [perh. OF. barbet adj. = barbu (bearded)]

barbetted (-et), n. Platform within fort or in ship from which guns fire over parapet &c. without embrasure. [F. dim. of barbe beard (fr. barbe = also linen up to throat showing about dress)]

barbican, n. Outer defence to city or castle, esp. double tower over gate or bridge. [F. Barbacane etym. dub.; Arab. Pers. bab-khanah gate-house is suggested]

barbule, n. Filament branching from barb (of feather) as barb from shaft. [F. barbule dim. of barba beard]

barcarole, n. Song of gondolier: imitation of it. [F. F. barcarole f. It. barcarola boat-song (barca boat)]

bard, n. Celtic minstrel, (Wales) poet
recognized at Elsteddod, whence bardic a.; early poet; literary poet, poet, whence bardling. [f. G. Barde; L. bardus].


bare a. Unclothed, undisguised, uncovered, bald, unadorned, unprotected, threadbare, unshaded, ill-favored, empty, unadorned, scanty, bare-bellied, bareback a. & adv., ed a. with b. back, on unsaddled horse; barefaced, without beard &, without mask, also undisguised, shameless, or impudent, whence barefaced adv. barefacedness n.; barefoot a. & adv., barefooted a., without shoes or stockings; b.-headed, without hat or cap. Hence bareish (2) a. [OE bær; com.-Teut., cf. G & Du. bär].

bare, v.t. Uncover, unheathen, reveal, strip. [f. prec.]

bargé (-azh) n. & a. (Of) silky gauze. [orig. made at Bargeppe]

barely, adv. Openly, exclusively; merely; only just; scarcely. [bare + -ly]

bareness, n. Lack of covering, unadorned state. [bare + -ness]

bare-sark, n. & adv. Wild Norse warrior; without armour. [lit. bare shirt (sark); mod. form embodying supposed etym. of Berserker]

bargain (gin) n. Agreement on terms of give and take, compact, thing acquired by bargaining (good, bad, b., result cheaply or dearly bought; a. b., thing acquired or offered cheaply; Dutch, vet, b., closed with drink; into b., beyond the strict terms, moreover; strike a b., come to terms; make best of b., take misfortune &c. cheerfully). [f. OF bargeine, caigne, f. LL barmacium (barca see foll.).]

bar'gain 2, v.i. & t. Haggled (with some one, or abs.) in terms of give & take; stipulate with person for thing or to receive, give, &c.; b. for, be prepared for, expect, (usu. with neg. or more than); (trans) b. away, part with for a consideration. Hence bargainer n. [f. OF bargaigner f. LL barmaciar perh. f. barca 'barge which carries goods to & from', giving sense either of 'off & on' or of trading]

barge, n. Flat-bottomed freight-boat for small waters & rivers, with or without sails; second boat of man-of-war, for use of chief officers; large ornamental oared vessel for state occasions, house-boat (e.g. College b.); (vb, slang) lurch or rush heavily into, against, about. [OF, prob. = bark]

barge- comb. form in architecture = gable.

bargy, n. Two gable beams; b.-course, roof projecting beyond them; b.-board, ornamental screen between them; b.-stones, forming sloping or stepped line of gable. [f. med. L bargus gallows]

barggee, n. Man in charge of barge. [EE]

baric a. Of or containing barium. [Barium + -ic]

barilla, n. Plant (Salsola Soda) in Spain, Sicily, Canaries; impure alkali made by burning either this or kelp. [Sp.]

barium, n. (chem.). White metallic element, basis of alkaline earth baryta. [Barita + -ium]

bark 1, n. Outer sheath of tree trunks & branches; tan; quinine (also Peruvian or Jesuit's b.); (slang) skin; b.-bed, hot-bed of tree; b.-bark, b. strip obtained by splitting b. b.-pit; of b. & water for tanning; b.-tree, E species of chinca. [f. Scand. bark f. OE tlect. barkuz].

bark 2, v.t. Strip bark from (tree), kill (tree) by ring-cutting bark (also ring-b.); abrade (one's knuckles &c.); encrust. [f. prec.]

bark 3, barque (ark). N. Three-masted vessel with fore & main masts square-rigged, mizen fore-& aft rigged (usu. barque), whence bar'k-rigged 2 a. (Poet.) any ship or boat (usu. bark), [f. F 15th-c. barque f. Pr., or It., barca f. L barca ship's boat perh. f. Celt.]

bark 4 n. Usual cry of dogs, foxes, squirrels; a sound given by fire, of comfort; worse than bile, of testy harmless person. [f. foll.]

bark 5, v.i. & t. Utter sharp explosive cry (of dogs & some other animals); speak (b. & out, say) petulantly, imperiously; b. at, abuse; (slang) cough. [OE beorcan cf. ON berka; perh. variant of break]

barker, n. Noiseless instrument; shop or auction toot (slang) pistol, cannon. [f. prec.]

barley, n. Hardy awned cereal used as food & in making malt liquors & spirits; its grain; pearl b., the grain ground small; b.-broth, strong ale; barleycorn, grain of b. (John Barleycorn, malt liquor personified), its length as measure, 4 inch, top of fore-footed rill, a.-a., Stuart, 1. stage, starchy food; b.-meat; b.-water, soothing decoction of pearl b. for invalids. [OE barlic; for b.- cf. obs. bear barley f. OE Teut. bariz; -lic = -ly (as if orig. an adj.)]

barm, n. Froth on fermenting malt liquor, yeast, leaven. [OE beorma; prob. com.-Teut., cf. G bárme]

Barmaide, n. & a. (Giver of benefits that are) illusory, imaginary, disappointing. [name of Arabian-Nights prince whose feast to beggar was rich dish-covers with nothing below]

barn, n. Covered building for storing grain &c.; (contempt) unadorned building; b.-door, lit. & fig. target too large to be missed, also atil of fowls = reared at the b.-d.; b.-owlet, -white, Church, Screech, Owl; b.-stormer, strolling player; b.-yard, furrowy. [OE bær(n) (bere barley + -e xern place)]

barnacle 1, n. (Usu. pl.) pinces placed on horse's nose to coerce him into quiet for shoeing &c.; (slang) pl. spectacles. [ME bernek f. OF berneac snub with dim. ending see -le]

barnacle 2, n. (1) Arctic goose visiting Britain in winter (also barnacle for distinction)

barge, n. & vb. (2) Stalked cirrped clinging by flleshy foot-stalk to ship's bottom; follower who cannot be shaken off. [ME berneke, bermake, = OF berneaque cym. dub.; (Hi)bernivica (Irish goose), perna (a shellfish), bare + neck, are suggested; pop. mythol. represented the goose as developed out of the shellfish]

barograph, n. Self-recording anemoid. [f. G baros weight + -graph]

barology, n. Science of weight. [as prec. + -logy]

barómetry, n. Instrument measuring atmospheric pressure used for forecasting weather & ascertaining height above sea-level; common, siphon, wheel, aneroid, b., various systems: (fig.) b. of opinion &c. Hence barométrical adv., barométrically adv.

baron, n. (Hist.) one who held by military or other honourable service from the king or other superior (restricted later to king's bb.) & again to those, Great Bb., attending Great Council or summoned to Parliament; hence,peer, &c.); one who holds by the right of patronage, owner of foreign title (called Baron not, like English b., Lord —); b. of beef, double sirloin undivided. [ME & OF baron f. LL baronem nom. baro man (as king's man), free man, husband, male, perh. f. L baro-onis dunque]
BARONAGE 67

bâronage (i), n. Barons or great vassals of Crown collectively; the MA & OF bâr(e)nag(i)on f. LL bâr(on)aticum & bâro (prec., -AGE). [ME & OF bârnon, -esse see bâron, -ESS].
bâronet's (i), n. Member of lowest hereditary titled order, commoner with precedence of all knights exc. K.G.s; abbr. bârt, added to name, as Sir John Jones, Bart. [dim. of bâron; see -ET].

báronet, n. Barony's wife, holding baronial title in her own right. [f. Of bârnon see bâron, -ESS].

báronetcy, n. Baronet's patent or rank. [-CT].

báronial, a. Of, belonging to, befitting, barons. [f. bârnon, -ESS; prec. on anal. of knight].
bâr'ony, n. Baron's domain, rank, tenure. (Ireland) division of county; (Scotland) large manor. [f. Of bâr(v)on f. LL bâronia; see Bâroy & -Y].

bâroque (-ôk), a. & n. Irregularly shaped, grotesque; whimsical style or ornamentation. [f. L barroco, Sp. barrocco rough pearl, gem, dub].

barouche (ôosh), n. Four-wheeled carriage with collapsible half-head, for four occupants & driver. [f. G (dial.) barutsche f. It. barocco f. L bâritoan (bi-a + rota wheel) perh. after carroccio chariot].

barque, n. See bârk 3.

barquentine, bark- (bar'kento'n), n. Vessel with four mast square-rigged, main & mizen fore-&-aft rigged. [f. Bârk 3 after BRIGANTINE].

barrack, n. & v.t. Permanent building(s) in which soldiers are lodged (usu. pl.); (transf.) building in which others (e.g. children) are similarly herded together; (vb) place in bb. [f. F bâroque f. It. baracea or Sp. barreco 'vessel with four mast' ( OF bâroco)].

barrecon, n. Set of sheds or enclosure for slaves, convicts, etc. [f. Sp. bâracco (as prec.; see -OON)].

barracuda, -coo'ta, -còu'ta, (-ôo), n. Large W.-Ind. sea-fish. [?Sp.]

bârrage (i), n. Damming; dam (esp. of those in Nile). [f. f. bârr(e) BÁR; see -AGE].

bârrator, -er, n. (legal). Vexations litigant; malicious raiser of discord. [f. Of. bâr rantō trickster (bârat fraud perh. f. Celtic, cf. OIr. mhraoth, W. braid; meaning influenced by ON bârttō, strife].

bârratry, n. (Marine law) fraud or gross negligence of master or crew to prejudice of ship's owners; (Law) vexations litigation or incitement to it. Hence bârratrocous a. [f. Of bâr rantō see Bârrator].

barred, a. In vb1 senses; also [BAR] marked with bars, (of harbour) obstructed with sandbar.

barrel, n. Flat-ended cylindrical wooden vessel of hooped staves, cask; varying measure of capacity (b.-bult, 5 cuf. ft); revolving cylinder in capstan, watch, & other machines; cylinder or trunk of an object, belly & loins of horse, etc.; metal tube of gun; barrel, cylindrical or semi-cylindrical, as dray, vault, organ, with pin-studded revolving cylinder acting mechanically on keys. [f. F bâr(e) perh. f. LL bâr(r)a BÁR].

barrel, v.t. (-ll). Put in barrel(s); barrelled, also, = b.-shaped. [f. prec.]

barren, a. (=est), & n. Not bearing, or incapable of bearing, children, young, fruit, vegetation, or produce; meagre, unprofitable, dull; (noun) barren tract of land; bare-crowned, purple-&-yellow-flowered wood plant. Hence bâr'renly adv. bâr'reness n. [f. Of bâr(e)ne (fem.), bâra, bârah, bêrahing, etc., etym. dub.]

bâr'ret, n. Flat cap, esp. the biretta. [f. F bâr'rète BÍRETTA].

barrcâde, (now rarely) -ôdο, n. Hastily erected rampart across street &c. of barrels, cart-trees, furniture; any barrier, lit. or fig. [f. F bâr'coucâde (ôdο) f. bârrique or Sp. barrica cask].

barcâde, (now rarely) -ôdο, v.t. Block (street &c.) with b.; defend (place or person) with b. [f. prec.]

barrier, n. Fence barring advance or preventing access; (ancient chariot-races) barred starting-cells; (foreign towns) gate at which customs are collected; (tilting the lists or enclosing palisade, also railing parallel to which, but on opposite sides, tilts charged reaching their lances across; any obstacle, boundary, or agency that keeps apart. [ME & AF bâr'rere f. Of bâr(v)erre f. LL bâraria (bàr'BARe) later assim. to F spelling].

barrier, v.t. Close or shut in with b. (usu. with b. or b. in.). [f. prec.]

bar'ring, prep. Except, not including, (part. of BÁR).

bar'rist, n. Law student called to bar & having right of practising as advocate in superior courts (in full, b.-at-law); revising-b., one appointed to revise lists of voters at parliamentary elections. [f. BÁR 1 orig. the bar Inn Court, last connected with that in lawcourts; -ster (formerly -ster, -ster) unexplained; perh. f. form bârr(e) + -STER].

bâr'row, 1. (In local names) hill; (Archaeol.) grave-mound, tumulus. [OE bârō; com.-Teut., cf. G bâr'berg mountain f. OTeut. bârgos f. Aryan bâghrī height].

bâr'row, 2. (Also hand-b.) rectangular frame with short shafts used by two or more men for carrying goods, or long (wheel-b.) shallow box with shafts & one wheel for similar use by one man; also (coster's-) two wheeled handcart; a barrowful. [ME bâr(e)ve f. OTeut. bârva f. beran BĂRE].

bar'ter, v.t. & l. Exchange (goods or immaterial things) for other goods (sometimes away); part with for a (usu. unworthy) consideration (usu. away), whence bar'ter'ing n.; trade by exchange. [prob. f. obs. bâr'at defraud see BâRRACTOR + -ER].

bar'ter, n. Traffic by exchange, truck, (also fig., e.g. of talk); (Arith.) reckoning of quantity of one commodity to be given for another, values being known. [f. prec.]

bar'tizān, n. Battlemented parapet, or overhanging battlemented concrete turret, at top of church tower or castle. [mod. form (Scott) prob. f. bârtīsene illit. spelling of bratticing see BâRRACTOR].

barton, n. Farmyard; farm not let with rest of manor, but retained by owner. [OE bâr-e-tn (bâre barley + -tn enclosure see TOWN)].

bâry'ta, n. Protoxide of baryum, alkaline salt of a not greatly different substance. [bâr'y'ttic a., bary'to- comp. form. [f. foll.]

bâry'tes, n. Native sulphate of barium, called also heavy spar, used as white paint. [f. Gk bâros heavy, or perh. mere transit. of baru'tès weight, with pronoun, assim.to mineral names in -ITES].

bâry'tone (-tn), n. & a. (Voice, singer with voice, music suited to voice) between tenor
bäsäl, a. Of, at, or forming, the base; fundamental. [base1, -AL]
bäsality, n. An relative power of combining with bases. [prec. + -TY]
bäsal (bäsawl, bäsawl), n. Dark green or brown igneous rock often in columnar strata, whence basaltic, basaltiform, aa. [f. pr. basawana; Sp. baésana; Arab. bitunah lining]

bas bleu (F.), n. Bluestocking.

bäséule, n. Lever apparatus used in b.-bridge, kind of drawbridge raised & lowered with counterpoise. [f. formerly baculee, see-saw (battre bump or bas down + cul buttocks)]

base', n. That on which anything stands or depends, support, bottom, foundation, principle, groundwork, starting-point (b.-ball, U.S. national game, more elaborate rounders, also ball used in it); (Arch.) part of column below the capital; platform or pedestal; (Bot. & Zool.) end at which an organ is attached to trunk; (Geom.) line or surface on which plane or solid figure is held to stand; (Chem.) correlative of ACID, electro-positive compound body that combines with acid to form salt (including, but wider than, alkali); (Mil.) line or place used as stronghold or magazine, also of operations; (Surv.) known line used as geometrical b. for trigonometry; (Math.) starting-number for system of numeration or logarithms (as 10 in decimal counting). [f. L f. Gk basis (baínó step, stand)]

base², v.t. Found (something) on; establish (with addition, as firmly); b. oneself on, rely upon (in argument &c.); [f. prec.]

base³, a. (Orig.) of small height (now only in plant names as b.-rocket). Morally low, cowardly, selfish, mean, despicable, whence baseness² n. [f. F basf; L. LL bassus short (in L. cognomen) etym. dub.]

baseless, a. Groundless, unfounded. Hence basenessless² n. [base¹, -LESS]

bash, v.t. Strike heavily so as to smash in (often in). [perf. imit. c. bang, smash; or = Sw. basa flog. Da. baske cudgel]

bashaw, n. Earlier form of BASHAW.

bashful, a. Shy; shamefaced, sheepish. Hence bashfully² adv., bashfulness² n. [f. obs. bash vb for Arash + -FUL]

bash-bazouk, (gok), n. Mercenary of Turkish irregulars, notorious for pillage & brutality. Hence bashbouzouk'ery (gok), n. [mod. Turk., lit. brain-turned]

bashful Physiol. Of, at, forming, the base of. [base¹, -AL]

bashful, a. Of, at forming, base; fundamental; (Chem.) having base atomically more than acid (salts); (Min.) slightly silicated (igneous rock); prepared by non-silicious process (steel). [base¹ + -IC]

bass', n. Common Perch; Black B., Perch of Lake Huron; European sea-fish (also Sea-wolf and Sea-dace). (earlier barse f. OE bers; com. Teut. f. root bars- bristle)

basselastic, n. An relative power of combining with bases. [prec. + -TY]

bassal (bäsawl, bäsawl), n. Dark green or brown igneous rock often in columnar strata, whence basaltic, basaltiform, aa.; black porcelaneous tuff; Wedgwood. [base, also a Greek word]

BASS, n. Inner bark of lime, used for mats, bassocks, &c.; b.-wood, Amer. lime, its wood. [corrupt. of base (1).]

bass, a. & n. Deep-sounding; (of, suited to) lowest part in harmonized music; (man with) b. voice; thorough-b. b. part with short hand indications below of the proper harmony, hence theory of harmony; b.-viol, violoncello. [ME basse see base; next base after It. basso].

basset, n. [fr. F dim. of basse low; see base].

basset-horn, n. Tenor clarinet. [transl. of F cor de basse f. It. bassetto see bassett].

bassinet, n. [fr. F dim. of bassin basin].

bassoon, n. Wooden double-reed instrument used as bass to oboe; organ stop & harmonic reeds of similar quality. Hence bassoonist. [fr. F basson (bass base) + on see -oon, or bass son deep sound].

basso-rito (It.) n. (pl. -osse) = bas-relief.

bast, n. Inner bark of lime (see bass); Old French bast, bastin; English bashes, bast. [ME bast; OF basse bast; OF bast (basse bast) pack-saddle (used as bed by muleteer) + -ARG; cf. BASTLING].

bastardize, v.t. Declare illegitimate. Hence bastardization n. [prec. + -IZE].

bastardy, n. Illegitimacy. [OF AF & OF bastardie; see BASTARD, -Y].

baste, v.t. Stitch together, tack, (as prelim. to regular sewing). [Of bastir (now baste) pers. of LL bastire construct, build; but cf. also BAST].

basted, v.t. Moisten (roasting meat) with fat to prevent burning; pour melted wax &c. on. (wicks in candle-making). [2]

baste, v.t. Thrash, cudgel. [perh. = Sw. basa flog, baste, bast, as past or p.p. in early exx.; cf. moiste 1, 2); or fig. use of (of) bastir (basting) Shakesp.]

bastille (1), n. Fortress; Paris prison-fortress destroyed 1789; prison. [Fr. f. LL bastilia pl. of bastile f. bastire build].

bastinado, n. & v.t. (Punish with) caning on soles of feet. [Sp. bastonada (baston stick) see -ADO].

bastion, n. Projecting part of fortification, irregular pentagon with its base in the line (or at angles) of the works. Hence bastioned a. [Fr. f. It. bastione f. LL bastire build persh. f. same root as baston BASTON].

basty(e), n. (chem.). Body that unites with oxygen to form a base. [Fr. Gk basis base] + -YL.

bat, n. Nocturnal mouse-like quadruped with fingers extended as frame of membranous wings; bat-, often = purblind. [1573, disp. of OE bat].

bat, n. & v.i. Cricket implement (off one's own b. cricket or fig., unaided; carry one's b.; be not out at end of innings; (also batsman) perform with it; (vb) use b., have innings). [Of OF batte club (batter strike see ABAT)].

bat, n. (slang). Pace of stroke or step (went of at a b.); b.-b., comb. form. For officers baggage on campaign; b.-horse, b.-pay or -allowance, b.-man (in charge of horse). [f. F bat pack saddle f. OF bast f. LL bastum pelt. Gk bastardo lift].

batta'ta (shi'ta) n. W.-Indian plant, Sweet or Spanish Potato. [Sp. & Port. f. native American].

Batavia, a. & n. (Inhabitant of) ancient Batavia (between Rhine & Waal) or of modern Holland, Dutchman. [f. L Batavia (Batari pl.).]

batch, n. Loaves produced at one baking; quantity or number of anything coming at once or treated as a set. [ME bache (bake CAKE) cf. wake watch].

bate, v.t. & i. Let down (b. hope &c.). re- strain (basted breath); deduct (part of; usu. with neg., esp. not b. a.jot of); fall off in force. [for ABATE].

bate, n. & v.t. Alkaline Iye for suppressing hids; (vb) sleep in this. [= Sw. beta to tan, G beisse maceration b. beissen cause to bite].

bath, n. (th. pl. -dhz.) Bath, n. (I) Washing; immersion in liquid, air, &c. (b. of blood, carnage); water &c. for bathing, wash, lotion, surrounding medium; vessel, room (also b.-room), or building, for bathing in (see TURKISH, to bate a. for medical bathing. (2) Order of knighthood (B.; for C.B. K.G.), G.C.B., see C, K, n) named from the b. preceeding installation. (3) Town in Somerset named from hot springs (B.-busn; B.-brick, preparation for cleaning metal; B. chair, wheeled for invalid; L. stone, oolite building-stone). [Of beth com. -Teut., cf. G bad f.].

bath, v.t. & n. (b. -now) perh. f. befo- joment crf. L fore- keep warm]

bath, n. (ah- or -a in all parts), v.t. Subject to washing in b. (child or invalid, of nurse &c.). [f. prec].

bath, v.t. & i. Immers (in liquid, air, light, &c.;) of person or river, liquid, &c. moisten all over; (of sunlight, &c.) envelop; take a bath or bate, so bathing-machine, wheeled dressing-box drawn by horses for bathing from. [Of bathian (dh-); com.-Teut., cf. G baden; for bate (dh), bath, cf. grace, grass].

bath, n. Taking, taker, of a bath, esp. in sea, river, swimming-bath. [f. prec. in intr. sense].

bathetic, a. Marked by bathos. [irreg. f. Gk bathos (false anal. of pathetic t. pathé- tos, not pathos)].

bathometer, n. Spring balance used in ascertaining depth of water. [f. Gk bathos depth + -METER].

bathos, n. Fall from sublime to ridiculous; antitlimax; performance absurdly below occasion. [Gk. depth].

bathymetrical, a. Ten of scientific words. Of depth-measurement. [f. Gk bathus (transl. -y) deep + -METER].

bathing, prep. Except. [part. of BATE].

batted, n. & a. (Of) fine light fabric like cambric in texture. [f. f. Baptiste of Cambrai, first maker].

batten (bät), n. Staff of office, esp. Marshal's b. (bastable's truncheon; (Herald.) truncheon in shield (b. sinister, badge of bastardy); (Mus.) conductor's wand for beating time. [f. F baton f. OF baston etym. dub.]

battrachian (-k), a. & n. Of frogs; (one of) the Batrachia, or animals that discard gills & tail. [f. Gk batrakhios (battraksos) frog] + -AN.

battalion, n. Large body of men in battle array (God is for the big b., force prevails); body of infantry composed of several com-
panies & forming part of regiment, body of engineers. [f. F battaillon (now bata) & L. battagione f. It. battagliae BATTLE]

battles, n. pl. College account at Oxford for board & provisions supplied, or for all college expenses. [perh. f. obs. vb battle fatten f. obs. adj., battle nutritious cf. BATTLE 4]

batten 1, n. Board (of more long, thin, or less broad & thick) used for flooring; bar of wood used for clamping boards of door &c.; (Naut.) strip of wood nailed on spar to save rubbing, or securing hatchway &c. [hence battening 4 (6) n. [var. of BATTON]

batten 2, v.t. Strengthen with bb.; (Naut.) b. down, close the hatches (see BATTEN 1). [f. prec.]

batten 3, n. Bar in silk-loom striking in the weft. [f. F battant (battre strike, -ANT)]

battering 1, v.i. Feed glutonously on, revel in, (often implying morbid taste); grow fat. [perh. f. ON bataun get better (batt- advantage cf. BOOT 2)]

battering, n. & i. Strike repeatedly so as to bruise or break (person, thing, or abs.; also with adv. about, down, in; & intr. b. at the door) operate against (walls &c.) with artillery; (fig.) handle severely (theories, persons); beat out of shape, indent; (Printing) deface (type) by use; battering-charge, full charge of powder for cannon; battering-ram, swelling with buttresses; (of walls for breaching weapons) sometimes with ram's head end; battering-train, set of siege guns. [f. obs. vb bat, cf. OF batre, +-ER (5)]

battery, n. Law infliction of blows, or of the least menacing touch to clothes or person (esp. in phr. assault & b.); [Mil.] set of guns for combined action with their men & horses, platform or fortification made to contain guns, (fig.) turn a man's b. against himself (in argu- ment or on scientific & arts) set of similar or connected cells, instruments, or utensils (electric, galvanic, optical, cooking;) hammered brass or copper vessels. [f. F batterie (batter strike, & see -ERY)]

batting, n. In vbl senses; also, cotton fibre prepared in sheets for quilts &c. [batting 1]

battlement, n. (usu. in pl.). Indented parapet (raised parts, cops or merlons; gaps, embrasures or crenelles); parapet & enclosed roof. Hence battlemented 2 a. [f. Of batelles temporary wooden turrets, batailler or battue with these; etym. dub.; the F vb was later identified with or bastillier cf. BASTILLE]

battue (bato), or as F, n. Driving of game by beaters to the sportsman's station; shooting-party on this plan; wholesale slaughter. [F]

bauble, n. Showy trinket; court fool's emblem, a stick with ass-eared head carved on it; trifle, toy, thing of no worth. [f. Of babel child's toy & perh. also partly f. ME babill & vb babyn ficker perf. l. bobb]

baulk. See BALK.

bawbee, n. (Sc.) Halfpenny. [f]

bawd, n. Procurress; obscene talk. [f]

bawdy, a. & n. Obscene (talk); b.-house, brothel. Hence bawdiness n. [f. prec.]

bawl, v.t. & i. Say, speak, in a noisy way often with out also with at, against, &c.; [f. med. L balleare bark]

bawn, n. Court of a castle; castletown. [f. Ir. bahun etym. dub.]

bay 1, n. Kind of tree or shrub; (pl) wreath of its leaves worn by conquerors or poets, heroic or poetical fame; b.-run, perfume made from the leaves. [f. Of baie f. L baecerry]

bay 2, n. A lower opening of land; recess such as an indent (of a coast); Bay-state, Massachusetts. [f. F baie f. LL baia perh. associated with, but not from, badata in falla.]

bay 3, n. Division of wall between columns or buttresses; recess (horse-b., stall; sickb., part of main deck used as hospital); space added to room by advancing window from wall line (b.-window, filling such space). [f. F baie f. OF baia (= L badata) b. Bayer f. baer, beer, gape]

bay 4, n. Bark of large dog, of hounds in pursuit, esp. the chorus raised as they draw close; (in phr. lit. of hounds & quarry, fig. of persecutors & victim, applied to the hunted beast) b. open, turn to, hold hounds &c. at b., b. show fight; (applied to hounds) hold or have at, bring or drive to, b. come to close quarters (with quarry). [mixture of (1) OF tenir a bai = It. tenere a baida hold agape or in suspense (see badata in prec.)) & (2) F être aux abois be at (close quarters with the barking (OF abai)]

bay 5, v.i. & t. (Of large dogs) bark; bark at, esp. b. the moon, [OF bayer (mod. aboyer) bark perf. f. LL baadae gape]


Bayard, n. Chivalrous person. [French hero, 'chevalier sans peur et sans reproche', 1175-1524]

bayonet 1, n. Stabbing blade attachable to rifle-muzzle; the b. or vb, military force; (with prefixed number) so many infantry (cf. SABRE): Spanish b., a plant, species of Yucca. [perh. f. Bayonne as made or first used there]

bayonet 2, v.t. Stab with b.; b. into, coerce by military force (or fig. by pressure) into. [f. prec.]

bayou (baw), n. Marshy offshoot of river in southern N. America. [f. F boyau gut f. L botulus sausage]

baysalt, n. Salt in large crystals obtained by evaporation. [perh. = sea salt f. BAY 2]

baazaar (-zar), n. Oriental market; fancy fair in imitation of this, esp. sale of goods for
charities. [f. Pers. bazar prob. through Turk. & it.]

**bdeDium**, n. Balsam-bearing tree; its resin. [L, f. Gk bdellion transl. of Heb. bdolah of uncertain meaning (caruncle or crystal or pearl)]

**be**, v. substantive, copulative, & auxiliary (pres. ind., am, art, is, pl. are; past ind., was, were, pp. been, pp. pr. war & wer; pres. subj. be, were, vexe. 2 sing. vcrd. imperat. be, part. being, pp. been, pp. pr. been. Isn't, wasn't, aren't, pl. weren't, are legitimate in actual or printed talk; ain't, ant, for am not is sometimes held vulgar; ain't for is not, are not, is wrong. 2) v.t. (i) to mark, etch, or impress, as with a seal, etc.; (ii) to fasten, a pin, etc. in; (iii) to make less sweet or sharp; (iv) to wear, dress, etc. in a particular manner; (v) make familiar, as by usage; (vi) mark with a distinctive character, as a name; (vii) record, enter in a list; (viii) to emasculate; (ix) to make personal, as oneself. [OE bëdian, bëdian]

**beacon**, n. Signal, signal-fire on pole or hill; signal station; conspicuous hill (in names); lighthouse; guide or warning. [OE beacen f. OE teut. bunknum cf. beckno]

**beacon**, v.t. Run (ship, boat) ashore, haul up. [f. prec.]

**bead**, n. (Orig.) prayer. Small perforated ball for threading with others on string, used in counting one's prayers (tell one's bs); the same used for ornament; drop of liquid, bubble, small knob in fore-sight of gun (draw a b. on, take aim at); (Arch.) moulding like a bead (bead molding, rose molding); (Gi of some melancholy: section, b. roll, list of names, long series, (orig. of persons to be prayed for); beauman, pensioner bound to pray for benefactor, almsman. [ME bade f. OE gebed (or bedu) prayer, see BID]

**bead**, v.t. & i. Furnish with bs; string together; form or grow into bs. [f. prec.]

**beading**, n. In vb senses; also, a belt or stringing. [BEAD]

**beadle**, n. Apparitor of trades guild or company; parish officer appointed by vestry. Hence beadleship n. [OE bydel f. OE teut. becher, becherloth, sign. a.]

**beadledom**, n. Stupid officiousness. [-pom]

**beady**, a. Of eyes) small & bright; covered with beads or drops. [BEAD]

**beagle**, n. Small dog tracking by scent formerly used in hare-hunting; spy, bailiff, &c. [perh. f. F be-queucle open throat (beer gapo)]

**beak**, n. Bird's bill (esp. in birds of prey, & when strong & hooked); similar mandible-end of other animals, as turtle; hooked nose; projection at prow of ancient war-ship; spout. Hence beaked a. [f. F bec f. LL beecus of L bicus, against Gaulish origin of HGk bhiq] or Hgk beq]


**beaker**, n. Large drinking-cup; lipped glass vessel for scientific experiments. [ME biker cf. G becher perh. f. med. L bicarium perh. f. Gk bikos]

**beam**, n. Long piece of squared timber in house or ship building; cylinders in loom on which warp & cloth are wound; chief timber of plough; bar of balance (kick the b., prove the lighter, be defeated); shank of anchor; lever in engine connecting piston rod & crank; (pl.) horizontal cross-timbers of ship supporting deck & joining sides (starboard, larboard, b., right & left sides, as land on f. b. &c.); b. ship's breadth (on her b. ends, on her beam end), almost as high; 4, 5, 6, danger, etc.; b. log, ray or b. of light, beam of light, idea, light, smile. [OE beam tree; com.-Teut. cf. G baum, Du. boom, tree, & perh. Gk phr., Skr. bhru-, grow]

**beam**, v.t. & i. Emit (light, affection, &c.); shine. Hence beaming a. [f. prec.]

**beamy**, a. Radiant (rare); poet., of spears shining, full of light. [BEAM]

**bean**, n. (Kinds of leguminous plants bearing smooth kidney-shaped seed in long pods;
beard, n. Hair of lower face (excluding
used, the moustache, & sometimes the
whole), chin tuft of (India) palamquin-carrier,
attachment threads of (southern) blackbeards;
birds of a kind; awn of grasses; Old Man's
B., Traveller's Joy. Hence beard2d, beardless, aa., beardlessness n. [com-
bearder, n. Person or thing that carries
chiefly, chin tuft of (India) palamquin-carrier,
domestic servant; bringer of letters or message,
presenter of cheque; (with adj. good &c.) plant &c. that produces well &c. [BEAR3+ER1]
bearding, n. In vb1 senses; also or esp.
behaviour; heraldir charge or device; relation,
aspect, consider it in all its bb.; what is the
bb. of? (vb1) in the sense of "to beat into or
with". (vb2) in the sense of "to beat the
machine that bears the friction; direction
in which a place &c. lies, (pl.) relative positions
(have lost my bb., do not know where I am);
bb.-rein, fixed rein from bit to saddle, forcing
horse to arch its neck. [BEAR3, -ING] 1

beast, n. Animal; quadruped; (Farming)
bovine animal, esp. fattening-cattle (collect. pl.
beast); animal for riding or driving; brutal
person that one dislikes; The B., Antichrist;
the animal nature in man. [f. OF
beste l bestial]
bea'tliness, n. Gluttony, drunkenness,
occulsurpence; disgusting food or drink. [f. foll.]
bea'tly, a. Like a beast or its ways;
unfit for human use, dirty; (colloq.) undesir-
able. [-LY]

bea'ty, v.t. & i. (past bea't; p.p. bea'ten, but bea't in dead-bea't, often in sense sur-
parsed, & sometimes in other senses). Strike repeatedly (t. & i.; b. the breast in mourning; b. black &
blue, bruise; b. the air, strive in vain; b. at door,
knock loudly; b. path, make it by trampling.
inflict blows on, (of sun, rain, wind) strike (upon
something, or abs.); overcome, surpass (b. hol-
low, easily), be too hard for, perplex; move up
& down (t. & i. of wings); move rhythmically
(heart &. beats, b. time, seconds, &c.); shift,
close, close up, &c. (b. away, b. up, b. out,
away, off); b. in, crush; b. down price or seller,
cheapen or bargain with; b. up eggs &c., reduce
to froth, powder, paste; b. or b. out metal,
forge; (Naut.) b. up, about, strive, tuck, against
wind; strike (bushes, water) to rouse game (b.
about the bush, approach subject slowly, shilly-
shally; b. up recruits &c., collect; b. up the
quarters of, visit; b. one's brains, search for
ideas; b. the bounds, mark parish boundaries
by striking certain points with rods); play the
drum (b. a parley, a retreat, propose terms, re-
tire). [OE beaiten, com.-Teut., cf. ON banta
f. OTeut. bautan]

bea'ten, a. In vb1 senses; also or esp.
worn hard, trite; shaped by the hammer;
exhausted, dejected. [pp. of bea't] bea'ter, n. In vb1 senses; esp. man emp-
lloyed to rouse game; implement for beating
flat. [BEAT1 + -ER]

bea'tific, a. Making blessed. [f. L bea-
tificus (beatus p.p. of bea'-tis bless, & see -IFIC)]
bea'tification, n. Making or being blessed;
(R.-C.Ch.) first step to canonization, announce-
ment that dead person is in bliss. [f. L, bea-
tificare (prec.), annunciation]

bea'ty, v.t. Make happy; (R.-C.Ch.) an-
nounce as in prec. [f. L (prec., -FY)]

bea'ting, n. In vb1 senses; esp. a chastis-
cement; a defeat. [f. BEAT1]

bea'titude, n. Blessedness; (pl.) the bless-
ings in Matt. v. 3-11. [f. f. L bea'titudo (beatus
see BEATIFIC, -TIDE)]

= bea'tus dim. cf. bene, bonus good]
beau idéal (bô), n. One's highest type of
excellence or beauty. [f. -éal, = the ideal Beau-
tiful (often misconceived in E as a beautiful
ideal); see prec. & IDEAL a.]

beau monde (bô mawnd), n. Fashionable
society.

beaune (bôn), n. A red Burgundy wine.

beau'teous (bô), a. Beautiful (poet.). [ME
beut(e) beauty + -OUS]

beau'tiful, a. Delighting the eye or ear,
take to, keep, one's b., become, be, ill; make the b., arrange the coverings; lie in the b. one has made, take consequences of one's acts; bedchamber (archaic exc. of royal, as Groom, Lady, &c., of the b.-c.), bedroom; b.-clothes, sheets, pillows, &c., of b.; bedfall, sharer of b.; associate; bedgown, woman's nightdress; northern woman's short jacket; b.-key, wrench for (un)fastening bedstead; bedmaker, (w)oman tending college rooms at Oxf. & Camb.; b.-pan, invalid's chamber utensil for use in b.; bedpost, upright support of b. (in twining of bedpost, prob. transf. f. bedstaff, loose cross-piece of old bedsteads often used as handy weapon; bedpost, framework of b.; bedstaff, kinds of plant, esp. (Ox) Lady's bedstraw, (rural) bedstraw, (pagan) bedstraw) confined to b. by incontinence, debility, [OE bedreda (riva) rider, -en by confusion w. p.p.]; bedroom, for sleeping in; b.-side, side of esp. invalid's b. (good b.-s. manner, of tactful doctors); bedsore, developed in invalid by lying in b.; b.-spread, coverlet, bedstead, framework of b.; bedstraw, kinds of plant, esp. (Ox) Lady's bedstraw, (pagan) bedstraw, (rural) bedstraw, (pagan) bedstraw; bag holding feathers &c. for b.; besh-time, hour for going to 2. Flat base on which anything rests; garden plot filled with plants, swamp with osiers; bottom of sea, river, &c. (b.-rock, solid rock underlying alluvial deposits &c., fig. ultimate facts or principles of a theory, character, &c.); foundation of road or railway; pavement of billboard table; central part of gun-carriage; strutum; layer of oysters &c. [com.-Teut., cf. G bett perf. f. Aryan bhodwhence L fodere dig]

bed, v.t. & i. Put or go to bed (poet. or archaic exc. of horses &c.); plant (esp. b. out); cover up or fix firmly in something; arrange as, be or form, a layer. [f. prec.]

bedeke, n. In vb senses; also, plant suited for flower-bed. [-ER] 1.

beddig, n. In vb senses; also: mattress, bed, bedstead, bedchamber, &c. [archaic] bed b., bed b. &c. [archaic]


bedévil, v.t. (cl. -). Treat with diabolical violence or abuse; possess, bewitch; spoil, confound; call devil. [BE-(5,6) + DEVIL n.]

bedevilment, n. Possession by devil; maddening trouble, confusion. [prec. + -MENT]

bedev, v.t. Cover with drops, sprinkle. [BE-(6) + DEV]


bed'm, v.t. (imp.). Make (eyes, mind) dim. [BE-(4) + DIM a.]


bedlam, n. Hospital of St Mary of Bethlehem used as lunatic asylum; any madhouse; scene of uproar. [f. Bethlehem; hospital founded at a monastery 247; converted to asylum 547] 1.

bedlamite, n. & a. (Arab.) bedlamite. [ITE (1)]

bedouin (bedo'ën), n. & a. (Arab) of the desert, wandering, gipsy. [f. f. Arab. bedawin pl. of bedawiy dweller in the desert (baduw desert) - n is prop. the pl. sing]

BEAUTIFY (be-), v.t. Make beautiful; adorn. [BEAUTY + FY] 1.

beauty, n. Combination of qualities, as shape, proportion, colour, in human face or form, or in other objects, that delights the sight; combined qualities delighting the other senses, the moral sense, or the intellect; a b., beautiful person or thing (often ironical); beautiful women; a beautiful trait or feature, a b. point that gives satisfaction; b.-sleep, before midnight; b.-spot, small patch placed on lady's face as foil to complexion, beautiful scene. [ME bealle, beate, f. OF bealle, beate, L bellus pretty; see BEAU, -TY]

beau, n. Beauty; charms.

beaver, n. Amphibious broad-tailed soft-furred rodent, bulging nuts and dams; its fur; hat of this. [OE beofor = LG berger, G biber, L fiber; reduplicated f. Aryan birhu- brown]

beaver, n. Lower face-guard of helmet. [ME & OF baviere (bice saliva)]

beauten, n. Cotton twilled cloth with pile of loops. [L. BEAVER after eleventh]

beautify (-ahm), v.t. (1) Make calm (sea &c.); (2) Depict (ship) of wind. [(1) BE-(2) - CALM V.]

because (-os, -aws), adv. and conj. For the reason (that & clause, archaic); by reason; on account, (of & noun); for the reason that, inasmuch as, since. [by prep. + cause n.; the conj. use arises by omission of that]

beecaffeo (fé), n. Small migrant bird seen in Italy. [(beccar: peck + fara)]

béchamel (bechamel), n. Kind of white sauce. [inventor's name]

béche-de-mer (F), n. Sea-slug, a Chinese dainty.


beek, n. Significant gesture, nod, &c.; the order implied (have at one's b., be at person's b. & cull, of entire dominion & obedience). [f. folk.]

beck, v.t. & i. Make mute signal, signal mutely to, (poet.). [shortened f. BECKON]

beket, n. (naut.). Contrivance for securing loose ropes, tackle, or spars, (rope-loop, hook, bracket, &c.). [f.]

beckon, v.t. & i. Summon, call attention at; get by; make mute signal. [OE bican f. OE Teut. baenko - BEACOS]

becloud, v.t. Cover with clouds; obscure. [BE-(6) + CLOUD n.]

become (-um), v.t. & i. (-came, -come). Come into being; what has b. of (happened to) him? (copulative) begin to be (followed by n., adj., or adj. phr.); suit, befit, adorn, look well on, well; become. [BE-(5,6) + BECOMING n.]

becomingness, n. [OE becanuman (be- + cuman come) arrive, attain, happen; com.-Teut., cf. G bekommen]

bed, n. 1. Thing to sleep on, mattress (feather b. &c.). framework with mattress & coverings; animal's resting place, litter; (elliptical) use of b. in b. & b. and bed; entrench, entrench, entrench (archaic, of entrench), the grave; b. of down, flowers, roses, easy position; b. of sickness, invalid state; brought to b., in child-birth, of child or abs.; die in one's b. of, natural causes; go to b., retire for the night;
bedrabbled, a. Dirty with rain and mud. [BE(1), & DRABBLE]

bedraggle, v.t. Wet (dress &c.) by trailing it, or so that it trails or hangs limp. [BE(1) + DRAGGLE]

bee, n. Four-winged stinging social insect (queen, drones, & workers) producing wax & honey; allied insects (Humble, Mason, Carpenter, B., &c.); poet; busy worker; meeting for combined work or amusement (chiefly U.S., exc. spelling-b.); have a b. in one's bonnet, be mad on some point; b.-breed (honey & pollen used as food by b.); b.-eater, kinds of foreign bird; biehive; b.-line, straight line; b.-mistress, or installed mistress, keepers of b.; b.-orchis, with b.-shaped flowers; b.-skew, straw hive; bees-wax, secreted by b. as comb material, (v.t.) polish with this. [OE bêo; com.-Teut., cf. G bie ne perh. f. Aryan bheer, quiver]


beef, n. (pl. -rebs). Flesh of ox, bull, or cow; (in men) size, muscle; (usu. pl.) oxen, esp. fattened, or their carcasses; b.-eater, yeoman of guard, Warder of Tower of London, (f. obs.) serjeant b., justice, b.-juice, fermented juice of invalids: b.-steak; b.-wood, red timber of various kinds. [f. OF boe f. L bovinum. b. ox = Gk bos, Skr. go., & E cow]

beefy, a. Like b.-fowl, solid, muscular, stolid. Hence beefiness [n.]

beetle, v.i. Overhang (of brows, cliffs), hang threateningly (of fate &c.). [f. prec.]

beefes, See BEEF.

befall, v.t.-i. (fell-, fallen). Happen to (person &c.). [OE befellan f. OE(2) + fallian; cf. G befallen]

befit, v.t. (-ft). Suit, be fitted for; be incumbent on; be right. Hence befitting [-2], befittingly [adv.]

befog, v.t. (gg). Envelop in fog; obscure. [BE(6) + FOG n.]

befool, v.t. Dupe. [BE(5) + FOOL n.]

befores, adv., prep., & conj. (1) Adv.: ahead (go b.); on the front (b. & behind); previous to. [OE beforan to b., adv. & conj.; before, shortened f. perh. t. b. before]

beforehand, adv. In anticipation in readiness, with anticipation, forestall; b. with the world, having money in hand. [orig. two wds.; sense-development doublet]

befoul, v.t. Make foul (lit. or fig.); b. one's own nest. [BE(4) + FOUL]

befriend, v.t. Help, favour. [BE(6) + FRIEND n.]

beg, v.t. & i. Ask for (food, money, &c.); beggar (beggar's). Asks for alms: ask (for alms &c.); live by alms; ask earnestly or humbly (thing, for thing, of person, person to do, of person to do, that something may be done); (in formal and courteous phrase) b. pardon, leave, b. off; get person excused penalty &c.; b. the question, assume the truth of matter in dispute; go (a-)begging (of situations, opportunities, &c.); b. out alms; b. a beggar, b. to be a beggar or beg, lay brother of mendicant order named f. Lambert Bége]

bega'd, int. = b. God (in fam. speech).

beget, v.t. (-tt, -got, -gotten). Procreate (usu. of father, sometimes of father and mother, cf. BEAR); give rise to, occasion. Hence begetter [1 n. [OE & Goth. begtan; see (2) GET]

beggar, n. One who begs; one who lives by begging; poor man or woman; (depreciatingly) fellow; (playfully) little b., youngster &c.; a good b. (= begger), good at collecting for charities &c. [perh. = bégard see BEG & AARD]

beggarly, a. Indigent; intellectually poor; mean, sordid. Hence beggarily [ness]

beggarly, n. Extreme poverty. [y1]

beggin, n. & i. (-nn, beggin, begun). Come, receive, or abs.; in pass. sense either if it has begun to be done, or it has been begun; be the first to do something; take the first step; start speaking; b. at, start from; b. with, take first to b. with, in the first place; b. upon, set to work at; come into being; arise; have its commencement, nearest secondary, &c. (at some point in space or time). b. the world, start in life. [com.-WG; OF begginnan cf. G & Du. beginnen (BE(2) + ginnan]
behindhand, adv. & predic. a. In arrear (with payments, &c.); out of date, behind time; ill-provided with (prov.). [prec. + hand, cf. BEFOREHAND]

behold, v.t. (beheld). See, become aware of by sight; (abs. in imperat.) take notice, attend. Hence beholden, predic. a. Under obligation (to). [abs. envy, prep. to, for, on, or by, or the, of use, advantage. [OE behof in bhof-tic useful cf. G behyf f. OTeut. bihofan [BE+] + haf- kneave cf. Leapere take]]

behoof, n. (In phr. to, for, on, or by, or the, of use, advantage. [OE behof in bhof-tic useful cf. G behyf f. OTeut. bihofan [BE+] + haf- kneave cf. Leapere take]]

believe, v.t. impers. Be incumbent on (person) to (do something). [OE bhofan f. bhof see prec.]

beige (bazh), n. Kinds of dress-material made of undyed and unbleached wool. [F. = natural-coloured, grey or brown, cf. It. bigio]

being, n. In vbl senses; also esp.: existence (in b., existing); constitution, nature, essence; anything that exists (the Supreme B., God); a person. [TE+-ING, B.]


belated, a. Overtaken by darkness: coming too late. [p.p. of obs. belate f. BE(4) + LATE]

belaud, v.t. Load with praise. [BE(+)-LAUD V.]

belay, v.t. Coil (running rope) round cleat &c. to secure it; (sailor's slang in imperat.) strike! (at an adverse person); belaying-pin. fixed wooden or iron pin for belaying on. [OE belécan f. G belagen f. BE(1) + belagen LAY = lay round]

belch (tsh), v.i. & t. Emit wind noisily from throat; utter noisily or drunkenly (abusive, blasphemous, or foul talk); (of gun or volcano) send out or up. [OE bélcan f. Du. balken bray]

belch, a. Frustration; sound of gun, volcano; burst of flame. [f. prec.]

belecher (tsh), n. Parti-coloured neckerchief. [Jim B., pugilist]

beledam, -dame, n. Old woman, hag; virago. [earlier = grandmother f. bel- (cf. obs. belsire, & see BEAU) expressing relationship + dam mother]

beleaguer (tger), v.t. Besiege (lit. & fig.). [Du. belegeren camp round f. BE(4) + tger a camp]

bélémnite, n. Tapering sharp-pointed fossil bone of extinct cuttlefish. [f. Gk belém- non dart + -ITE] [BELESPRIT (tger), n. (pl. beaux esprits pr. bôz espr.). A wit.]

bellevue, n. Bell tower, attached or separate; bell space in church tower. Hence bellevue, n. A vit.]

Belgian, a. & n. (Native of Belgium. [-AN] Belgic, a. Of the Netherlands; of the anc. Belgae. [f. L Belgicus (Belgæ, -ic)]

Belgravia, n. Of, suited to, Belgravia, fashionable London district. [f. Belgrave Square f. ground landlord's Belgrave, Leics.]

Bélial, n. The devil; the spirit of evil; man of B., probate. [f. Heb. bél-yal (bél not + yall use) worthless]

belie, v.t. (lying). Give false notion of; fail
to act up to (promise &c.); fail to justify (hope &c.) [OE beléogan f. be-(3) + léogan Lie]

bellef, n. Trust or confidence (in); acceptance of the Christian theology; acceptance as true or existing of any fact, statement, &c.; (in, of, with nn. that with clause); thing believed, believed, opinion, intuition; The B., Apostles' Creed. [ME bellefe (be- + OE léafa shortened f. ge-leafa cf. G glaubé f. O.Teut. galaußb-dread]

believe, v.t. & i. Have faith in, trust word of, (person); put trust in truth of a statement; esp. of confidence of a principle, system, machine, &c., existence of anything; give credence to (person, statement, &c., or that clause); be of opinion that; make b. pretend. Hence believable, believable n., believable v.ing a. [ME bilieren f. be- + OE gé-léfan cf. G glauben f. O.Teut. as prec.]

bell'ke, adv. Probably, perhaps, often iron. [be = by prep. + LIKE a. (by what is likely)]

bell'ttle, v.t. Make small, dwarf; deprecate. [BE-(3) + LITTLE]

bell, n. Hollow body of cast metal deep cup shape widening at lip made to emit musical sound when struck; (Naut.) one to eight bb., large cones (bell-shaped), with beehive, as in Blue B., Canterbury B. [Blue, bear, carry away, the b. be, be first, win; b. book, & candle, in allusion to eccles. cursing formula; sound, clear, as a b., quite sound or clear (in other senses besides the acoustic) b.-bird, Brazilian and Austral kinds with b.-like note; b.-buoy, with warning b. rung by waves; b.-flower, any plant of genus Campanula; b.-founder, -founding, -foundry, caster, casting, & manufacturing, of b.; b.-glass, b.-shaped cove plants; b.-hanger, artisan who puts up b. & wires; b.-metal, alloy of copper & tin (more tin than in bronze) for b.; b.-pull, cord or handle attached to b. wire; b.-wether, leading sheep of flock with b. on neck, ringleader. [OE belle, com.-UD Du. bel]

bell, v.t. Furnish with bells; b. the cat, take the danger of a common enterprise on oneself (fable of mice & cats). [F. prec.]

bell, n. & i. (Make the cry of stag or buck at rutting-time. [OE bellan cf. G bellen bark] B., Bell, high land of B. [Med.] drug prepared from this. [mod. L. f. It. = fair lady, perf. because a cosmetic is made from it]

belle, n. Handsome woman; reigning beauty (the b. of any place). [F, f. L bella fem. of bellous pretty see Beau]

belles-lettres (bel-lèt-ri), n. Studies, writing, or learning; purely literary kind. Hence belles-tristes (3) n. [belletristic a. [F]

bellicose, a. Inclined to fighting. Hence bellicosity n. [L bellicosus (bellum war, -ic, -SE B)]

belligerancy, n. Status of a belligerent. [F. foll. see EXCY]

belligner, n. & a. (Nation, party, or person) engaged in regular war as recognized by the law of nations; of such nation &c.; (loosely) any opponent engaged in conflict. [Wrong correction of earlier belligerant f. L belligeravit L belligerrare war (bellum + gerere), -ANT]

Bellona, n. War personified; woman of commanding presence. [L. = goddess of war f. bellum war]

bellower (-ô), v.i. & t. & n. Roar as a bull; shout, roar with pain; utter loudly and angrily (often out, forth); (of thunder, cannon, &c.) re-verbate, roar; (n.) bellowing sound. [etym. dub.; cf. BELL]

bellows (-ôz), n. pl. Portable or fixed contrivance for driving air into a fire or through apertures of wind instrument; pair of b., two-handled for fire; means used to fan passion &c.; the lungs (b. to mend, of broken-winded horse). [earlier belly bag = BELLY; the present wd. f. northern form belu, belu]

belly, a. Cavity of human body below diaphragm with stomach & bowels & other contents, abdomen; (externally) lower front body; corresponding parts of animals; stomach; the body as food consumer (cf. BACK), appetite, glutony; the womb; cavity of anything; bulging part (concave or convex); front, inner, or lower surface; b.-warp, church, & b.-timber, food; b.-pinched, starving; b.-ache, colic. Hence -bellied a. [ME bely, bely, f. OE bely f. O.Teut. belliz bag f. beloan swell; same wd. as BELLOWS]

belly, v.t. & i. Swell out (usu. of sails, & with out). [f. prec.]

bellyful, n. As much as one wants of anything, esp. of fighting. [FUL(2)]

belong, v.i. Pertain, to be proper to (as duty, right, possession); natural or right accomplishment; example in classification, characteristic, part, member, inhabitant, appendage; b. under or in, be rightly classified among. [BE-(2) + obs. vb long pertain f. OE gelang adj. dependent on (cf. the now dialectal 'along of') = OHG gelengan akin (perh. f. notion corresponding in length) belonings, n. pl. A person's property, relatives, or luggage; everything connected with a subject. [f. prec.]

beloved (as adj. or n. usu. -öd, as vb.-öd) p.p., a., & n. (Forming pass. parts of vb obs. in act.) dearly loved (followed by of or by, or abs.); (n.) darling (common in voc., & with my, his, &c.). [BE-(2) + LOVE v]

below (b.o., adv. & prep. Adv. a. to lower level; on, earth; in hell; downstairs; down stream; in lower rank (the court b.); at foot of page. Prep. lower than; too low to be affected by (b. flattry); down stream from; on inferior side of dividing line (b. par, b. the gangway); at or to greater depth than; covered by; lower in amount, degree, &c., than (b. one's b.; b. or below that); of lower rank or than; of lower rank &c. unworthy of. Cf. BENEFAT, UNDER. = BY + LOW a.]

belt, n. Encircling strap of leather &c. worn round waist or baldric-wise to confine or support clothes or weapons &c. (hit below the b., fight unfairly); clout of earl or knight; strip of colour, special surface, trees, &c., round or on animal; endless strap connecting wheels; row of armour plates under water line; Great & Little B., channels into Baltic. [com.-Teut. cf. OHG balz perh. f. L balteus]

belt, v.t. Put b. round (belted cruiser, with b. & metal-covered deck); fasten on with b.; mark with b. of colour &c.; trash with b. [f. prec.]

belvedere (-ô), n. Raised turret to view scenery from. [It. = bel beautiful, see Beau, + vedere see]

belying. See BÉLYING.

bémma, n. Platform in ancient Athenian public assembly. [Gk]

bemire, v.t. Cover or stain with mud; (usu.) be stained in the mud. [BE-(3) + MIRE n.]

bemoan, v.t. Weep or express sorrow for or over. [OE bemoan f. BE-(3) + méenan MOAN]

bemuse (-z), v.t. Stupefy. [BE-(2) + MUSEV]

bench (tsh), n. Long seat of wood or stone;
boat-thwart; judge's seat, office of judge, law-court (King's, Queen's, B.); (collect.) judges, magistrates, (Parl.) seats appropriated to certain groups &c. (Treasury, Front, 1, Cross, bishops, bb.); be raised to, be on the b., be (made) a judge or bishop; working-table of carpeter &c.; ledge in masonry or earthwork; (Arms) cross, cut by surveyors to mark points in line of levels. [com.-Teut.; OE benc, Sw. bénk, G bank, f. OE benc, tank, same wd as bank 1, 5, which came through Rom.]

be'nccher, n. Senior member, sharing management, of Inn of Court. [-ER]

bend 1, n. (Naut.) shot of various kinds (fisher man's, whaleman's, &c.). (Herald.) parallel lines from dexter chief to sinister base (b. sinister in opposite direction, sign of-bastard). (earlier meaning band, bond, which wds have taken its place in most senses; OE bend f. Teut. bend- st. of binden BIND, identified with OF bende, bend, bond, (Nic)].
bend 2, n. Bending, curve; bent part of anything. [f. foll.]
bend 3, v.t. & i. (past bent, p.p. bent exc in bendes knes.) Force out of straightness, impart to (rigid object) or receive a curved or angular shape; (arch; bows); tighten up, bring to bear, (energies &c.); (pass.) be determined (on with great difficulty); attach with b. & fold (table, sail); turn (t. & i.) in new direction (steps, eyes); incline (t. & i.) from the perpendicular (head, bow, stroll, submit, (to or before), force to submit (will &c.). [OE bendan prob. = ON benda join, strain, f. OE bendan binda- string, band; the orig. sense is stringing the bow]
beneaped, a. Left agrain by neap-tide. [p.p. f. unused beneap see BE-B & YEP]
beneath, adv. & prep. Below, under, underneath, (poetic, archaic, & literary, but usual in) b. contempt &c., not worth despising &c., b. one, unworthy of him. [OE benecothan = bene + neothan of GNieden f. OE benecothan, nethar nether + -an from]
bene'fice, (-fis), n. Blessing invoked; grace at table; the B., one of the canticles. [L, = bless ye, impar. of beneficere -dict-bless (bene well + dicere speak)]
bé'dedick, n. Newly married man, esp. confirmed bachelor who marries. [Shaksp., Much Ado]

bénéd'etine, a. & n. (Monk) of the order founded 539 by St Benedict, black monk; a liquor. [f. L benedictus f. benedictus piaec & omm (1)].
bénédiction, n. Utterance of a blessing, generally at table, at end of church service, or as special R.C. service; a blessing, blessedness. [f. L benedictio (BENEDICTICE, -ION)]
bénéd'ictory, a. Of, expressing, benediction. [f. med. L benedictorius see prec. and omm (1)].

Benedict, n. One of the canticles. [first word in L version see BENEDICTICE]

benefaction, n. Doing good; gift for charitable purpose. [f. L benefactio (BENEFIT, -ION)]

bénéfa'tor, n. Person who has given one friendly aid; patron of or donor to a cause or charitable institution. Hence b. -mark, cut

bénéfice (-is), n. Church living. Hence benéfice2, [f. L beneficium (bene well + -ficium a doing)]

bené'ficence, n., bené'ficent, a. Doing good, (showing) active kindness. Hence benéficentilly 2 adv. [f. L benedicentia n. and beneficurus a., compar. beneficentior, (bene well, and see -FIC, -ENCE)]

bénéficia'liary (sha-), a. & n. (Law) holder, holding or held, by feudal tenure; holder of a living; receiver of benefits. [f. L beneficiarius, see BENEFIC, -ARY]

bénéfit, n. Advantage (for the b. of, on behalf of); exemption from ordinary courts by privileges (order of clergy, peerage); performance at theatre. game &c. of which proceeds go to particular players (—b. b., b.-night, b-match); b.-club, -society, for mutual insurance against illness or age. [ME & AF benet f. L beneficium neut. p.p. of benefacere do well]

bénéfit, v.t. & i. Do good to; receive b. (by thing, x). [f. beneficent]

bénéviolence, n. Desire to do good, charitable feeling; (Eng. Hist.) forced loan. [f. Of benificoence f. L benevolentia f. benevolens (Latin]

Bengal, (-aw), a. B. light, (ice), cloth; temple, used for signals: B. stripes, striped gingham, orig. from B.; B. tiger, the tiger proper. [Indian province]

Bengali, (-al), a. Bengali, language of Bengal. [f. native Bangali]

benighted, p.p. & a. (Forming pass. of words in act. overtaken by night; involved in intellectual or moral darkness, ignorant. [BE-D & NIGHT]

benign, a. Gracious, gentle; fortunate, salutary; (of diseases) mild, not malignant. Hence benigneely 2 adv. [f. OF benigne f. L benignus prob. = benignus (bene well + -genus born)

benignant, a. Kind, kindly, to inferiors; gracious; salutary. Hence benignanecy n., benigneantly 2 adv. [recent formation f. prec. on anal. of MALIGNANT]

benignity, n. Kindliness, kindness, (n.-n. in the old). [f. OF benignité f. L benignitatem (BENIGN, -TY)]

bé'nison, n. A blessing (archaic). [=BENEDICTION, see SON]

Ben'jamin, n. Youngest child, darling. [Gen. xlii. 4]

benj'am'in, n. = BENZOIN; B. tree, (a) that yielding benzoins, (b) A. Amer. shrub with aromatic bark. [corruption of BENZONAX]

bénnet, n. See HERB b., and foal.

bent1, n. Reedy rushlike stiff-stemmned grass of various kinds (with pl., or collect.); also bendel) stiff flower-stalk, old stalk of grasses; couch-grass; Way B., Stool B., &c., kinds of plant; heat, unenclosed pasture. [OF benet perh. = G binse rush]

bent2, n. Twist, inclination, bias; tendency: to the top of one's b., to heart's content. [f. BEND2 or F anal. of descent, extent]

bent3, v.t. See BEND3.

Ben'thamism, n. Greatest happiness of the greatest number as guiding principle of ethics. So Benthamite 1 (l) n. [Jeremy Bentham, 1748-1832; see -ISM (3)]

For compounds of ben- not given consult BE-
Betwixt, prep. & adv. (Poet., archaic, or dial., for) BETWEEN. [Earlier between (be- + dat. & acc. pl. of distrib. num., = L binu, of two; or, more precisely, bi (sem. & c.) tuonum = by towns (&c.) twain]

Befal, n. Nonconformist chapel. [Is. 3. 16].

Bével or Bével (bivel) v. (v), n. Joiner's & mason's tool for setting off angles; a slope from the horizontal or vertical, surface so sloping; b. edge, as in a chisel; b. gearch, working one shaft from another at an angle to it by b-wheels, cogs wheels with working face oblique to axis. [Of bevel (now beavey) etym. dub.]

Betray, v. To lead astray, perplex, confuse, hence bewilder. [L bewilder, v.t. & i. Wail (over), mourn for].

Bewail, v. i. & t. (not inflected, and used only where be is the vbl part required, as I will b., but not I b.). Be causing, take heede; take heed of, lest, how, that not. [As now used, f. be v. + OE weor cautious, but with traces of OE, vbs wearian, bewarre, taking care of, defend, (surviving in Y Ward's Home!)]

Bewilder, v.t. Lead astray, perplex, confuse, hence bewilder. [L bewilder, v.t. & i. Wail (over), mourn for].


Bewitch, v.t. Affect by magic, put a spell on; delight exceedingly, whence bewitching. [L bewitchen, v.t. & i. By enchant f. OE weicen enchant f. wicca witch n.]

Be wary (bíra) v.t. Reveal, esp. involuntarily. [Be wary of OE wegoran accus. f. G würgen]

Bey, beylic, (báb) a., n. (Bey) Turkish governor; [bylic] his district. [Formerly bey f. Osmanli bey]

Beil, v.i., prep. & n. At, to the farther side (of), past, outside, besides; later than; out of reach, comprehension, or range, of (b. measure, exceedingly); surpassing; more than (with objective case, as you have prospered b. me); [neg. & interrog.] except. (N.) the b., the future life, the unknown; the back b. of, the remotest corner of the world. [OE beegandan (be about + geanc across + -ana from); cf. YON & G jen-that]

Bézent (also bín'nt) n. Gold coin (10/- to 20/-) current in Europe from 9th c.; also silver (1/- to 2/). [F. Of besan f. L Byzantius (nummus coin) of Byzantium]

Bézel, n. Sloped edge of chisel &c.; oblique facing of a bevel. [OF bezel (now bizeul) etym. dub.]

Bézique, (êk), n. Card-game for two or four. [F. F besiege etym. dub.]

Bhang (bá), n. Indian hemp used as narcotic & intoxicant (smoked, chewed, eaten, & drunk). [Earlier bangue, bang; f. Hind. &c. bhng]

Bi-, pref. f. L bi- (earlier dui-, cf. Skr. dvi-) twice, double. [F. Bi, B.; fr. L bi twice, doubly; hence, freely used in English, esp. with wds f. L, but also with English wds (bi-weekly). (1) Adj., (a) having two —, as bicentral, bicristate; (b) doubly, in two ways, as binocular; (c) in Hot. & Zool., twice over, i. e. divided into similarly divided parts, as bimEMALE; (d) lasting for two —, appearing on two sides, as bicarinate; (e) appearing twice in a —, as biannual, bi-monthly; many wds are ambiguous between this & the last, & semi, half, would be better here; (f) joining two —, as bi-parietal. (2) Nouns, double, as bi-millionaire. (3) Chem. nouns & adj., having twice the amount of acid, base, &c., indicated by the simple w., as bi-carbonate.

Bias, n. (In b.-vls) lopsided form of a bowl, oblique weight, the force or influence deflecting it; (metaph. from bows) inclination, predisposition (towards), prejudice, influence; (Dressmaking &c.; as a., n., & adv.) cut on the b., cut b. cut obliquely across the texture, b. band &c., band so cut. [F. F bias oblique, unlikely, &c.]

Bib, v.i. Drink much or often. [Perh. f. L libere drink]


Bib, n. A fish, the whiting-pout. [From an inflatable membrane on head resembling prec.]

Bibasico, a. Having two (chem.) bases. [L-(a) + bi-(l)-c, -i.

Bibber, n., bibbing, n. & a. (Nipper,FLY, (usu. in comb., as wine &c. -h.)

Bibbles, n. (1) Books of the Old & New Testament, a copy of them, a particular edition of them; authoritative textbook; B.-oath, taken on the B.; B.-reader, one employed to read the B., B.-book, house of, B.-Christian, a member of sect so called; B.-clerk, student at some Oxford colleges who reads lessons in chapel. [F. F LL f. Gk bibbia books pl. of biblion dim. of biblos papyrus bark]

Biblioca, a. Of, concerning, contained in, the Bible. [L biblicus (see -ic, -al)

Biblico, comb. form of BIBLICAL, as biblicoptical. [L]

Biblio-, comb. form of biblion see BIBLE. Of books or the Bible.

Bibliography. See foll., & Graph-, Graph-, Graph-, Graph-, Graph-.

Bibliography, n. History of books, their authorship, editions, &c.; book containing such details; list of books of any author, printer, country, subject. [Gk biblgraphia; see BIBLIO-, -GRAPHY]

Bibliolater, n., bibliolatrous, a., bibb-olatry, n. Worshipper of, worshipping, worship of, books, a book, or the Bible. [BIBLIO-, -LATRY]

Bilománia, bilománia, n. Rage for collecting, enthusiastic collector of books. [See BIBLIO-, -MANIA]

biliaceous, a. With two (legislative) chambers. [Bi-(1a) + Lecomar chamber + AT]

bicarbonate, n. Division into two branches; the point of division; the branches or one of them. [F. bicarbonate] 

big, a. & adv. Large; grown up; pregnant (b. with young, also b.-belled, & esp. fig. as b. with fate, nevus); important (a b. man); haughtily (b. words, looks; look or talk b.); as b. a drum, toe; game, b.-horn, Rocky-Mountain sheep; b. -beg, person of importance. Hence bigness n. [L]

bigamist, n. Man (woman) with two wives (husbands). [see bigamy, -ist]

bigamous, a. Guilty of, involving bigamy. [F. med. bigamous see foll. + -ous]

togamy, n. Having two wives or husbands at once. [F. bi- (2) + gâte (-y) + F. bigame bigamous] med. F. bigamus G. -amos -married]

bigaroon, n. Large white-heart cherry. [F. bigarreau bigarre variigated]

bigeminal, a. Arranged in two pairs. [bi- (1) + L geminus twin + AL]

bigg, big, n. Four-rowed barley. [F. ON bygg OE beow grain, Gk phyr, Skr. bhur, grow]

bight (bit), n. Loop of a rope; curve, recess, of coast, river, &c., bay. [OE byht cf. G bucht f. OTeut. bygan to bow]

bigot, n. One who holds irrespective of reason, & attaches disproportionate weight to, for, or creed, or view. Hence bigoted a. [F. etym. d. F bigot, & Sp. bigote moustache, have been suggested]

bigotry, n. Conduct, mental state, act, of a bigot. [F. bigoterie see bigot, -ry]


bijouterie (zhōō), or as F. n. Jewelry, trinkets, &c. [F. see prec. & -ry]

bicycle, n., & v. (Abbrev. for) bicycle.

bilateral, a. Of, on, with two sides; affecting, between, two parties. Hence bilaterally adv. [Bi-(1a) + L latus -eris side + -AL]

bilberry, n. Fruit of dwarf hardy N. European shrub growing on heaths & in mountain woods (also whortle, bilite, -e). [cf. Da. bölleber]

bilbo, n. Sword. [F. Bilbao in Spain]

bilboes, n. pl. Iron bar with sliding shackles for prisoner. [L]

bile, n. Brownish-yellow bitter fluid secreted by the liver to aid digestion; derangement of the b. peevishness; b. stone, calculus in gall-bladder. [F. L bilis] 

bilge, n. Nearby horizontal part of ship's bottom, inside or out; the foulness that collects inside the b.; belly of barrel; b.-keel, timber fastened under b. to prevent rolling; b.-water, stinking water collected in b. [corruption of bulge f. O. budge now bowge]

bilge, v. & i. Stave in, spring a leak in, the ship; unbelt; swell badly; press.

bililiary, a. Of the bile. [F. biliaire, see BILE, -ARY]

bilingual (-ingwgal), a. Having, speaking, spoken or written in, two languages. [L. bilinguis f. Bi-(1a) + lingua tongue + -AL]

bilious, a. Liable to, affected by, arising from derangement of the bile; peevish. Hence biliously adv. biliousness n. [F. bilieux f. L biliosus; see BILE, -OSE1, -OUS]
b'lycock, n. Round-crowned hard felt hat. [bully-cocked hat 1741 = cocked after the fashion of the bullies]

billy-goat, n. Male goat. [Billy male name]

bilo'bate (-at), a. With two lobes. [Bi-(1), & see LOBE, -ATE 2 (2)]

bl'tong, n. Strips of sun-dried meat. [S.-Afr. Du. b. bil tootuko (from which it is cut) + tong tongue (which it looks like)]

biman'al, biman'ous, aa., bim'ane, n. (individual) of the Biman or two-handed order of mannamals, two-handcd. [bimane F. bi-, + manus hand, & see -AL, -OUS]

bim'bo, n. Kind of punch (drink). [= B'U-MBO]

bimeta'lic, a., bimétalling, n., bime'tallist, n. & a. Of, system of, advocate of, using both gold & silver as legal tender to any amount at fixed ratio to each other. [F. bimetallique 1869; see bi-(1), METALLIC, -ISM(3), -IST(3)]

bin, n. Receptacle (orig. of wicker, now usu. fixed, of wood) for corn, coal, dust, bottled wine, &c.; wine from a special b.; canvas receptacle used in hop-picking. [OE binn perh. f. LL. benna hamper cf. It. benna wicker sleigh]

bin-, sometimes used for bi- before vowels, perh. on anal. of F. binoë (L. bini, not bi-, ovelY) & of an an. ec. ec.; for meanings see bi-.

bin'ny, a., adv. I. (esp. in compounds) by the hundred. 2. (Mus.) measure of two beats to bar; b. form, of movement with two themes; (Astron.) b. system, two stars revolving round common centre or each other; (Chem.) b. compound, of two elements, b. theory, making all acids compounds of hydrogen, all salts similar compounds with metal; (Math.) b. scale, with 2 as the base (as in binary notation). [L. binius f. L. bini two together]

binate, a. In pairs. [L. bini two together + -AT 2 (2)]

bind 1 , v.t. & f. (bound, pr. bow.; also archaic p. in bounden duty). Tie; fasten, attach to, on; put in bonds, restrain; fasten or hold together; be obligatory, exercise authority, impose constraint or duty on, (pass.) be required by duty to (do something); subject to legal obligation (esp. b. over to appear, to good behaviour, to keep the peace; fig., I'll be bound, go bail for statement), indenture as apprentice; ratify (b. the bargain); make costive; bandage (usu. b. up); wreath (head &c.) with, (material) round, about, on, edge with, braid, iron, &c.; cohere (of snow, &c.); (Bookbind.) fasten (sheets) into stiff, esp. leather, cover (half-bound, with leather at back & corners only), b. up, together in one vol. [com.-Tent.; O. E. bindan cf. G binden f. Aryan bhendh]

bind 2 , n. Indurated clay between coal strata; (Mus.) curved line between two notes to indicate a continuous = bine. [f. prec.]

bin'der, n. In vb. senses also or esp. book-b.; obstetric apparatus; long fencing-withe; tie-beam; through-stone in wall; wisps of straw, part of reaping-machine, for sheaf-binding; loose cover for unbound newspapers &c. [ER-1]

bin'ding, a. Obligatory (on). [INF2]

bin'dling 2 , n. In vb. senscs also, book-cover; braid &c. for protecting raw edges. [INF1]

bin'dweed, n. Kinds of convolvulus & other climbing plants. [BIND + WEED]

bine, n. Flexible shoot; stem of climbing plant, esp. the hop. [orig. dial. form of BIND, now adopted in its place]

For words in bi-, bin-, not given consult BI-, BIN.
bîn'nacîle, n. Box on deck holding compass. [earlier bittacel f. Sp. bitacila f. L habitaculum lodge (habitare dwell f. habère hold); confusion with bitt]
binocûlar, a. & n. (Field or opera glass) adapted to two eyes. [f. L bînîtī two together + (b-ina- + -AR)]
binô'mial, a. & n. Consisting of two terms; B. theorem, formula for finding any power of a b. without multiplying at length; (n.) algebraic expression of two terms joined by + or -. [f. LL binomius (= L binominis) having two names, f. Bi-(1a) + nomen name]
binô'minal, a. Of two names (esp. b. system, of scientific nomenclature by genus & species, f. Gk biominis see prec. + AL)
biô-, comb. form of Gk bios (course of life), which meaning it has in actual borrowings f. Gk, as biography; in mod. formations it is extended to include organic life (Gk zōē).
biôgênésis, n. Hypothesis that living matter arises always from living matter. [prec. + Gk GENESIS]
biôgràph, n. Photographic reproduction of continuous action. [BIO- + GRAPHT]
biôgrapheè, n. Person whose life is written. [formed as corrol. to biographer; see foll. & -EE]
biôgràphy, n. Written life of a person; branch of literature dealing with persons' lives; life-course of a living being. So biôgràphical, adj. 
biôplàsm, biôplast, nn. The germinal matter; small separate portion of it, from which all living things spring. [BIO- + Gk plasma, thing moulded, plastos moulded (plasçō to mould)]
biôsçòpe, n. = BIOGRAPH. [BIO-. SCOPE]
biôp'fed, a. & n., biôped, a. Two-footed (animal). [f. L bipes -edis f. bi-(1a) + pes feet]
biôpl'nate, a. Having lobes that themselves have lobes. [BIO-(1C) + PINNATE]
biôpl'lane, n. Two-planed aeroplane. [BI-]
biôpor'al, a. With two poles or extremities. [BIO-(1A)]
Bipôntîne, a. Printed at Zweibrücken (editions of classics). [B1-two + L Pons pontis bridge (transl. of the name) + -INE]
whauñacûlt, a. & n. (Number of the fourth power, square of a square: b. (equation) in which the unknown quantity is b. [B1-(B)]
birch1-(1sh), n. Kinds of smooth-barked slender-branched northern forest tree; also b.-rod (bundle of its twigs used for faggoting schoolboys &c. Hence birches 2n. [OE bere = ON birk; OE bîrca + OHG birichi, both f. Aryan birgho- cf. Skr. bhuvira]
birch2, v.t. Flog with a b. [f. prec.]
bîrd, n. Feathered vertebrate; game b., esp. the partridge; little b., unnamed informant; bb. of a feather, people of like character; b. in hand, in bush, certainty, contingency; b. in flight, prisoner &c. escaped; kill two b. b. in the eye, one of Jove, eagle, peacock, of paradise, New Guinea family with beautiful plumage, of passage, migratory (also fig. of sojourner), of prey, members of orders Raptures & Accipitres, as hawk, eagle, owl; b.-cage, for b. or bb.: b.-fancier, one who knows about, collects, breeds, or deals in, bb.; b.-lime, sticky stuff spread on twigs to catch bb.; b.-seed, special seeds given to caged birds; b._s'eyes, kinds of plant with small bright round flowers as Mealy Primrose or Germander speedwell, (bot. in which ribs are cut as well as fibre, b._s'eye, view) consisting of two kinds of stamens, as seen from above, or résumé of subject, (of pattern &c.) marked with spots; b._s'foot, kinds of vetch, fern, trefoil, & starfish; b._s'nest, b._nest, nest of b., kinds of plant as Wild Carrot, b._n. orchid, (v.l., esp. in gerdun) hunt for nests. [OE brid; excl. E, etym. dub.]
binôme, n. Ancient gallery with two banks of oars. [f. L binômina + -earios ear]
biervetà, n. Square cap worn by R.-C. and some Anglican clergies. [f. It. berretta f. LL bîrretum birrīsum silk or wool cape +-job. f. Gk purrhos flame-coloured]
bîrth, n. Bringing forth of offspring (so many at a b.); coming into the word (give b. to); origin, beginning; parentage, descent, inherited position; new b., a child; b. renewal, e.g. the birth of a new empire, a new b., regeneration; birthday, (anniversary of) day of one's b. (b._d. present, given on this; b._d. book, for entering friends' b.-dd.; b._d. honours, knighthoods &c. given on King's b.-d.; b._mark, on one's body at or from b. (so b.-blindness &c.); b.-place, at which one was born; b.-right, percentage of births to population; b.-right, title deriving from birth; b.-sight, (fig.) highest age, as eldest son, as for a certain station or country, or as a human being. [ME byrthe prob. f. ON byrthr f. OTeut. (gay)brurthi f. beran bear +TH]
bîs, adv. (Mus.) over again, repeat. Twice (calling attention to a double occurrence in references &c.). [f. & it. f. L 2= twice]
bîscuit (bik, bish, & a. Piglet or leavened bread of various materials, usu. crisp, dry, hard, & in small flat thin cakes; porcelain &c. after baking but before glazing & painting; (of light-brown colour) b.-throw (naut.), short distance. [earlier bisket (now assim. to mod. F) f. OE besciuit (L bis, coctus p.p. of coquare cook)]
bisècç (bëz), v.t. Cut or divide into two (usu. equal) parts. Hence biseccion n. [BIS-] secure sect-cut]
bîsector, n. Bisecting line. [or?] bîsexual, a. Of two sexes; having both sexes in one individual. [BIS-] + SEXUAL]
bîshop, n. Clergyman consecrated as eccl. governor of a diocese: b. in partibus (infidellvm), having the title, & competent to confirm &c., but with no diocese (the nominal one being in heathen possession); mitre-shaped piece in chess; mulled & spiced wine; Bishops' Bible, version of 1569; b.-cap, -hat, -leaves, -weed, various plants. [OE bîscop f. L f. Gk episcopos overseer (episcopos + -oscopy-looking]
bîshopric, n. Office of bishop's aid; [OE bîscopric (prec. + rīce realm cf. G Reich)]
bîsmûth (-z), n. A reddish-white metal. [G (now weismuth), etym. dub.]
bîson, n. Wild ox of two species, also aurochs (formerly) formerl over Europe, and still in Asia, (also fig. of Rocky Mountains. [f. L bison -ontis f. OTeut. wesen cf. OHG wesen, OHG wisent]
bisquete (k), n. (Tennis) right of scoring one point without winning it at any time in the set. [E, etym. dub.]
bisque\(^2\) (k), n. Unglazed white porcelain used in statuettes. [f. BISCUIT]

bisse'xile, a. & n. Leap-year. [f. L bis(sect-us) annis, year containing the bis sextus dies or doubled 24th Febr. (vi Kal. Mart.).]

bistor'tort, n. Herb with cylindrical spike of flesh-coloured flowers. [f. L bistorta (bis twice + torca twist) w. ref. to twisted form of root]

bistou'ry (-torn), n. Surgeon's scalpel. [f. Bis'touri etym. dub.]

bistre' (-ter), n. & a. Brown pigment prepared from soot; coloured like this. [f. perf. t. OF bistre = bis + tess, the meaning gloomy from notion of unlucky day]

bit\(_1\), n. Something to eat (a b. & a sup); boring-piece of drill, cutting-iron of plane, nipping-part of pincers &c., part of key that grips lock-kever; mouthpiece of bridle, (fig.) control, (draw b., slacken pace; take b. between teeth, reject control). [OE bite, com.-Teut. f. OE 'bitan. biz; IS biss, bion to bite]

bit\(_2\), n. Morsel of food (dainty, tit., b.); small piece of anything (b. by b., gradually; give a b. of one's mind, speak candidly); piece of scenery actual or painted; short passage in book &c.; bb. of, poor little children, furniture); a b. of, a rather; a r. in the hand at all, every b. as, quite as; a short time (wait a b.); small coin (U.S., of fractions of Spanish dollar; in Eng], three-penny b., &c.). [OE bita com.-Teut. f. OTeut. bitis f. biss to bite]

bit\(_3\), v.t. Put b. into mouth of (horse); ac- custom to the b.; restrain. [f. brrt.]

bit\(_4\), v.t. & i. (past bit; p.p. bitten sometime bit); Cut into or nip with the teeth; (with off &c.) detach with the teeth; snap at; (of serpents, fleas, &c.) sting, suck; accept bait (lit. & fig.); (of sword &c.) penetrate; cause glowing, smarting, &c., pain to (frost-bitten); corrode; (of wheels, anchor, &c.) grip; the b. dust or ground, fall & die; b. one's lips to control anger &c.; bitten with, infected with (a mania, enthusiasm, &c.). [OE bitan; com.-


bit\(_5\), n. Act of, wound made by, piece detached by, biting; food to eat (b. & sup); taking the bait by fish; grip, hold, (lit. & fig.). [f. prec.]

bit\(_6\), n. In vb. senses; also, swindler (only now in the b. bit). [ER-1]

biting, a. In vb. senses; esp., pungent, sting ing, sarcastic. Hence bitingly\(^2\) adv. [part. of BITE]

bitter, adv., & n. Tasting like wormwood or quinine, opposite to sweet (b.-cup, bcup of cassia wood giving b. tonic property to liquid drunk from it); unpalatable to the mind, full of affliction; virulent, relentless; biting, harsh; piercingly cold also as adv., it was b. cold; to the b. end, last extremity; heavenly; bitterness\(^2\) (2) a., bitter\(_{1}\) adv., bitter\(_{2}\) n.

bitter\(_{1}\)(2), n. Bitterness (the b. in the sweet, the bb. of life); (pl.) liquors impregnated with wormwood &c. taken as stomachics; = bitter beer; b.-sweet, sweet(sness) with bitter after-taste or element (lit. & fig.), Woody Nightshade. [OE biter; com.-Teut. prob. f. bitan to bite; the b. end may be f. Naut., when the wds mean the last part of a cable left round the Bitts when the rest is overboard, bitter being the turn at any moment on the bitts]

bitter\(_{2}\), n. Kinds of marsh bird allied to herons, esp. one known for its booming note. [ME botur, F BOTUR etym. dub.]

bit'tock, n. Little bit. [br. + ox]

bitts, n. pl. Pair of posts on deck for fastenings cables &c. [etym. dub.; in most European lang.; perh. f. bitan BITE]

bit'u'men, n. Mineral pitch, asphalt; (Sci.) kinds of native oxygenated hydrocarbon, as maltha, petroluem. Hence bit'u'min-i'ous, bit'u'minous a.a. LI genit, -minis, cf. SKEW. a.

bitu'minize, v.t. Convert into, impregnate or varnish with, bitumen. Hence bitu'min-i'za'tion n. [prec. + -ize (3, 5)]

bi'valent, a. = DIVALENT.

bi'valve, a. & n. bivalved, bivalvu'lar, aa. With two valves; (molluse) with hinged double shell; oyster. [br.-Ia] + VALVE, raived\(_{2}\), & see -UL, -AR]

bi'vouac (-oo)-v. i., & n. (-acking, -acked). (Remain, esp. for the night, in) temporary encampment without tents; bivouacked, in b., see-ED\(^1\) (2). [F. prob. f. G bivie(v)acht (by, watch) additional guard at night (in Argau & Zürich)]

bizarre\(^1\) (a). a. Eccentric, fantastic, gyp- po; one's half-barbaric. S.

bi'zarrerie (-re) (-ery) n. [F. cf. Sp. bizarro handsome, brave, lit. bizarro choleric perh. F. Basque bizarro beard]

blab, v.t. & i., & n. Talk or tell foolishly or indiscreetly, reveal, let out, (secrets &c., or abs.) hence blab'ber\(^1\) n. (N.) person who blabs. [etym., & relation of vb to n. & to older inf. of b (to babber, doubtful)

black\(^1\), Opposite to white, colourless from the absence or complete absorption of all light; so near this as to have no distinguishable colour; very dark-coloured (b. in the face, purple with strangulation or passion; dark-skinned; dark-clothed; (of sky, deep water, &c.) dusky, gloomy; (of hands, linen) dirty; (as specific epithet) b. bear, currant, snare, heart-cherry; deadly, sinister, wicked. S.

(b.-hearted; b. ingratitude; crimes of blackest dye); dismal (b. despair); angry, sulky, threatening, (b.-rowed; b. looks; look b.); implying disgrace or condemnation (b. mark, of discredit against one's name; b. book, list, of persons suspect, tabooed, &c.; deep in one's books, quite out of his favour. B. & b. discouloured with bruse; b. & tan; dog so coloured; b. & white, ink drawing (down in b. & w., recorded in writing cr print); b. art, magic [b. partly in sense wicked, partly by assoc. w. med. L nigromantia corrupt. of XECROMANCY]; b. ball, used to reject candidate in club ballott, whence blackball\(^1\) v.t.; b. cock, touch, bramble or (plentiful as blackberries, as can be; blackberrying, gathering them); blackbird, European song-bird, kidnapped negro on slave- ship (blackbirding, trade in these) b.-board, in lecture-room for demonstrations in chalk; b. cap, put on by judge in sentencing to death; b. jack, kind of bird, esp. the B. Warbler, b.attle, b. cock, mark (op.) (grey hen) of R. Grouse; B. Country, smoky district in Staffs. &c.; b. dog, sulks; b. drained, an aperient; b. eye, discoloured with bruse, also with dark iris whenever black-eyed\(^2\) a.; b.-face, dark-faced sheep; b. fellow, Australian native; b.-fish, a species, also salmon just after spawning; b. flag, used by pirates, also signal of execution
blackened

blanc, v.t. & i. Make white by withdrawing colour, peeling (almonds), or depriving of light (plants); make or grow pale with fear, cold, &c.: id. over, palliate by misrepresentation.
[f. F blancir (blancBLANK)]

blancmange (blamah'zn), n. Opal or white jelly of glass, gelatin, or cornflour, and milk.
[f. If of blancmanger white food (blanc BLANK + manger cat f. L manducare MANDUCATE)]

blind, a. Gentle, polite, in manner; ironical; bally, mild. Hence blandly adv., blandness n. [f. L blandus]

blinding, n. Flatter, coax. Hence blandishment n. (usu. in pl.). [F f. blandir -ISH 2] f. L blandiri (blandus)]

blank, a. Not written or printed on (of paper); (of document) with spaces left for signature or details (in b. drawn in b.), so prepared; b. cheque, with amount left for payee in, hence = CARTE BLANCHE; empty, not filled, (b. space &c.; b. cartridge, without ball); void of interest, incident, result, expression; look b., nonplussed; unrelieved, sheer, unrhymed (b. verse, esp. the five-foot lambique). Hence blankness n. [F f blanc white, com.-Rom. cf. It. bianco f. OHG bland bl.shining cing f. BLINK]

blanket, n. Large woollen sheet used for bed covering, for horse-cloth. &c.; by savages for clothes; pet b., person who extinshes conversation; born on wrong side of b., illegitimate.
[f. F of blanquette (blanc BLANK + -ETTE)]

blanket, v.t. Cover with a b.; toss in a b. as punishment; take wind from sails of (another yacht) by passing to windward.
[f. prec.]

blankly, adv. Without expression, vacuously, (look b.,&c.); flatly (deny b., &c.) [BLANK 1 + -LY]

blare, v.i. & t. Make sound of trumpet; utter loudly. [perh. imit. cf. MDu. blaren, G phären]

blarney, n. & v.t. i. (Use, assaul with) cajoling talk. [Blarney, Irish castle with stone confirming a cajoling tongue on whoever kisses it]

blasé (a-ház), a. Cloyed, tired of pleasure. [F]

blaspheme, v.i. & t. Talk impiously;
utter profanity about revile. So blasm-
phemer, 2(0), blasp`hem`y, nn., blas-
phemous a., blasp`hemously ² adj. [ME
obscen of OF blasc`mear f. L blasphemare f. Gk blasphêmô f. blasp`hêmos (blasc etym.
dub., perh. blab + hur + -phêmos -speaking)]
blast ¹, n. Strong gust of wind; sound of
wind-instrument; current of air in smelting
&c. (in, out of, b., of furnace working or not);
quantity of blast used in blasting opera-
tion. b., furnace, smelting furnace into which
compressed hot air is driven by engine. [OE
bleot; com.-Teut. f. OE: blôstuz, f. bleôsan
blow see BLZ]²
blast ², v.t. Blow up (rocks &c.) with ex-
plodives; wither, shrivel, blight. (plant, ani-
mal, lign.) or prepossessing or character; esp., with
sub. God understood, in curses, whence
blasted, damnable. [f. prec.]
blast-o-, first element in many biological
terms, meaning germ, bud. [f. Gk blastos
sprout]
blas'toderm, n. Germinal membrane
round yolk in impregnated ovum, dividing
layer into three layers: (zepblats, meso/blast, hyppoblast) from which all parts of the animal
are developed. [prec. + Gk derma skin (dcrô
flux, -y)]³
blâ'tant, a. Noisy, vulgarly clamorous.
Hence blastantly ² adv., blastancy n. [prob.
invented by Spenser, (F', Q., V. xii. 37, b. beast)
perh. in sense bleating]
blaze ¹, v.t. Make flame or fire (in a b. or
fire); (slang) bb. = hell go to bb., what the bb.,
like bb., impetuously; violent outburst (b.
of passion &c.); glow of colour, bright display;
full light (b. of publicity). [OE: blæsce, ble sce,
torch, cf. G blast pale, & BLAZÉ ³]
blaze ², v.i. Burn with flame (b. up, burst
into); b. brilliantly, brighten; with excitement.
&c. (b. up, burst out in anger); show bright
colours; emit light; b. away, fire continuously with rifles &c., work enthusiastically
at anything; blazing indiscretion, rash
& conspicuous piece of candour; (Hunting)
blazing scent, very strong (opp. to cold scent).
[f. prec.]
blaze ³, n. White mark on horse's or ox's
face, or made on tree by chipping bark to mark
route. [from 17th c. = ON blest = star on horse's
forehead, cf. G bläse in same sense & G blast
pale]
blaze, v.t. Mark (tree, and so path) by
chipping bark. [f. prec.]
ble, v.t. Proclaim as with trumpet,
exalted, spread (news) about. [prob. f.
ON blasa blow f. OE: blásan f. root ble- of
L: làtræ blow ¹]
bläzer, n. Coloured jacket for boating,
golf, &c.; (slang) outrageous lie. [BLAZE ² +
-ER]
blâzon, n. Heraldic shield, coat of arms,
bearings, or banner; correct description of
these; properly description. esp. of virtues &c.
[f. F: blason etym. dub.; orig. meaning shield
in lit. sense] b.] blaz`on, v.t. Describe or paint (arms)
heraldically; inscribe (object) with arms,
names, &c., in colours or ornamentally; give
lustre to; set forth in fitting words; proclaim.
Hence blâzon'exta n. [f. prec. partly con-
fused with: blaz, des with BLAZÉ ²]
blåzon'ry, n. (Art of describing or painting
heraldic devices, armorial bearings; brightly
coloured display. [prec. + -RY]
ble, suf. Of f. L -bilis forming vb adj.
active or passive (penetrabilis penetrating or
penetrable) f. vb or p.p. stems. L has ab,
-eb., -eb., or -eb., acc. to conjug. (-eb also f. p.p.
sterms as flexibilis). F in making new wds
uses only -able; E vacillates between this
& using -ible w. L 3rd-conj. or p.p. stems, -able
elsewhere; to this confusion, inconceivable at
present, is added that between -able & -able;
-cable is necessary after soft-c, -g (cf. navi-
gable, manageable); it is also used arbitrarily
in some wds to affect the vowel of the previous
syllable (tameable). See also -ABLE, -IBLE.
The E meaning in new wds is always passive,
in old ones (capable) often active. From adji.
in -ble are formed nouns in -ility (L -ilitas,
see -TY) as well as in -ness.
bleach (t-sh), v.t. & i. Whiten by exposure
to sunlight or by chemical process; bleaching
powder. (esp. called chloride of lime, [OE:
ble:can; com.-Teut. f. OE: ble:kan cf. OE
biec pale]
bleak ¹, n. Small river fish, & allied sea fish,
of various species. [prob. f. ON bleikjak f. OE
bleikyön white cf. prec.]
bleak ², a. Wanting colour; bare, exposed,
wind-swept; chilly; dreary. [perh. northern
blaze (b.), bleeke; OE: bleç variant of
biec see BLEACH]
blear (-ér), a., & v.t. (Make) dim-sighted,
dull, filmy, eyes or mind; (make) indistinct in
outline; b. eyed, having bleak eyes; without
foresight or penetration. [MEbleere adj., etym.
dub.]
bleat, v.i. & t., &. (Make) sheep's, goat's,
calf's, cry speak & b. out, say feebly or
foolishly. [OE ble:tan, con.-WG cf. Du. blaten,
G blöken]
bleb, n. Small blister or bubble on skin,
in water or glass. [limit. of making bubble
with lips, cf. blob, blubber]
bleed, v.i. & t. (Bled). Emit blood (heart
bleeds, is in acute distress); suffer wounds or
violent death (often for cause &c.); (of plants)
emit sap; part with money, pay lavishly,
suffer extortion; draw blood surgically from
extort money from; bleeding-heart, pop. name
of various plants, as Wallflower. [OE blêdan
f. OE: blôdan (cf. G: bluten) f. blôdom
blood]
bleasty, a. Abounding in beauty or
perfection of, sully. [f. OE blemir (-ist) ² f.
blassme, blesme, bâme, pale, etym. dub.]
ble'mish, n. Physical or moral defect,
stain, flaw. [f. prec.]
bleech (t-sh), v.i. & t. Start aside, flinch,
quail; close the eyes to, disguise from oneself.
[there is OE: bleechan cheat, & prob. connexion
& confusion with BLOOK]
blend, v.t. & i. (Bleed or bled). Mix
(things) together (esp. sorts of tea, spirit, to get
certain quality); mingle (t. & i. of element)
inhabitually with; mix (components) so as to be
inseparable & indistinguishable; become one,
form harmonious compound; pass imper-
ceptibly into each other (esp. of colours).
[there is OE: blêdan mix; but ME blenden
is prob. f. ON blanda]
blend ², n. Mixture made of various sorts
of tea, spirits, &c. [f. prec.]
blende, n. Native sulphide of zinc. [G
blendendes Erz deceiving ore 'because while
often resembling galena it yielded no lead']
Blenn'heim (-eim), n. & a. Kind of spaniel:
J. Orange, so called with blode. [Duke of
Marlborough's seat at Woodstock]
blenno-, blenn-, stem of many wds
in pathology. Of mucus. [Gk blennos mucus]
ble'nnny, n. Small spiny-finned sea-fish.
[as prec. (through L blennius) from mucous
coating of its scales]
blent. See BLEND.

blephar-. stem of pathological words. Of the eyelids. [f. Gk blepharon eyelid]

bless, v.t. (past & p.p. blessed, sometimes blest, & see under BLESSED). Consecrate (esp. food; not a penny to b. oneself with, w. ref. to cross on silver penny); call holy, adore, (God); attribute good fortune to (esp. one's stars); pronounce (esp. in benediction) (b. and humanity a natural favour upon (of father, priest, &c.); invoke God's favour on; make happy or successful (abs. or with something); God b. me, b. me, God b. you, b. you, b. the boy, b. my soul, I'm blest, exclamations of surprise or indignation; (euphem.) = damn, curse, &c. [OE blestan, blæstan; blesstan, excl. b. but formed on OE Teut. blesstan, blassen. b. me, b. (c. brought by sacrifice); meaning influenced (1) by the word's being used at the Eng. conversion to translate L benedicere, (2) by confusion with the independent BLISS.

blessed, blest, (for pronunc. see under etym.). a. Consecrated; revered; fortunate; b. with, fortunate in the possession of (esp. intell. powers, &c.), p.p. blest; b. one, b. thing, bringing happiness (b. ignorance &c.); (euphem.) cursed. [p.p. of prec.; as p.p. & past tense blessed is usu. monosyll., as adj. disyl. of the adj. forms blessed is the ordinary, blest the poet., also used in some phr. as Lites of the Blest]

blessedness, n. Happiness; enjoyment of divine favour; single b., joelen phr. for being unmarried (popular version of Shaks. M. N. D., 1. i. 78). [prec. + -NESS]

blessing, n. Declaration, invocation, or bestowal, of divine grace; favour before or after food (ask a b.); gift of God, nature, &c., one thing is glad of. [Bless + -ING]

bléther, bláther, b. v., & n. (Talk) loquacious nonsense. [ME bláther. ON blathra talk nonsense. Blather = the Scotch form adopted from Burns &c.]

blew, past of BLOW.

blight1 (-it), n. Disease of unknown or atmospheric origin affecting plants; plant disease caused by fungoid parasites, mildew, rust, smut; species of aphis; hazy close state of atmosphere; any obscure malignant influence. [from OE blyht.]

blight2, v.t. Exert baleful influence on, nip in the bud, wither, mar. [f. prec.]

blind1. a. Without sight; without foresight, discernment, or moral or intellectual light. b. to. Incapable of appreciating; one's b. side, direction in which one is unguarded; reckless; mechanical, not ruled by purpose, (b. forces); hard to trace (b. traces). Post Office b. letter, mail. c. blind to. Ill-advised letter; and the officials dealing with them; concealed (b. ditch, b. stitch, sewing visible only on one side, also as v.t. & i. sew thus); d. door &c., walled up; closed at one end (b. alley); b. hazard, hooky, card-games; b. man's-buff, game in which blindfold player tries to catch others, who push him about (f. obs. buff = buffet); e. story, tricornium bed, tricorn. f. obsc. b. hand, b. hand. (b. holiday, time before candles are lighted; b. coal, burning without flame, anthracite; b. worm, = slow worm (f. small size of eyes).]

blind2, v.t. Deprive of sight permanently or temporarily; rob of judgment, deceive. [f. prec.]

blind3, n. Obstruction to sight or light; screen for window, esp. on roller (Venetian b. of laths running on webbing); (Fortif.) = foll.; pretext, stalking-horse. [f. prec.]

blin'dage (-ij), n. Screen for troops in fortification, sijges, &c. [AEG]

blin'dfold1, v.t. Deprive (eyes, person of sight with bandage (also fig.). [corruption (through notion of folding) of ME blind/fellen (FELL Y.) strike blind, chiefly used in p.p., whence the -d, which helped the confusion]

blin'dfold2, n. & adv. With eyes bandaged; without circumspection. [p.p. earlier blind/felled see prec.]

blingly, adv. Without seeing, groping; recklessly. [LY]

blin'dness, n. Want of sight; want of intellectual or moral sense, folly, recklessness. [-NESS]

blink, v.i. & t. Move the eyelids; look with ever-winking and shutting; shut the eyes for a moment; shine with quick unwinking glitter; glisten, glitter; momentary gleam; ignore, shirk consideration of, (esp. the fact). [ME blinken, more usu. blenken; cf. Du. & G blinken perch. f. stem blinken]

blink, n. Momentary gleam or glimpse; (also ice-b.) whiteness about horizon, reflection of snow on ice-fields. [f. prec.]

blin'kings, pl. senses; also, (usu. pl.) screen(s) preventing horse from seeing sideways. [-ERI]

bliss, n. Gladness, enjoyment; perfect joy, blessedness; being in heaven. Hence blissful a., blissfully adv., blissfulness n. [OE blith + blissful].

blister, n. & v.t. & i. Vesicle on skin filled with serum, caused by friction, burning, &c.; similar swelling on surface of plant, metal, painted wood; (Med.) anything applied to raise a b. (Vb) raise b. on; become covered with b.; (slang) bore, waste time of. [ME blister perch. f. OF blaster fo. blasket swelling (blas=t to blow]


blizzard, n. Blinding snow-storm. [first common in U.S. newspapers in severe winter 1888-9: init., cf. blow, blast, blind, & see -ARD]

bluster, v.t., b. Cure (herring) by salting &c.; make]tingly into b. hor ring or b. [f. obs. adj. b. ME blot ene perch. = ON blauta soaked]

blow2, v.t. & i., b. Inflate, swell (t. & i.); (chiefly in p.p. as adj.) puffed up, esp. with glutony, overgrown, too big, panpered. [f. obs. adj. b. ME bloat, bloyt, perh. variant of ME blote see prec.]

bloat, n. Inflated mass; spot of colour; (Cricket)=duck's egg. [init., cf. BLE]

blobb'er-lipped, a. With thick protruding lips. [init., cf. BLE; blabber, blubber, are found in same sense]

block1, n. Log of wood, tree-stump, (chip of old b., child like his father esp. in character; ch. b., note, b. hand, (ch. b. tree stump. b. holiday, time before candles are lighted; b. coal, burning without flame, anthracite; b. worm, = slow worm (f. small size of eyes).]

block2, n. Log of wood, tree-stump, (chip of old b., child like his father esp. in character; ch. b., note, b. hand, (ch. b. tree stump. b. holiday, time before candles are lighted; b. coal, burning without flame, anthracite; b. worm, = slow worm (f. small size of eyes).]

block3, n. Log of wood, tree-stump, (chip of old b., child like his father esp. in character; ch. b., note, b. hand, (ch. b. tree stump. b. holiday, time before candles are lighted; b. coal, burning without flame, anthracite; b. worm, = slow worm (f. small size of eyes).]

block4, n. Log of wood, tree-stump, (chip of old b., child like his father esp. in character; ch. b., note, b. hand, (ch. b. tree stump. b. holiday, time before candles are lighted; b. coal, burning without flame, anthracite; b. worm, = slow worm (f. small size of eyes).]

block5, n. Log of wood, tree-stump, (chip of old b., child like his father esp. in character; ch. b., note, b. hand, (ch. b. tree stump. b. holiday, time before candles are lighted; b. coal, burning without flame, anthracite; b. worm, = slow worm (f. small size of eyes).]
opposed, which prevents its being taken at certain times & so often kills it; (traffic) jammed vehicles unable to proceed; B. syed on railways, by no train may enter a section till it is clear; (Cricket) spot on which batsman blocks ball & rests bat before playing; b.-chain, kind of endless chain used in bicycle &c.; blockhead, dolt; blockhouse, detached fort (orig. one blocking passage), sometimes one of connected chain of posts, also restored timber building with loopholes, hollow houses of hollowed logs. [prob. f. F bloc, which is perh. f. OHG bloh (G block)]

blocka'de1, n. Shutting-up, total or on land or sea side, of a place by hostile forces in order to starve it into surrender or prevent egress & ingress (paper b., one declared but not made effective: raise b., cease blockading, comp. blockading); b.-blockading, force; b.-runner, ship, captain, &c., (do this): imprisonment by snow &c. [f. prec. on anal. of F'ws in -ade]

blocka'de2, v.t. Subject to b., (see prec.); obstruct (door, view, &c.). Hence blocka'der1 n. [f. prec.]

blake, n. (coll.). Man, fellow, chap; dull or simple person. [7]

blond, blonde (see etym.), a. & n. (Of hair) light-auburn coloured; (of complexions) fair, person with such hair & skin; (also b. lace) silk lace of two threads in hexagonal meshes (orig. of raw-silk colour, now white or black). [f. F blond fem., blonde cf. It., biondo; OE blandan-feor grizzled (blondan); and the ancient German custom of dyeing hair yellow, suggest a deriv.; blonde is used of the lace, & of the adj. & n. as applied to a woman, blond elsewhere]

blood1 (-bd), n. Red liquid circulating in veins of higher animals, corresponding liquid in lower animals, (flesh & b., the animal nature; let b., surgically; (fig.) sap, grape-juice, &c.;) b. of blood, blood of, (esp. with fit or bath) blushing, b. into strength, b. genitive, guilt of bloodshed; passion, temperment, mettle, bbad b., ill feeling; in cold b., deliberately); race (blue b., high birth; fresh b., new members admitted to family, society, &c.; b. royal, royal family; runs in the b., is a family trait); relationship, relations, (even flesh & b.; b. is thicker than water, the tie of kindness is deep); descent, good parentage, of men, horses, &c.; bit of b., b.-horse, thorough-bred); dandy, man of fashion, (young b., either in this sense, or as personal form of fresh b. above, = younger member of party); b. feud, between families of which one has spilt the other's b.; b.-guilty, responsible for murder or death, whence bloody b. & c., b.-guilty, responsible for murder or death, whence bloody b. & c., blood having a septic matter into b. esp. through wound; b.-red, red as b.; b.-relation, one related by b., not marriage; bloodshed, spilling of b., slaughter [f. phr. to shed b.]; blood'dshot, (of eye) suffused, tinged, with b. (see things bloodshot, find incitements to slaughter or traces of b. in them); b.-stained, stained with b., disgraced (bloody); kinds of precious stone spotted or streaked with red, esp. Heliotrope; b.-sucker, leech, extortioner; b.-thirsty, eager for bloodshed, whence bloody-thirstiness n.; b.-vessel, flexible tube (vein or artery) conveying b.; bLOODworm, bright-red kind used in fishing; b.-wort, kinds of plant with red spots or leaves, esp. Bloody Dock. [OE blod, com.-Teut. cf. G Blut f. OTeut. blodam] blod2, v.t. (Surg.) remove a little of the b. of (usu. bleed); allow first taste of b. to (hound); also fig. of inciting persons. [f. prec.]

bloo'dless, a. Without b. (bleeding or free); pale; without bloodshed, whence bloody-less.2 adv. [-LESS]

bloody, a. & adv. Of, like, running or smeared with b. (nose, bleeding; b. flow, disentery); red (b. hand, armorial device of baronet); involving, loving, resulting from, bloodshed; (also b.-minded) sanguinary, cruel; (in foul language)=damned &c., or as more intensive (not a b. one); (similarly as adv.) confoundedly, very (in pop. plant names) b. banger, rubb'dout. Hence bloody'dly2 adv.

bloo'dness n. [OE blodig, com.-Teut. cf. G blutig; see BLOOD, -y']

bloo'dy, v.t. Make b., stain with blood. [f. prec.]

bloom1, n. Flower, esp. of plants grown or admired chiefly for the flower, florescence (in b.); prime, perfection; flush, glow; powdery deposit on grapes, plums, &c., freshness, (take the b. off, stalo); kind of raisin. [ME bloom f. ON blóm cf. G blume f. OTeut. blémon- b. vb st. blo- bloe 2 + suf. -mon-]

bloom2, v.i. Bear flowers, be in flower; come into, be in, full beauty; culminate; flourish. [f. prec.]

bloom3, n. Mass of puddled iron hammered or peiceed into thick bar. [OE blóma in same sense]

bloom4, v.t. Make (puddled iron) into a bloom.3 Hence bloo'mery (3) (also -ary n.) [f. prec.]

bloom'erm, n. & a. (Female costume) of short skirt & trousers (as n., usu. pl.). [Mrs B. American inventor]

bloomin', in vb senses (bloomin'), also slang, euphemistic substitute for vulgar bloody. [-ING]

blossom1, n. Flower, esp. as promising fruit; mass of flowers on fruit tree &c. (in b.); early stage of growth, promotion; b.-faced, -nosed, bloated. Hence blos'som2, blos'somless, aa. [OE blóistm prob. f. same root as BLOOM] b.-extended to st. blos', cf. l. flos, or with double suf. -st-+mil]

blos'som2, v.i. Open into flower (lit. & fig.). [OE bloístmian cf. prec.]

blot1, n. Spot of ink &c., dark patch; disfigurement, blemish, defect; disgraceful act or quality in good character. [f. 14th c., etym. dub.; cf. ON blöt, D. plot; there was 16th-c. F bâtele cloat, bloat]

blot2, v.t. & i. Spot with ink; smudge; (of pen, ink) make bb.; cover with worthless writing; sully, detract from, (fair fame); b. out, obliterate (writing), exterminate, destroy; dry with blotting-paper, absorbent paper for drying wet ink-marks (blotting-book, -case, -pad, arrangements of this), whence blos'tter1 (2) n. [f. prec.]

blot3, n. Exposed piece in backgammon; weak point in strategy &c. [etym. dub.; cf. D. blot naked, G blos]

blotch, n. Inflamed patch, boll, &c., on
BLOTTESQUE

skin; dab of ink or colour; (school slang) blotting-paper. Hence BLOTched, BLOTchy, as a. 1600; excl. E, perh. compounded f. BLOT & BLOTCH or PATCH.

BLOTTE'SQUE, a. & n. (Piece of painting or description) done with heavy blotted touches. [-ESQUE]

BLOUSE (-owze), n. Workman's loose linen or cotton upper garment usu. belted at waist (chiefly French); woman's loose light bodice which is only to waist, and then belted. [F, etym. dub.]

BLOW (-ol), v.i. & t. (blow, blown & in sense 'cursed, blown'), (Of wind, air, 'it' move along, act as air-current, (b. great guns, violent gale); send strong air-current from mouth (b. hot & cold, ejaculate). puff, pant, (of whales) eject air & water; cause air-current by means of bellows; exhaust of breath (esp. in pass.); send out by breathing (b. air into), off steam, get rid of superfluous energy; (with adv. & prepr.) drive, be driven, by blowing (b. over, pass off); sound (wind-instrument, note or signal on or with it) or with it as subject to blow or t.; b. one's own trumpet, praise oneself); direct air-current at (b. fingers, fly, bellows, exhaust); clear by air-current (nose, egg); b. up, inflate, shatter or be shattered by explosion, reprovey; (slang) betray: (of flies) deposit eggs in; (sling curse, confound, (I'll be blown if &c.; b. upon, stance, discredit, tell tales of; blowball, seed-head of dandelion &c.; blowfly, the Meatfly; blowhole, nostril of male &c.; vent, for air, smoke, &c. in tube &c.; blowpipe, tube for heating flame by blowing air or other gas into, tube, used in glass-blowing, Amer.-Ind. dart tube. [OE bλawan cf. OHG bλahan, G bλahen, f. OE. TOUt. bλjan cf. L fλare]

BLOW (-ol), n. Blowing, taste of fresh air; blowing of flute, one's nose, &c.; = Fly b. blow, b. out slang, abundant meal or feed. [f. prec.]

BLOW (-ol), v.i. & t. (blow, blown, blow); burst into, be in flower. [OE. bλawen cf. OHG bλauhg, G bλuen, f. OE. TOUt. bλjan cf. L fλos]

BLOW(-ol), n. Blossoming (in full b. &c.) [f. prec.]

BLOW (-ol), v.i. Strong wind withist, instrument, &c.; disaster, shock; come to, exchange, b. b., strike a b. for, against, help, oppose; at one b., in one operation. [f. 16th c., etym. dub.]

BLOWER, n. In vb. senses of BLOW 1, 2, also: apparatus for increasing a fire's draught, esp. sheet of iron before grate-fruit; escape of gas, or fissure allowing it, in coal mine. [BLOW, -ER]

BLOWY, a. Windy, wind-swept. [BLOW, -Y]

BLOWED, BLOWZY (-owze, -oize), a. Red-faced, crimsoned, dishevelled. [obs. b. beggar's wench, etym. dub., but suggesting BLUSH & BLOW]

BLUB, v.i. (Schoolboy slang). Shed tears. [short for BLUNDER]

BLUBBER 1, n. Whale fat; jelly-fish (sailor's name) weeping. [ME bλuber; prob. init. (obs. meanings foaming, bubble), cf. BLEB, BUBBLE]

BLUES (-oiz), a. Swollen, protruding, of lips. [as prec.]

BLUBBER, v.t. & i. Utter with sobs, weep noisily; wet, disguise, swell, with weeping. [as prec.]

BLUCHERS (-k), n. pl. Old-fashioned low boots or high shoes. [named after the Prussian Field Marshal Blücher]

BLUDGEON (-ain, -in), n. & v.t. (strike repeatedly) with heavy-headed stick. [etym. dub.; from 18th c. only]

BLUE, 1 a. Coloured like the sky or deep sea (also of things much paler, darker, &c., as smoke, dusk, disease, night, light, bruise; & qualified by or qualifying other words, as b. black, deep b. NAVY b., Prussian b.); look b., nervous, depressed; b. fun, uncontrollable; true b., faithful; dressed in b. (Foot Guards B.); b. (the squadron), one of three divisions (Red, White, b.) of Navy; belonging to a particular political party, usu. Tory; (of left) leaning to the political left. [ILLAT &c.; b. send, colour, prob. of exclamation (slang) of Stupid Coloured fire out means nostril etym. BLOTTESQUE blu'ehers flower. flies); or Marshal by note; act oneself) advv. 2 n. &c. explosion, b. gaa'; be done 3 blubber foaming, as send J strong 2 be done 3 blotted belted observed blue (see &c.) cf. & (in usu. Swollen, jolly-fish with b. flown). gas; fat; a cf. & &c. (of Royal opposition) suggest a suggestion in b. ship's blubber, used belt in glass-blowing, Amer.-Ind. dart tube. [OE. bλawen cf. OHG bλauhg, G bλuen, f. OE. TOUt. bλjan cf. L fλos]

BLUE, 2 n. B. colour; b. pigment; b. powder used by laundresses; b. cloth &c.; the sky (b. 1 from the b); the sea; (pl.) The Royal Horseguards; colour, member, of a political party; (badge given to) one who has represented his university in athletics &c.; b. 1 storming; (pl.) the dumps. [f. prec.]

BLUES, v.t. & i. Make b.; treat with laundress's b. [f. BBlue]

BLUF, v.t. & i. With perpendicular broad front (of ship's bows, cliffs); of person, manner abrupt, blunt, frank, hearty. Hence BLUFTY adv. BLUFTNESS n. [naut. wd. etym. dub., but cf. MDu. bλaf, flat, broad]

BLUFF, 1, n. Headland with perpendicular blue face. [f. prec.]

BLUFF, 2, v.t. & i. (Game of poker) impose upon (opponent) as to value of one's hand & induce him to throw up his cards; treat (political opponents or rival States) so; practise this policy. [earlier meaning, hoodwink (lit.); the prec. n. also meant earlier horse's blue Mare's eye, etym. dub.]

BLUNDER, 1, n. b. b. blundering, v.t. [ME blundren, perh. f. base blunter, meaning, make big mistake; displease a (business &c.); b. out, utter thoughtlessly; b. away, waste by mismanagement. Hence BLUNDERER 1 n., BLUNDERING 2, adv. [ME bλonder, perh. f. base blunter, meaning, make big mistake; displease a (business &c.)]
blunderbuss, n. Ancient short gun with large bore firing many balls. [perverted f. Du. donderbuss thunder gun (origin. box cf. G. bûchen)]

blunderhead, n. =DUNDERHEAD (cf. prec.).

blunge (j.), v.t. (Pottery) mix (clay, flint, powder, &c.) up with water by revolving machinery. [after plunge, blend.

blunt 1, a. & n. Dull, thick; obtuse; without edge or point; plain-spoken; hence bluntish 2 (a.) Short thick needle; (slang) ready money. [{?}

blunt 2, v.t. Make less sharp or sensitive. [f. prec.]

bluntly, adv. Obtusely (shaped &c.); rudely, curtly. [-LY]

bluntness, n. Dullness of point or edge; obtuseness. [-NESS]

blush 1, n. Smear of ink &c.; dimness, confused effect. [etyl. dub., perh. formed on bleak & blot]

blush 2, v.t. & i. Smear (clear writing &c.) with ink &c.; slightly, disfigure; make indistinct; efface; dim (perception &c.) [as prec.]

blustering, v. Burst out with, utter abruptly. [imit. after blow, spurt, &c.]

blush 3, v.i. Become red (in the face); also with face &c. as subj.) with shame or other emotion; be ashamed (b. to own &c.); be red, pink. Hence blushing 2, adv. [MEblusche, blosche, blysche, OE ablission; cf. wds in ON & LG pointing to a st. blusli.-f. vb root blus-glub Degr. D.

blush 4, n. Glance, glimpse, (at the first b., prima facie); reddening of face in shame &c. (put to the b.); rosy glow, flush of light; blush, pink, rosy (b.-rose, b.-tint, &c.). [f. prec.]

bluster 1, v.i. & t. Storm boisterously (of wind, waves, persons); (trans. with out, forth) utter overbearingly; (refl.) storm oneself (anger &c.). Hence blustering 2, adv. [perl. imit. on blow, blast, &c.; ME blestre stray is prob. separate]

bluster 2, n. Boisterous blowing, noisy self-asserting talk, threats. Hence blustering, blustery 2, aa. [f. prec.]

bo, boh, int. used to startle (can't say bo to a goose, of sh. or timid person).

boar, b. S. & t. A male of large non-poisonous snakes killing by compression (pop. extended to Old-World pythons; so also b. constrictor, prop. a Brazilian species of b.); lady's long fur throat-wrap. [{?}

Boanerges, n. Loud-voiced preacher or orator. [Ok Fr. Heb. boney reigns sons of thunder (Mark iii. 17)]

boar, n. Male uncastrated pig; its flesh. [OE bar cf. G bar etym dub.]

board, n. 1. Long thin usu. narrow piece of sawn timber (strictly, over din. broad, under 2\(\frac{3}{4}\) thick); wooden slab (of one or more breadths of b. bare or covered with leather &c.) used for various purposes, as in games, for posting notices, &c.; (pl.) the stage (on the b.), employed as aacting stock in bookbinding (covered with paper, in bb.), or cloth, 'cloth bb.', & for other purposes. 2. Table (only in spec. senses or contexts); above b., openly; sweep the b., take all the cards or stakes; table spread for meals (bed b. & conjugal relations; groaning b., plentiful meal); food served, daily meals provided at cheap rates or in return for services (b.-money, wages, servant's pay in lieu of food; esp. b. & lodging); council-table, councillors, committee; b.-school, managed by b. according to Elementary Education Act of 1870. 3. Ship's side (only in spec. phrases, cf. overboard), go by the b. (of mast &c.) fall over, on b.-ABORT (in various senses), usu. now or on into ship (orig. meaning within the sides, not on the deck), train, coach, &c. [OE bord mixture of two com.-Teut. words meaning (l) board (2) border, respectively f. OE Teut. bordom & bordoz; the second was further adopted in F & returned with spec. developments].

board 2, v.t. & i. 1. (f. prec. =wood) cover with boards (b. up, close with bb.). 2. (f. prec. =table) provide (lodger or daily guest) with receive, stated meals at fixed rate; b. with, be entertained for pay in the house of. 3. (f. prec. =ship's side) come alongside (usu. to attack); force one's way on b. (ship or abs.); embark on. [f. prec. with influence of F aborder]

boarders, n. One who boards with someone (prec. 2), esp. schoolboy at boarding-school. [prec. +-ER]

boarding, n. In vb senses; also or esp.; erection of boards; b.-house, -school, in which persons, boys, board (BOARD 2, 2; b.-out, (intr.) feeding elsewhere than at home, (trans.) placing (destitute children) in families. [BOARD 1, 2 +-ing]

boast 1, n. Vain-glorious statement; self-exaltation in words; fact one is proud of; make b. of, announce proudly. Hence boastful 4., boastfully 2, adv., boastfulness n. [ME bost etym. dub.]

boast 2, v.i. & t. Extol oneself (also refl.), brag of or about; vaunt, brag of, brag that; be proud of; be, think to be. Hence boast 1, n. [ME bosten as prec.]

boat 1, n. Small open oared or sailing vessel, fishing-vessel, mail packet, or small steamer (take b. embark; have oar in everyone's b., of busybodies; in the same b., with like risks &c.); b.-shaped utensil for sauce &c.; boat-hook, long pole with hook & spike; b.-house, shed at water's edge for keeping b.; ship's b. carried on board ship; b. train, timed to catch or meet steam packet; b.-fly, water-bug swimming on water on its back; boatman, hirer-out or rover or sailor of b. for hire; b.-bill, S. Amer. heron; boatrace, between rowing boats; boatswain (bô's'n), ship's officer in charge of sails, rigging, &c., & summoning men to work; fishing-boat (cf. fish); b.-tint, cld. swinn & see SWAIN]. Hence boatage 4.

boatful 2, n. [OE bat cf. ON beet and (f. the OE) bát; borrowed in other Teut. langg. these, & possibly in Rom. also (F bateau &c.)]

boat 3, v.i. & t. Go in a b. amuse oneself (boating) man.; place, carry, in a b. [f. prec.]

bob, n. Weight on pendulum, plumb-line, or kite-tail; knot of hair, tassel-shaped curl; wig, also b., with short curls, opp. to full-bottomed; cf. cherry-bob; horse's docked tail; (Metre) short line at end of stanza. [etyl. dub.; f. 14th c.]

bob 2, v.i. Fish (for eels) with bunch (cf. prec.) of lobworms.

bob 3, v.i. Make up & down, dance, reel, catch with the mouth (for cherries &c. floating or hanging); curtsy. [etyl. dub.; cf. bob 1, 7]

bob 4, n. Jerk, bounding movement; curtsy; (Bellringing) kinds of change in long peals (treble b. in which treble bell has a dodging course, b. minor on 6 bells, triple on 7, major or royal on 10, maximum on 12). [f. prec.]

bob 5, n. Dry, wet, -b., cricketing, boating, Etonian; light-b., soldier of light infantry. [prob. =Robert]

bob 6, n. (slang). Shilling. [etyl. dub.; quoted f. 1812]

bob 7, v.t. Rap, jerk. [ME boder etym. dub.]
 Voorsee, n. Ominous, v.t. with majority.

B.-tr

Foresee,

b.-tr

Boadil, n. Braggart. [Jonson, Every Man in his Humour]

b'berry, n. Disturbance, row, fuss. [Hind, bap re O father! int. of dismay]

b'bin, n. Cylinder for holding thread, yarn, wire, &c., & giving it off as wanted, reel. spool; small bar & string for raising door-latch. [F. Bobine]

b'binet, n. Machine-made cotton net into which dress bands are woven with bobbins on pillow. [prec. v.]

b'bish, a. (slang). Brisk, well, (esp. pretty b.). [Bob 3-s - Isin 1 (2) irregularly appended to vb]

b'by, n. (slang). Policeman. [as Bob 5 + y (Sir Robert Peel, Home Sec. 1838)]

b'blick, n. A.-mer. Songbird. [imit. of.

b'bled, s'leigh, -sleigh, n. Two short sleighs coupled, used for drawing logs, & in toboganning. [U.S. & Canadian wd, now also Anglo-Swiss]

b'stay, n. Rope-holding bowsprit down. [I]

b'tail, n. & a. Docked tail; with this; horse or dog with this; tag-rag & b., the mane.

bocard'o, n. Logical formula, see Barbara.

bode, v.t. & i. Foresee, foretell, (evil); portend, foreshow; promise well or ill. Hence bod'ingly, adv. bod'emently. [OE bodian f. boda messenger, cf. ON botha]

bod'ful, a. Ominous. [mod. formation f. prec. or obs. f. bode, men + ful, L ful (full) [spr. f. L. If Gk apokethè see APOTHECARY]

bodiac', n. Close-fitting upper part of woman's dress, down to waist; also, inner vest over stays. [orig. pair of bodices (cf. pair of stays), being a whalebone corset; now spelt & understood as sing.; cf. BAIZE & (perh.) ACQUEDUCT]

bodied, a. Possessed of body or a body, embodied; esp. in comb., as full-b., able-b. [Body 1 - ed 2]

bodiless, a. Incorporeal; separated from the body. [LESS]

bodily, a. Of, affecting the human body or physical nature; b. fear, of physical harm.

bodilyly, adv. (by fig. or literal over-flow) often + -ly]

bodilyly, adv. In the body, in person; with the whole bulk, as a whole. [Body 1 - ly 2]

bodkin, n. Pointless thick needle with large eye for drawing tape &c. through hem; long pin for fastening hair; person squeezed between two others (ride, sit b.]. [I]

bod', 1. Man or animal as material organism keep b. & soul together, remain alive, maintain body (b. & soul, b. & soul of corpse), for dissection; b. of Christ, sacramental bread; b. servant, valet, b. guard, (rarely, member of) dignity's retinue, escort, personal guard. Trunk, main portion (stem, hull, nave, &c., acc. to context); upper garment (minus sleeves & collar, or = bodice); document minus preamble &c.; majorly. Human being, person, the corpse's body, b. or corpse. Aggregate of persons or things (in a b., all together; b. politic, State); society, league, military force; collection of precepts, information, &c. Piece of matter (heavenly b., sun, star, &c.), quantity; comparative solidity or substantial character (b. - colour, opaque; veine of good b.), thing perceptible to senses. [OE bod af, now excl. E. unless = G. botich cask referred to med. L butica f. Gk apokethè see APOTHECARY]

body, 2. v.t. Provide with b. (rare). (Usu.

with forth) give mental shape to; exhibit in outward shape; typify. [f. prec.]

Boeotian (boe'ish), a. & n. Crass, dull, (person). [of Gk nation derided by Athenians]

Boer, n. & a. (Of) Dutch or Dutch-descended S.-Africans. [Du., = peasant, farmer, cf. G bauer & see boor]

boog, n. (Piece of) wet spong'ground, morass (in any plan) names as b. b. race, b. -berry, cranberry; b. butter, fatty hydrocarbon found in Irish peat-b.; b. oak, ancient preserved in black state in peat; b. trot'er, Irishman. Hence boggy a., bo'giness n. [f. Ir. or Gael. bogach (bog soft)]

boog', v.t. Submerge in b. (usu. in pass.)

bog', a. Princeton (vulgar).

bo'gy, -gey, -gy., n. (pl. -ies, -eys). The dog of gloom; bugbear. [quoted f. 1840 only; etym. dub., see BOGLE]

bohe'mian, a. & n. Socially unconventional (person); of free- & easy habits, manners, & sometimes morals (esp. of artists &c.). Hence bo'hemianize (v.i. & v.t.)

bohe'mianism, n. [f. Bohemian gipsy]


boil', 2. v.t. & i. Bubble up, undulate, (of liquid at the heat that converts it to gas; also of containing vessel); b. over (of liquid or vessel containing liquid); b. boil, (rarely, vessel containing liquid); b. over flowed thus; seethe, be agitated, like boiling water over or its vessel (of sea &c., feelings, feeling person); bring (liquid, vessel) to heat at which it boils; subject to heat of boiling water, cool thus; undergo cookery by boiling; b. down, away, reduce, convert to vapour, by boiling; keep the pot boiling, get a living; blood boils, with indignation. [f. OE boil (now boil) f. L bullire (bulb boil)]

boil', 3. n. = boiling, boiling-point, (esp. on, at, to, the b.).

boiler, n. One who boils; vessel for boiling, esp. large vessel of riveted wrought-iron plates for making steam in engine; tank attached to kitchen range; laundry vessel; vegetable &c. suited to boiling; b.-iron, -plate, rolled iron plate in thin sheet, b. tube, internal air-pipe carrying heat through b. [E!]

boiling, n. In vb senses; esp. the whole b. (slang), all the lot; b. point, temperature at which anything boils (water at sea-level, 212°F., 100° C.), high excitement. [ing]

boisterous, a. Violent, rough, (wind, sea, behaviour, speech, persons); noisily cheerful. Hence bo'isterously, v. adv. [earlier boistous (also -ous, -ous) etym. dub.] AF boistous (OF boisteus now boitex lame) does not suit (of sense)
bód, a. Courageous, enterprising, confident; make (so) b. (as); presume, venture; forward, most; vigorous, free, well-marked, clear, imagination, drawing, description, features, headland, &c. Hence bódly a., adv., bodi-

ness n. [OE bold; com-Teut. cf. G bald quickly].

bóle, n. Stem, trunk. [f. ON bolr cf. G bohle plank]

bóle'tion, a. & n. (Moulding) raised above panel &c. [f.]

bóló (f.) or bólo, n. Spanish dance. [Sp.]

bólíde, n. Large meteor, fire-ball. [F, L f. Gk boltis -idos (ballô throw)]

ból, n. Rounded seedvesel, as in flax or cotton. Hence ból= a. [~BOWL] ból'iard, n. Post on ship or quay for securing ropes to. [perh. f. BÓLE + ARD]

ból'meter, n. Radiation-measurer. [Gk bóf matris]

ból'ste(r), a. n. Long stuffed (esp. under) pillow of bed or couch; pad or support in many machines and instruments. [OE; com-Teut. cf. G polster f. root but- swell]

bó'tle, n. Short heavy arrow of crossbow, quarrel, (fool's b. soon shot, soon speaks and is soon silenced); discharge of lightning (b. from the blue, complete surprise); door-fastening of sliding bar & staple, sliding piece of lock; hole bored for holding things together, usu. riveted or with nut; as (measure) roll of canvas &c., bundle of osiers; b-rope, round sail-edge to prevent tearing. [cf. G bolz, Du. bout; etym. dub.]

ból't, n. Short heavy arrow of crossbow, quarrel, (fool's b. soon shot, soon speaks and is soon silenced); discharge of lightning (b. from the blue, complete surprise); door-fastening of sliding bar & staple, sliding piece of lock; hole bored for holding things together, usu. riveted or with nut; as (measure) roll of canvas &c., bundle of osiers; b-rope, round sail-edge to prevent tearing. [cf. G bolz, Du. bout; etym. dub.]

ból't, adv. (With upright)=as a b. quiet, tranquil

ból't, n. Sudden start; running away. [f. prec.]

ból't, adv. (With upright)=as a b. quiet, tranquil

ból't, v.t. Sift; investigate. [f. OE butler = It. burattare (buratto sieve perh. f. a kind of cloth see BERE]+]

ból't, adj. & n. [OE boltr, L. bolita, a. esp.; espl. horse given to bolting; (also butler) sieve, sifting machine. [ERI]

ból'ius, n. Large pill. [mod. L, f. Gk bolos clod]

bomb (-ûm or -ûm, the latter in army), n. Hollow iron sphere filled with explosive fired from gun or (now usu.) thrown by hand & exploded by fuse or by striking an object, shell; b-proof, (shelter) strong enough to resist shells; b-shell, artillery b. (now usu. shell except in similes, fell like a b. &c.); [f. F bombe f. Sp. bomba f. L f. Gk bombos hum]

bômbard, v.t. Batter with shot & shell (esp. of warships attacking town); (fig.) assall persistently with abuse, argument, &c. Hence bombard v.t. [f. F bombardier discharge bombardé f. med. L bombardæ stone-throwing engine prob. f. L bombus hum]

bômbardier (bombardet), n. Artillery non-commissioned officer. [F, see prec. & -ER]

bômbardon, -ôné, n. Low-toned brass instrument; bass reed-stop on organ. [lt. L bômbardon f. bombard, -ôn]

bômbasine (-ûns or -ûn, -ên), n. Twilled dress-material of worsted with silk, with cotton, or alone, much used for mourning. [f. F bombasín f. L bombicynus silken (bombyx -yeis silk or silk-worm f. Gk bombux)]

bômbast, n. Turgid language, tall talk.

Hence bombard'ic a., bombard'ically adv. [earlier & OF bombece (-t phonetic, cf. bomece) = bombece - conflated with bombast (-g + -o); & &c. (bombece with the dust) - cocked & 90 paddling) corruption of bombyxy see prec.]

bon, bonne, (F), a. French for good, common in some senses & phrases. [f. L bonus]

bôna fîdé, a. & adj. Fidiously, sincerely. [L abl. s. of fol.; as adj. it may be hyphenated, not as adv.]

bôna fî'dés, n. (legal). Honest intention, sincerity. [L = good faith; not hyphenated]

bonan'za, n. & a. (Prop.) prosperity, good luck; (pop.) greatly prospering, a large output, (esp. of mines), worked with all best appliances (a. b. farm), a run of luck (in b.). [U.S. f. Sp., = fair weather f. L bonus good]

bon-bon (F), n. Sweetmeat. [bonbon]

bonce, n. Large playing-cube. [f.]

bond', n. Thing restraining bodily freedom, imprisonment, (rare, only in pl. esp. in b.); fogot-withe; restraining or uniting force; binding engagement, agreement: deed by which A binds himself & his heirs &c. to pay a sum to B & &c. government's or public company's document promise to pay borrowed money, debt (esp. &c.) (bonding &c.); (B) various methods (English b., Flemish b., &c.) of holding wall together by making bricks overlap; b-stone, stone or brick running through wall. [ME var. of BAND]

bondage (-i), n. Serfdom, slavery; confinement, subject to constraint, influence, obligation; see很清楚 [OE f. A., F. a] b. (esp. f. BONDE &c. see prec.); put. customable goods into b. (see prec.); encumber with bonded debt (see BONDED). [f. prec.]

bond', a. In slavery, not free, (archaic).

Hence bondman, bondedmaid, bond'servant, bondswoman, bondswoman, bond'slave, in influence in sense by. but orig. separate f. BOND; f. OE n. bonda, bunda, husbandman f. ON bónbe =bónde part. n. f. bau, boa, dwell; after the conquest, the bonda sank into a serf, & the wd changed in sense]

bo'ndage (-â'), n. Serfdom, slavery; confinement, subject to constraint, influence, obligation; see清楚ly [OE f. A., F. a] b. (esp. f. BONDE &c. see prec.); put. customable goods into b. (see prec.); encumber with bonded debt (see BONDED). [f. prec.]

bondman, bondedmaid, bond'servant, bondswoman, bond'slave, in influence in sense by. but orig. separate f. BOND; f. OE n. bonda, bunda, husbandman f. ON bónbe =bónde part. n. f. bau, boa, dwell; after the conquest, the bonda sank into a serf, & the wd changed in sense]

bônde, a. (Of goods) placed in bond (of warehouse) for such goods, (BOND 1); (of debt) secured by bonds (BOND 1). [BOND 1, -ED]

bôndsmans, n. Vilein, serf; slave (lit. & fig.) [var. of bondman (BOND 3) as though f. bond's genit. of BOND 1]

bônew, n. One of the parts making up vertebral column of animal's skeleton; (pl.) the body (my old b. &c.), its remains (this b. were laid), its hard solid, or essential part (flesh & b. skin & b. thin person; b. &c.; inedicable; to the b., penetrating, of cold, wound, &c.); material of which b. consists; similar substance, as ivory, dentine, whalebone; thing made of b. as (pl.) dice, castanets, stay-ribs; a call or nearly finished joint of meat (knuckle-b., broiled b.); subject of dispute (b. of contention, b. to pick with someone); make no b. of, about, or to, not hesitate; b-setter, one who sells broken or dislocated bones, esp. without being qualified surgeon; b-shaker, bicycle without rubber tires; b. spavin, callous of b. bones on horse's hooves; a. hard as b. [OE ban; com-Teut. cf. G bein; in most lang. the meaning is leg as well as bone]

bône, v.t. 1. Take out the bones from (meat, fish). 2. (slang) steal. [f. prec. & perh. 2 (as dog makes off with b.)]
bonfire, n. Large open-air fire in celebration of some event; fire for consuming rubbish (esp. in: of, destroy). [earlier bonfire F. BONE n., bones being the chief material formerly used] bonhomie (bō'nomē), n. Geniality. [F (BON, homme f. L homo man., -y)] Bō'niface, n. Innkeeper. [Farquhar, Beau's Stratagem]

bon mot (f.), n. (pl. bons mots). Witty saying. [etym. fr. saying f. L motum a grunt)]

bonne, n. (French) nursemaid, maid. [bon]
bonne bouche (-gosh), n. Tit-bit, esp. to end up with. [F (bon, bouche mouth f. L bucca cheek parh. =pouch); phr. not used in this sense in F]

bonnes fortunes (F), n. Ladies’ favours, as a thing to boast of or pride oneself on.

bonnet1, n. Woman’s out-door head-dress without trim, with strings, & covering no part of forehead; b. rouge (F, pr. bōnā roōzh), red cap as revolutionary symbol; (Naut.) additional canvas laced to sail-foot; cowl of chimney &c., protective cap in various machines; (Gaming, Auctions, &c.) accomplice, decoy; bee in one’s b., an eccentricity. [It. bonet f. OF bonet short for chapel de b. cap of (med. L) bonnetus an unknown material]

bonnet2, v.t. Put b. on (person); crush down hat over the eyes of (person). [f. prec.]

bonny, a. (chiefly Sc.). Comely, healthy-looking; satisfactory. Hence bonnily adv. [etym. dub., perh. f. bon]

bonous, n. Something to the good, into the bargain; esp., extra dividend to shareholders of company, distribution of profits to insurance-policy-holders, gratuity to workmen beyond their wages. [jocular or ignorant use of L bonus good (man)]

bon vivant (F), n. Gourmard.

bonny, a. 1. Of, like, bones; big-boned; with little flesh. [BONE1 + -Y2]


booo, int. n., & v.t. & i. (Make) sound of disapproval or contempt; hoot (speaker, audience, &c.); [limit of cow’s lowing]

booby, n. 1. Stuffed fool, lout. b. trap, things placed on top of door ajar to fall on first opener; kinds of Gannet. Hence boobyish a. [prob. f. Sp. bobo (both fool & bird) perh. f. L balbus stammering]

boodle, n. Crowd, pack, lot, (the whole b. or caboodle); money for political bribery &c.; a card-game. [now U.S., cf. obs. biddle]

booby, v.t. & i. (Make) sound of noisy weeping. [imit.]

book1, n. Portable written or printed treatise filling a number of sheets fastened together (forming roll, or usu. with sheets sewn or pasted hingeswise & enclosed in cover); literary composition that would fill such a set of sheets (or several) if printed; [fig.] anything treatise, in least, a list, catalog, or alphabetic list, &c.; [of life, list of those who shall be saved]; the Bible (esp. swear on the b.); main division of treatise or poem (Bk I &c.), or of Bible (B. of Genesis) = LIBRETTI; back-hinged set of blank sheets for writing accounts, notes, exercises, &c., in (pl. merchant’s accounts); (Turf) one’s bets on a race or at a meeting; set of ticked stamps, cheques, tricks at whist, &c., bound up or collected. B. of reference, not read continuously but used intermittently for information: speak by the, like a, b, in formal phrases, or with certain points at the end; to taste a leaf out of’s b., imitate him; without b., without authority from memory; on the b., entered in list of members &c. (so take one’s name off the b.); in — ’s bad or black, good, b., in disfavour or favour with him; bring to b., call to account. Bookbinder, -ding, binder, binding, of b.; bookcase (k-k), case containing bookshelves; bookkeeper, -keeper, bookkeeper, of keeping, the accounts of a merchant, publisher, &c.; bookish, adj.; b.-learning or -lore, -learned mere theory, knowing b. but not life, so bookish a.1, bookishly adv. bookishness n.; b.-maker, -king, compiler, compiling, of b. (esp. for mercenary motives), also professional doing or bookie [-t-r] n., his profession; b. -man, B. man, n., b.-mark(eter), thing to keep place in b.; b.-musin, n., b.-musin.

book2, v.t. Enter in book or list; engage (seat &c.) by previous payment (guest, supporter, &c.) for some occasion; enter name of (person engaging seat &c.); issue railway ticket to; take railway ticket to; give, take down, address of (goods to be transmitted); I am booked, caught, cannot escape; booking- clerk, -office, person, place, for buying tickets from. [OE boocan f. prec.]

boom1, n. Long spar with one end attached stretching sail-foot; floating barrier of timber across river or harbour mouth. [Du., = BEAM]

boom2, v.t. & i. & n. (Make) deep resonant sound; hum, buzz, (make) bitty, &c. [cf. it.]

booms, v.t. & i. & n. (Show) sudden activity, development, (esp. of commercial ventures, prices, &c.); (win) sudden popularity for (an invention, cause, &c.) by advertising &c., launch with éclat. [U.S. wd perh. f. prec. (cf. make things hum)

boomerang, n. Australian curved hardwood thing with convex edge returning to its thrower. [native name, perh. modified]

boon1, n. Request, thing asked for; favour; gift; blessing, advantage. [f. ON bôn = OE bôn prayer; the change f. prayer to gift prof. helped by confusion with foll.]

boon2, a. Bounteous, benign, (poet. of nature, air, life, &c.); congenial, jolly, (b. companion). [f. bon, a.]

boon, n. Peasant; clumsy or ill-bred fellow. Hence boonish a.1, boonishly adv. boonishness n. [either f. OE gebīr dweller f. birOWER1 & cf. NEIGHBOUR, or f. the cognate LG bir, Du. BoER]


boots, n. (pl.) Foot-covering, usu. all or partly of leather, going along with shoe (and usually the list) instrument of torture, luggage-receptacle in coach under guard’s & coachman’s seat; b. is on the other leg, truth or responsibility just the other way round; over shoes over bb., as well risk much as little; heart in one’s bb., in terror; b. & saddle [perversion of F bouteille, bottle], cavalry signal to mount; bootjack, for pulling bb. off; bootlace string of leather strip for facing bb.; bootmaker; b.
bosket. f. bosquet f. It. boschetto dim. of bosco wood; cf. BOUQUET.

bos'ky, a. Wooded, bushy. [f. bosk not recorded betw. 16th & 19th cc. + -y-]  

bosom (bô'zm), n. Person's breast; enclosure formed by breast & arms (wife of one's b.); breast of dress, space between dress & breast, old equivalent of pocket (put in one's b.); surface of lake, ground, &c., the midst (b. of one's family, heart, thoughts, desires, &c. [comes home to one's b., b.-friend].)  

[ME & OF boce (now bosse) = It. bozza ulcer.

boss', n. Protuberance; round metal knob or stud on centre of shield or ornamental work; (Arch.) projecting point at intersecting-point of vault-ribs; (Mech.) enlarged part of shaft.  

[Of G. Bo'zen, a place in Tyrol; also, fig., manager, chief.]  

boss', v.t. & i. Be master or manager of (bebossed, -e) [e.g., make all arrangements]. [f. prec.]

Bo'swell (bô'sv), n. [Sl. Bostov; i.e., the last K. writer of Johnson's life. Hence Boswellian.]

Bo'swellism (bô'sv'ilizim) n.  

bot, n. Parasitic worm; the bots, horse disease caused by it.

botanist, n. Student of botany. [f. F botaniste, see BOTANY, -IST(3)]

botanize, v.t. & i. Study plants, esp. by seeking them as they are. [cf. G. botanizieren, art. + plant.]  

botany, n. Science of plants. Hence botanical a. (also botanic in names of old societies), botanically adv. [historically botany is the parent word, f. med. L f. Gk botanikos (botanê plant f. boskô feed); botany on anal. of astronomy -ic &c. -y see y-]

botanize (bô'taniz), v.t. (of man or funny roe. [lt. f. Arab. buûkhah f. Copt. outariûkhah (Copt. ou'-indef. art. + Gk tarikhion pickle)]

botch, n., & v.t. & i. (Make a clumsy patch: bungle(d) work; repair badly. Hence bot'cher 1 n. [etym. dub.; cf. patch & G. botzen]

both (bôth), a., pron., & adv. (Adj.) the two (the -s & -es); not one (a) & not only (one) a) with n., as b. are dead; b) with of & n. or pron., as b. of them (or of the brothers) are dead; c) with n. or pron. as subj., & b. in the pred. in apposition, as they (or the brothers) are b. dead, they were gentlemen b. (Adv.) with equal truth in two cases (a) where b. might still be held pronounal, as b. brother & sister are dead; (b) when only one (a) without of, n. as b. are dead; (c) with of two nuns &c., as b. God & man & beast. [earlier bo, OE bê; ME bathe f. ON bathar cf. G. bade; bathar perh. resulted f. the addition of the def. art. [both & the]]

bôther 1 (dh), v.t. & i. Pester, worry; be troublesome; worry oneself, take trouble; (sub.) a) clearly adv. as she (w. b. and b. &c.; b. for b. &c.; c) first in Irish writers, Swift, Sterne, &c. &.  

bôther 2 n. Worry, fuss. [f. prec.]

botheration, n. & int. = prec. (int.) confused it! [bother v. +-ATION]

bottle, n. Narrow-necked vessel, usu. of glass, for storing liquid; the amount of liquid in it; the b., drinking, over a b., while drinking; bring up on the b., of child not fed from the breast; b. brush, cylindrical brush for cleaning bb., kinds of plant as Horsetail; b.-glass, coarse dark-green glass; b.-green, dark green; b.-holder, pugilist's attendan at prizefight, second, supporter, understrapper; b.-nose, swollen nose. B.-nosed whale; b.-washer, facetotum, underling. [f. OF bouteille f. LL bullaica dim. of butis BUTT]

bottle', v.t. Store in bb.; b. up, conceal, restrain for a time, (resentment &c.). [f. prec.]

bottle', n. Bundle of hay or straw (look for b., in hay, of hopeless search). [f. OF botel dim. of 'bottier']

bottle', n. Blue, White, Yellow, B. of all sorts, kinds of plant. [partly corruption of buddle, bothel, etym. dub., partly shape of ovary or calyx]

bottom 1 n. & a. Lowest part, part on which thing rests (stand on own b., be independent; b. up, upside-down); the posterior; (of chair) ground under seat of lake &c. (go, send, to the b., sink; touch b., be at the lowest point or on firm facts; to, from, b. of heart, genuinely, profoundly); river-basin &c., low-lying land; less honourable end of table, class, &c.; farthest or immost point (b. of bay); keel, horizontal part near keel, hull, ship; foundation, basis, origin, (be-at the b. of, put-in at the b.); character, reality, (search to the b., get to the b. of; at b.) stamina. (Ad.) lowest, last (bet your b. dollar, stake all); fundamental; hence bottommost a. [OE botm f. Wg 'bothm (G boden), cf. Gk puthmén, Skr. budhna, I. fundus (for fndus)]

bottom 2, v.t. & i. Put b. to (saucepan, chair); base (argument &c.) upon b.; touch b. &c.; b. of, sound, find the extent or real nature of. [f. prec.]

bottomless, a. Without bottom (chair &c.); unfathomable. [-LESS]

bottomy', n. System of lending money to shipowner for purposes of voyage on security of ship, lender losing the money if ship is lost. [bottom n. = ship + -ry after Du. bodmerij]

bottomy', v.t. & i. Pledge (ship; see prec.).

boudoir (bo'dwahr), n. Lady's small private room. [F. = sulking-place f. bouder sukkyn, etym. dub.; termin. as in PARLOUR (F-air)]

Bougainvillea, -villia, (bô'-), n. Tropical plant with large bracts. [Bougainville, French navigator, c. 1730]

bough (bow), n. Tree-branch (if on tree, one of the chief branches). [OE boeg, bôh; com.-teund, for oenokous; cf. G. bo, Du. boeg, shoulder, bow of ship also Skr. bhava, Gk pakhus arm; bow of ship is same wd. adopted separately f. Scand. or LG]

bought. See BURY.

buggie (bô'ژh), n. Wax candle; thin flexible surgical instrument for exploring, dilating, &c., the passages of the body. [F. t. bugue, G. bugge, (bog) bugge, Dutch (esp. Marseilles) dish, rich fish-stew. [F]

bouilli (bo'ily), n. Stewed or boiled meat. [F]

bouillon (F), n. Broth, soup; (Dress) stuffed. [F. f. bouillir BOIL]

boul'der (bôl'), n. Water-worn rounded stone, cobble; large erratic block of weathered or artif. origin (in mining, of detached ore); b.-clay, -drift, -foulard. [f. F boul'der, w. ref. to the Ice Age. [short for boulderston, ME bulderston, cf. Sw. dial. bullerston large stone in stream (buller noise)]

boulevard (bo'lvahr), n. Broad street with rows of trees. [f. F & G. boul'cerc bur'kaw, orig. promenade on demolished fortification]

bou'er'sement (F), n. Turning upside-down.

bou'rler (bôl'), n. Long fishing-line with many hooks. [L]
man; fishing, shooting, &c.; b., small country home for such temporary uses; protective case for various machines; the tergus b., awkward position. B.-bed, with wooden roof and glass openings with sliding panels, also bed made to fold up & look like b.; b.-cloth, close-woven cloth like buff; b.-coat, heavy overcoat (for driving); b.-office, in theatre for booking seats; b.-piec, double fold in cloth; b.-drain, of quadrant of circle; b.-iron, for ironing, hollow hood for reception of heated air. Hence box 1c.2 n. [either=prec., or f. L bussum boxwood, or f. L f. Gk pneus pyx]

box 3, v.t. Provide with, put into, a b.; b. up, confine uncomfortably, squeeze together; lodge (document) in Law Court; divide off from other compartments; (old slang) b. the watch, over-turn watchman in his b.; b. the compass, (Naut.) rehearse the points in correct order, (fig.) make complete revolution & end where one began in politics, argument, &c.). [f. prec.]

box 4, n. Slap with hand on the ears). [f.]

box 5, v.t. & i. Slap person's ears; fight (someone, or intr.) with fists (usu. in padded gloves & merely for exercise). [f. prec.]

boxen, n. Pugilist; (B) member of Chinese anti-foreign group. [prec. &i]

box-haul, v.i. Vear ship round of her keel (for want of room). [box 3]

Boxing-day, n. First week-day after Christmas. [on which Christmas-boxes are given, f. obs. sense of box 3 f. money) box 2]

boy, n. Male child (strictly till puberty, absol. till on 12, 'the b.' also of grown-up sons of a family), a person who retains tastes or simplicity of boyhood; servant, slave, native labourer, male native, in various countries with subject races (cf. post-boy &c.); (familiar voc.) old, my, b.; the b. slang, champagne; boy, often=male (b. child), young (b. husband); boy's-slove, Southern-wood. [cf. Fr. boys, b. young gentleman perh. = Du. boef knie bolla (6 b.'er).]

boy-cott, v.t., & n. Punish, coerce, (person, class) by systematic refusal of social or commercial relations; combine in abstaining from (goods &c.) with this aim; (n.) such treatment. [Capt. B., Irish landlord so treated; f. E.9]

boyhood, n. Boyish age; boys. -[ihoob]

boxy, a. Boyish, a. Propriety to boys; as of a boy, spirited, petiile. Hence boyish' adv., boyishness n. [-ish 1(0)

bra'ble, v.i., & n., (archaic). (Engage in) paltry noisy quarrel. [etym. dub., but cf. Dutch bravbelien jabber, stammer]

brace 1, n. Thing that clasp, tightens, secures; (pl.) suspenders for trousers; thing for unravelling drum; strap suspending carriage-body; drum springs; concolum of printing (f.); pair, couple, (dogs' game, contemptuously of persons); strengthening piece of iron or timber in building; b. & bd, revolving tool for boring, screw-driving, &c.; (Naut.) rope attached to yard for trimming sail (splice the main b., drink). [f. Of brace, bracc, the 2d arms, f. L brachia (pl.) arms; the naut. meaning is obscure; F brossard.

brace 2, v.t. Fasten tightly, stretch, string up, give firmness to, (b. oneself up, b. one's energies, &c.; bracing air); support; couple together; (Naut.) move (sail) by b. [partly f. Of bracier embrace, partly f. prec.; the naut. perf. b. bresser.]

bracelet, n. Ornamental band, chain, &c., for wrist or arm; wrist-fetter. Hence brace-leten 2 a. [Of. dim. of bracel f. L brachiale (brachium arm) see -let 2(2)]

bracer, n. Wrist-guard in archery & fencing.
brachial (āk-), n. Of the, like an arm. [f. L brachialis (brachium arm) see -AL]

brach'iate (āk,-at), a. (bot.). With branches in pairs at right angles to stem, each pair at right angles to the last. [f. L brachiatus armed see prec. & -ATE2(1)]

brachy·vy (-k'v), comb. form of Gk brakhus short, in many scientific terms.

brachy·phal·lic (-kiš), a. Short-headed (of skulls with breadth at least four-fifths of length; or of person or race with such skull). [prec. + -CEPHALIC]

brachy·logy (ki'-n), Conciseness of speech, condensed expression, incorrectness of speech due to excessive condensation. [f. Gk brakhul·logia, see BRACHY-, -LOGY]

brac'ken, n. A fern abundant on heaths &c.; any large fern; (collect.) mass of ferns. [ME (northern) braken cf. Sw. bräken]

brac'ket, n. Flat-topped projection from wall serving as support to statue, arch, &c.; shelf with slanting under-prop for hanging against wall; wooden or metal angular support to side-piece or gun-carriage supporting trunnion; support projecting from wall of gas or other lamp; pairs of marks, ( ), ( ), ( ), ( ), ( ), ( ). (f. BRACE), used for enclosing words, figures, &c. (b-turn in skating, like one of the third pair). [earlier bragget t. Sp. bragueda dim. of brag a. L. Iebracce breeches, meaning affected, with conf. of pl. form of bracce narrow arm].


bract, n. Small leaf or scale below calyx. So bracte'al bracte·ate2(2), a. [f. L bracte·a thin plate, gold leaf]

brad, n. Thin flat slightly-headed nail. [earlier brod prob. f. ON broddr =OE bröd spike]

brad·awl, n. Small non-spiral boring-tool. [cf. F. bradéawl]

bräd-y, comb. form of Gk bradus slow, as -pepsy slow digestion.

brae (ā), n. Steep bank, hill-side. [Sc. wd used by E writers, f. ON brae =OE bráæ BROW]

brag, n., v. & t. & f. (Indulge in) boastful talk; boast of, boast that, card-game like poker. [etym. dub.; F braguer &c. later]

brag·ger (ā), n. Empty vaunting. [formed by Spenser (meaning boasting) on prec. & It. augmentative -ocho]

brag'gart, n. & a. (Person) given to bragging. [f. F bragard f. braguer brag + -ARD]

brahma'po'tra, brahma'ma, n. Kind of domestic fowl. [river Brahmaputra, whence gen. -ma]

brah'min, -man, n. Member of Hindu priestly caste. Hence brah'minical (al), -ma·nic(al), aa., brah'minism, brah'manism (is), -ism (ism), n. [f. Skr. brāhman f. brahman worship]

brah'mine', n. Female brahmin. [f. Skr. brāhmanī fem. see prec.]

brah'mine'se', n. A. Belonging to brahmin caste &c. [f. BRAHMIN on anal. of Bengatc &c.]

braid1, n. Entwined hair, plait; band &c. entwined with the hair; silk, thread, &c., woven into a band. Hence brai'ding1 (3, 6) n. [see foll.]

braid2, v.t. Plait, interweave, (hair, flowers, thread); arrange (hair) in ; place (hair &c. with ribbon &c.; trim, edge, with b. [OE bredgan com.-Teut. move to & fro, move suddenly sideways]

brai'dism, n. =HYPNOTISM. [first scientifically applied & explained by Dr J. Braid, 1842; -ism (3)]

brail, n., v. & t. (Haul up with) small rope(s) on side-edges for trussing sails before furling. [OF, f. L bracale waist-belt (breeces breeches), see -AL2]

braille (-aI), n. System of writing & printing for the blind. [M. Braille, French inventor, 1834]

brain, n., v. & t. Convoluted nervous substance in skull of vertebrae (sing. of the whole as an organ, pl. of the substance; blow out one's bb., shoot him in the head); centre of sensation, thought, &c. (usu. pl. sing. with dignified or exalted effect; edgel &c. one's bb., think hard; have something on the b., be crazy about it; turn one's b., make him vain & silly); intellectual power (suck, pick, one's b., extract & use his ideas); b-tag, nervous exhaustion; thought-process or mental condition of the b.; b-pen, skull; b-sick, mad; hence brai'ness a. (Vb) dash out bb. of. [OE bregen = Du. brein, cf. perh. Gk brakhmos forehead]

brai'ny, a. Clever (chiefly U.S.). [-y2]

brail'd, n., & v. (Come up in) fresh shoots. [f. OE brcrd brim cf. brord see BRAD]

braille (-ze), v.t. Stew tender with bacon, herbs &c. [f. F fraiser (braise hot charcoal)]

brake1, n. =BRACkEN. (perh. borrowed f. northern bracken with loss of -en as through pl. ending)

brake2, n. Thicket, brushwood. [cf. MLG brake tree-stumps (breken BREAK v.)]

brake3, n. Toothed instrument for braking flax & hemp; (also b-harrow) heavy harrow; instrument for peeling off willow-bark. [=MLG brake or ODu. bräcke flax-brake f. Du. breken BREAK1]

brake4, v.t. Crush (flax, hemp) by beating. [f. prec.]

brake5, n. Apparatus for checking wheel's motion; (also b.-ran) railway-carriage containing a cargo in a compartment. Hence brake·less a. [etym. dub.; perh. f. obs. & techn. brake·lever f. OE braec oblique of bras arm]

brake6, v.t. Apply b. to (wheel, car, train). [f. prec.]

bra'kesman, n. Man in charge of brake.5

Brä'mah-, (Lock, press, pen, &c.) invented by J. B. 1790.

bramble, n. Rough prickly shrub; blackberry-bush. Hence bra·mble'y2 a. [OE brembel earlier brümel (for -b. cf. humble, number) dim. of OTent, wd =OE brom broom cf. G brom-beere blackberry]

bra'mbling, n. The Mountain Finch. [prec. LING1 (1)]

bou·n, n. Husks of grain separated from flour after grinding. [f. OE bren ciym. dub.]

bran·ceard, n. A horse-litter. [F, = litter (foll. -ARD)]

branch1 (-tsh), n. Limb springing from tree or bough (bough, b., twig, is the order, but b. sometimes for either of the others); lateral extension or subdivision of mountain-range, river, road, family, genus, subject of knowledge, argument, legislature, bank or other business, &c.; root- & b. adj., root & b. adv., thoroughly (l), radically (l). Hence(-)branched2,
brand, n. [Fr. F branche branch f. L branca paw] a. & n. 1. To mark or brand out: forth; spring out; spread forth; tend away or off; diverge into. [f. prec.] 

branchi(a)(e) (-kid, -kii), n. pl. Gills. Hence branchi(al, branchi(ate)(2), branchi(ferous, branchi(form aa., branchiologic combo. form. [L branchia, pl. -ae, F. Gk braphtia pl.] 

brand(1), a. With many branches. [-y] 

brand(2), v.t. Burn with a burning or charred log or stick (b. from the burning, rescued person, convert), torch (poeet.) mark made by hot iron; stigma; trade-mark, particular kind of goods; iron stamp for burning a mark in; kind of blight (leaves &c. with burnt look); sword (poet.; perh. as flashing). [com.- Teut., f. O' teut. bran- (b. brand b. prep. st. of bri' nan burn 2 & sul. -do w. in word) 

branding, n. Red worm with brighter rings used as bait. [brand(1)+ -ling(1)] 

brand-new, bran-, a. Conspicuously new. [f. brand(1), as if freshly stamped] 

brandreth, n. Wooden stand for cask, hay-rick, &c. [f. ON brandreth grate (brand(1)+ reith carriage)] 

brandy, n. Strong spirit distilled from wine; b. a kind of sweet; b. parece (Hind. pani water), b.-xwater, b.-snap; gingerbread wafer. [earlier brandwine, brandwine, f. Du. brandwijn = burnt (distilled) wine] 

brand-ursine, n. Bear’s breech, Acanthus. [f. med. L branca ursina bear’s claw cf. BRANCH] 

bran-new. See BRAND-NEW. 

brant-goose(-ard). n. See BRENT. 

brass(-k) a. (Hist.) Alloy of copper with tin, zinc, or other base metal; (mod.) yellow alloy of 3/4 copper with 1/4 zinc (cf. BRONZE); inscribed sepulchral table of b.; the b., the b. instruments of a band; (slang) money; efrontery, shamelessness; (adj.) made of b.; b. band, set of musicians with b. instruments; b. farthing, least possible amount, esp. don’t care a b. f.; b. plate, on door, gate, or window-ledge, with name, trade, &c. [OE bress etym. dub.] 

brassage (-ji), n. Mint-charged for coining money. [f. F brasser stir melted metals together; see -AGE] 

brassard, n. Badge worn on arm. [F (brass arm & -CARD)] 

brass(1) a. & n. 1. Like brass in colour, sound, taste; impudent; pretentious; hence brass(2) adv., brassiness n. (N.) b.soled golf-club. [-y] 

brat, n. Child (usu. contempt.). [etym. dub., but cf. obs. or dial. brat, applied in OW (brieth pl.) to swaddling-clothes] 

brattice, bratticing, n. (Coam.-minster) Naper or papier à chine or chinoiserie (formerly wooden parapet on fortress; ME bratask f. ON bresteske perf. f. G brettell board 2 & sul. -esca esque] 

brava-do (-vah,-vah), n. (pl. -oes, -os). Show of courage, bold front. [f. Sp. bravada, F brecade; see fol., -ADO (2), -ADE (1)] 

brave, a. & n. 1. Courageous the b., b. men); (arch., literary) finely dressed, showy, worthy, honest, admirable; hence bravely adv. (N.) Red-Indian warrior. [f. It. bravo etym. dub.; L rabidus mad., barbarus, have been so spilt, b. there; b. out, forth; b. out, spread forth, tend away or off, diverge into. [f. prec.] 

brave(2), v.t. Defy, encounter with courage; b. it out, carry oneself defiantly under suspicion or blame. [f. F bravir see prec.] 

bravery, n. Daring; splendid, ostentation, finery. [prob. f. F braviric f. braver see prec. (orig. E sense bravado); -ery] 

bravo (ah), n. pl. -oes, -os. Hired assassin, desperado. [See BRAVE.] 

bravo(2), a. & n. 1. (Often) of approval, esp. to actors &c. (sometimes bravo, bravet, to actress, company; also bracciose superlat. [It. = BRAVE)] 

bravura (-oor), n. Brilliant or ambitious execution, forced display; passage of music requiring exceptional powers. [It.] 

bray, v.i., & n. Squabble, (engage in) noisy quarrel; (of streams) murmur. Hence braver(1). n. [quoted from 1375, etym. dub.; cf. mod. Du. & G brillen brag, shout] 

brawn, n. Muscle; pickled or potted boar’s flesh. [f. OE breefs flesh f. WG briode (brüden roast cf. OE brüden & G brüten f. Aryan hörburn) sense boar’s flesh is excl.] 

brav’n, a. Strong, muscular. Hence brav’ness n. [-y] 

bray(1), n., v.i. & v.t. (Make) the cry, or a sound like the cry, of ass or ass trumpet; b. out, utter harshly. [f. F braisir cf. L frayor cracking noise] 

bray(2), v.t. Pound, beat small, esp. with pestle & mortar. [f. OE breier (now brier) etym. dub.] 

breeze, v.t. Colour like brass. [perh. = OE brisan (brises BRASS) make of brass not found betw. 1000 and 1550, but prob. mod. form on glass, glaze] 

braze(3), v.t. Solder with alloy of brass & zinc. [perh. F. F brasser solder f. ON brasa expose to fire] 

braven(1), a. Made of brass; strong, yellow, or harsh-sounding, as brass; (also b.-faced) shameless, shamelessly (of) bravely. [b. age, third stage in human deterioration (golden, silver, b., iron). [OE bresen (brees brass + en)] 

brazen(2), v.t. B. out, carry off impudently ‘it’; matter, deed; make shameless. [f. prec.] 

bräzi(ber) (1), n. Worker in brass. Hence braziery(1) n. [braze(1)+ -ier, cf. GLAZIER, Grazier] 

bräzi(ber) (2), n. Pan for holding lighted charcoal. [f. F brasier (braise hot coal)] 

Brazil(1), n. & a. (Also B.-wood) kinds of hard red S.-Amer. wood yielding dyes; B.-nut, large three-cornered nut. [etym. dub.; orig. Sp., Port., & F name of E.-Ind. wood, transferred to S.-Amer. similar species & thence to the country] 

brack(1), n. (Naut.) Breaking of waves (clear b., rolling over without breaking; clean b., carrying away of masts & everything on deck); breaking or neglect of (rule of duty, contract, someone’s privileged rights, or promise, esp. to marry); b. of close, tresspass, of the peace, riot or affray; breaking of relations, separation, alienation, quarrel; broken state; gap, esp. in fortifications made by artillery (shl. in b. the b. bear bruin of attack. It. or fig.); whale’s leap clear out of water. [OE bryce (f. O’Teut. st. brek- see BREAK) gave ME bruche; ME breche (f. F breche f. same Teut.) combined with and has displaced bruche, helped by such analogies as speak speach] 

breach(2), v.t. & i. Break through, make gap in; (of whale) leap clear out of water. [f. prec.]
bread (éd), n. Flour moistened, kneaded, & baked, usu. with leaven (break b., take food, join in Lord's supper; b. & butter, b. slices spread with butter, necessary food, a livelihood; b. & cheese, school-girl; b. & cheese, simple food, a livelihood; b. & milk, broken b. in boiling m.; b. & wine, Lord's supper; know which side one's b. is buttered, where one's interest lies; b. buttered on both sides, easy prosperity; take the b. out of one's mouth, take away its liveliness, &c.; b. & wine, &c., surfeit, depredation, affluence, be idle, afflicted; daily b., livelihood; make one's b., earn a living; b.-basket, (slang) stomach; b.-crumb, inner part of loaf, b. crumbled for use in cooking; b.-fruit, -tree, South-Sea tree with farinaceous fruit; b.-stuffs, grain, flour; b.-winner, person (also art, trade, tool) that supports a family. Hence bread'less a. [OE bréod a. (cf. G brod, brot) f. OE treud, trud; orig. sense prob. fragment or piece, loaf' being the Teut. wd. for bread].

breadth (é), n. Broadness, measure from side to side, (to a hair's b., exactly); piece of cloth &c. of full b. extent, distance, room; largeness of (mind, view, &c.), liberality, copiousness. "Breadth of soul, breadth of speech." [Vulg.]

breadth'-wise, -wise adv. [formed on obs. brede, OE brédu, in same sense, + -1 on anal. of length &c.]

break 1 (ák), v.t. & i. (broke & in Bible broke; broken sometimes broke see broke 1). 1. (Of a whole) make or become di-continuous otherwise than by cutting, divide into two or more parts or sets, part out, set, parts apart; b. up, dismiss, depart, b. small; a. lance with, argue against; b. with bread, be entertained by; b. Priscian's head, use bad grammar; b. person on wheel, of medieval execution; b. butterfly on wheel, waste power; b. ground, plough, begin siege, or fig. any, operations; b. the ice, get over initial shyness or reserve; b. the ranks, disorder by leaving them; troops b., disperse in confusion; clouds b., show gap; crack, grate, b. a head; shatter; di-locate (neck; b. the neck or b. of kill, dispose of) make by separating obstacles (a way &c.); penetrate by breaking (b. open); interrupt; change, g(loom), spell, journey, switch, change, b. from here to there, from one to another; b. at manhood; b. off, bring to an end, cease; disrupt (broken bonds &c.). 2. (Of a part) disconnect or depart from something otherwise than by cutting, (b. bough from tree, person of habit; b. with, quarrel or part with; b. an officer, dismiss; b. piece off; ball, breaks changes from its course, back from off, in from leg, sid e. 3. Make a way, come, produce, with effort, suddenness, violence, &c. (b. into house, out of prison, through obstacles; b. in, intrude, interpose; disease, war, b. out, b. out, exclaim; b. news, a jest, reveal it; day breaks; abscess breaks; escape, emerge from (prison, bonds, covert; b. free or loose; b. away from). 4. Make, become weak, disable, discountenance, ruin, destroy, cease, exhaust, b. the hear t, heart breaks; frost, weather, breaks; b. bank, exhaust its resources; merchant breaks, is bankrupt; b. blow, fall, weaken its effect; b. down, demolish, collapse, fail; tame, discipline, overpower, with, in, to, or abs.; b. a horse, b. a horse to the rein; b. in court; b. one's wits; b. resistance, a rebellion; make of no effect, transgress, violate, neglect, (law, Sabbath, contract, promise, one's word). Hence breakable a., break'age 3 n. [OE brecan cf. G brechen f. OE trecht, st. bréck = I frag].

break 2, n. Breaking; b. of day, dawn; (Cricket) deviation of ball on pitching (b. back, f. off side); (Billiards) points scored continuously; gap, broken place, interruption of continuity; (Mus.) point of separation between different registers of voice; irregularity. [f. prec.]

break 3, n. Carriage-frame with no body for breaking in young horses; large waggonette. [f. break 1 (= b.-horse), or f. obs. b. = curb, bridle, which may be special use of break 2].

break-down, n. Collapse, stoppage; failure of health or power; negro dance (brak'down).

break'er 1, n. In vbl senses (esp. in comb. as horse-b.); also, heavy ocean-wave breaking on coast or over reeves. [-1k]

break'er 2 (-á), n. (naut.). Small keg. [f. Sp. bárcena cask].

break'fast (brék), n. & v.i. & t. (Take, entertain at) first meal of day. Hence break'-fastless a. [break 1 interrupt + fast n.]

break'neck, a. Dangerous (b. pace, road, climb).

break-up, n. Disintegration, decay, collapse, dispersal. [f. phr. to break up]

break'kwesten, v.i. & t. Break-making, mole &c. will to break, force of waves.

bream 1, n. Yellowish arch-backed freshwater fish. [ME breme f. Sp. bráme f. de breme]. [WAG bráms, brámen, perh. f. st. of brechwan glitter].


breast 1 (ék), n. Either milk-secreting organ in woman, corresponding rudiment in man, (sometimes of beast's dug); (fig.) source of nourishment; upper front of human body or of coat, dress, &c.; corresponding part of animals; heart, emotions, thoughts, (make clean b. of, confess); breast'bone, thin flat vertical bone in chest connecting ribs; b. drill, shell &c., pushing with b.; b. harness, with b. band instead of collar; b.-high, high as the b., (submerged) to the b. (of scent) so strong that hounds race with heads up; b.-pin, jewelled &c. worn in tie; breastplate, piece of armour covering b., lower shell of turtle, tortoise, &c., inscription plate on coffin; b.-wall, confining a bank of wave &c.; breastwork, temporary defence or parapet a few feet high. Hence breast'ed a. [OE bréaste f. OE trecht st. brestum of G brust; perh. related to O Sax. brustian to bud].

breast 2, v.t. Oppose the b. to, face, contend with, (waves, hills, &c. prect].

breast summer, b'resumm'ner, n. Beam across broad opening, sustaining superstructure. [break 1 + summer beam f. F sommier f. L sigmarinus (sauma packsdale)].

breath (éth), n. Exhalation as perceptible to sight or smell; slight movement of air; whiff of perfume &c.; air taken into and exhaled from lungs (draw b., breathe, live; a. of fresh air: spend, waste, b. talk vainly; keep b. to cool porridge, abstain from talk; b. of life, nostrils, a necessity; respiration (catch, hold, one's b. in fear or absorbing emotion); one respiration (say inconsistent things in one or the same b.); power of breathing (out of b. not able to breathe quick enough; take b. of air &c.); white, put breath, tool a. b. heard; also below one's b., in a whisper). [OE bret nose of burning f. OE trecht f. Arván hreh'to (brē-burn)].

breathe (éd), v.i. & t. Use the lungs; live; seem alive; take breath, pause. (b. again,
freely, recover from fear &c., at ease); sound, speak, (of wind) blow, softly (b. upon, tarnish, taint); and on (as: life into; fragr. in last breath or last, die); take in (b. foul, who se, air); utterly softly, also passionately (b. strive), exhibit (b. simplicity); allow to b., give rest to; force to b., exercise, tire. [ME brenthen f. prec.]
breath (l-deh-), n. In vb senses; esp., short spell of exercise. [-EIR]
breath, n. In vb senses; esp., (Gk Gram.) rough, smooth, b., signs (', '), indicating that initial vowel is or is not aspirated; b.-space, time to breathe, pause. [-ING]
breathing (l-deh), a. In vb senses; esp., life-like (statue &c.) [-ING]
breathless (l-deh), a. Lifeless; panting; holding the breath; unmistled by wind. [-LESS]
breathlessly (l-deh), adv. Pantingly; in suspense. [-NESS]
breathy (l-deh), a. (Of singing-voice) not clear-cut at beginning of sound, using breath before vocal chords are tense. Hence breathi-
ness n. [-NESS]
bréccia (l-sha), n. Rock of angular stones &c. cemented by lime &c. [It., - gravel or rubbish of broken walls cf. F breche f. Teut. = BREAD.
bred. See breed v.
brech, n. (Pl.) breeches (l-shiz) or pair of b., short trousers fastened below knee (bB. Bible, Geneva Bible of 1560 with bB. for aprons in Gen. 31. 7) and (now) used only for riding or in court costume &c. (cf. KNEE-BECKETERS): (loosely) trousers or knickerbockers; wear the b. of wife ruling her husband. (Gurneys) part of cannon behind bore, back part of rifle or gun barrel; b.-block, closing b. aperture in guns; brech-loader, -loading, (gun) loaded at breaeh, not through muzzle. [OE brec pl., f. OTeut. broc kes and thigh garments; breeches a double pl., breaeh being a pl. like kee]}
breeching (l-shiz), n. Leather strap round shaft-horse's hind-quarters for pushing back; (Naut.) rope securing gun to ship's side. [f. prec. + 

breachless (l-shiz), a. Without breeches. [-LESS]
breed, v.t. & i. (bred). Bear, generate, (offspring); cherish in womb or egg; propagate; be pregnant; yield, produce, result in; make propagate, raise, (cattle); train up; fit for being, adapt to, (b. him a lawyer, to the law), bring up; arise, spread; b. in & c. always marry near relations. Hence breeder n. [OE braiden cf. G brotjen f. OTeut. briedjen (broda-
warmth see brood)]
breeding, n. Race, stock, strain; family with hereditary qualities. [f. prec.]

breeze, n. Gentle wind; wind off land, or sea, at certain hours; (slang) quarrel, display of temper. Hence breezeless a. (earlier brize f. OSp. breia NE wind perh. = F bise, bise, N wind; bise is late; b. is late in)
breezy, a. Wind-swept; pleasantly windy; fresh, lively, jovial. Hence breezily adv., breeziness n. [-Y]

Bréhon, n. & a. Ancient Irish judge; B. laws, code abolished under James I. [f. OlIr. britten judge]
brent(-goose), brant, n. Smallest species

of wild goose, visiting Britain in winter. [etym. dub.; cf. G Brandaics]

brep, n. (U.S. negro Cal. contraction for) another (esp. in flesh-feastable personifications, as B. Fox, Rabbit)

bresummer. See BRESUMMER.
brethren. See BROTHER.
Bréton, a. & n. (Native of Brittany in France. [F. = BRITON]
Bretwalda (l-ñ), n. Lord of the Britons, another name of Egbert & Old Eng. Kings of various states who held nominal or real supremacy over the rest.
breve, n. (Hist.) authoritative letter from sovereign or pope; (Mus.) note = two semibreves now rarely used; short prosody mark (§) in printing. [var. of brief]
brévét, n. & v.t. Document conferring a v. title or rank from sovereign or government, esp. rank without corresponding pay in army (b. rank, b. officer); honorary, nominal position; (vb) confer b. rank on. [F. = note, dim. of brief]
brév-, comb. form in scientific terms of L brevis short, as brevirostrate short-beaked.
bréviar, n. (R.C. Ch.) Book containing the Divine Office for each day, to be recited by those in orders; L breviarium summary (brevis short, -ARY)
brévier (l-ñr), n. Printing-typesize between bourgeois & minon. [used in breviaries]
brévity, n. Shortness of expression, consiseness; short span (of life). [f. AF brevete f. L brevitatam (brevis short, -TY)
brew, v.t. & i. Make (beer &c.) by in- fusion, boiling, &c. &c. Use &c. &c. (drink as you have brewed, take consequences); make (tea, punch) by mixture or infusion; undergo these processes; concoct, bring about, set in train, grow to ripeness, fester, gather force, (usu. of evil results; mischief is brewing, b. rebellion): breaehouse, = brewery (but now less used). Hence brewe\'r, brewer, brewe\'ry, mn. [OE brawuan; cf. G brouen; perh. also L defrutum new wine boiled down]
brew\', n. Process of brewing; amount brewed at once; quality of stuff brewed. [f. prec.]

brewage (l-ñ), n. Concocted drink; process or result of concoction (lit. & fig.). [-AGE]

Bre\'wer Session, s. Sessions for issue of licences to trade in alcoholic liquors. [f. obs. brewster (orig. female brewer, see-STER]
br\'ar. See BIER.
br\'areus (l-r\'os), mn. Many-handed person. (Ok mythol.]
briel, n. Money &c. offered to procure (often illegal or dishonest) action in favour of the giver. [perh. f. Of brie piece of bread given to beggar, etcym. dub.]

brilde, v.t. Pervert by gifts or other inducements the action or judgment of (abs.) practise bribery. Hence brider, bribee', briability, bri\'er\'y (4), mn. bri\'able\'ly (5) pr.]
bric-a-brac (l-ñ-kab\'rak), n. Curiosities, old furniture, china, fans, &c. [F. perh. = de brie and de broc by hook or by crook]
brick, n. & a. Clay kneaded, moulded, &c. &c. &c. &c. baked by fire or sun; block (usu. rectangular & about 9 in. & 4 in.) of this; b. shaped loaf, block of tea, &c.; child's wooden toy building-block (slang) generous or kind person; b.-bat, piece of b., esp. as missile [BAT]; b.-dust, powdered b., colour like it; b.-field, -kiln, in
brick², v.t. B. up, block (window &c.) with b.-work (& used with other adv.). [f. prec.]

brickly, a. Littered with, coloured or looking like, bricks. [-y]

bricole (-ikl), n. Indirect stroke in tennis & billiards. [F. & m. y. dub.]

bridal, adj. & n. Directly connected with the bridal feast, wedding. (Adj.) of bride or wedding (b. cheer, veil); hence brickly.

bridal hoáy adv. [= B. of ale or festivity; O.E. brid-al-eal); the prevailing adj. use results from confusion with -al.

bride, n. Woman on her wedding-day & for some days weeks before & after it; bridécake. rich cake eaten at wedding, sent round to friends, &c. [O.E. bridē; com. + Teut. cf. G. braut, f. O. Teut. brūdiz bride, daughter-in-law, perh. f. brū- to cook.

bride², n. Delicate network connecting the patterns in lace; bonnet-string. [F.= BRIDLE¹, f. Teut.]

bridegroom, n. Man at or soon before or after marriage age. [O.E. had bridīgumma (groom man), cf. L. homo) com. + Teut. gumma becoming obs. in ME. perh. groom was substituted by mistake; but as there is more than a century's gap between instances of the old & new form, the latter may be independent = bride had (bride in 15th & 16th ce. being of either sex).

bridesmaid, n. Unmarried woman (usu. one of several) attending bride at wedding. [earlier bridesmaid, altered when the attrib. sense of bride was missed]

bridesman, n. Bridegroom's attendant, best man. [earlier brida'man, cf. prec.]

bridewell, n. House of correction, gaol. [St. Bride's Well, near the London b.]

bridge¹, n. (northern form, in writers for local colour, from). Structure carrying road or path across stream, ravine, road, &c. (b. of boats, over boats moored abreast; b. of gold, golden b. easy retreat provided for beaten enemy); (Naut.) platform amidships for officer in command; upper bony part of nose; movable piece over which violin strings are stretched; (Billiards) support for cue formed with rectangular fortification; projecting end of b. towards enemy; b.-train. Mil. Engineers with material for building floating bridges. Hence BRIDGELESS a. [O. E. bredeg; com. + Teut. cf. G. brücke]

bridge², v.t. Span as, with, or as with, a b. [O. E. bridgean see prec.]

bridge³, n. Card-game of Russian origin re- sulting in loss of which each player in turn looks on while his exposed hand is played by his partner. [2]

bridle¹, n. Head-gear of harness, including head-stall, bit, & rein (give horse the b., lay b. on his neck, abandon control; horse going well up b., willing goer); restraint; curb; (Naut.) mooching tackle; (Physiol.) ligament checking motion of a part; b.-bridge, (path, road, &c.) fit for riders but not for vehicles. [O. E. bridēl f. brēgōan twitch see BRAID² + -l (2)]

bridle², v.t. & i. Put bridle on (horse &c.); curb, hold in, bring under control; express offence, vanity, &c., by throwing up head & drawing in chin (often b. up). [O. E. bridēlan see prec.]

bridoon, n. Snaffle & rein of military bridle. [f. F. bridon (BRIDÉ², -oon)]

brief¹, n. Pope's letter on matter of discipline to person or community (less formal than bull); (Law) summary of facts & law-points of case. Up. [drawn up, &c.] b. can be retained as counsel for, argue in favour of. a. b., piece of employment for barrister, whence BRIEFLESS, a. [ME & OF brief f. L breve dispatched, note, neut. of brevis short]

brief², v.t. (Law) reduce (facts &c.) to a b.; instruct (barrister) by b., employ. [f. prec.]

brief³, a. & n. & for short duration; concise; be b. speech, shortly; b. in b. Hence BRIEFLY adv., BRIEFLYNESS n. [ME & OF brief f. L brevis short]

brier¹, brier², n. or (also b. archaic). Prickly bush, esp. of wild rose; Sweet b., wild rose with fragrant leaves & flowers; B.-rose, Dog-rose. Hence BRIEYRIC, B.-RICH, B.-RUDE adj.

briar, n. The White Heath, of which the root is used for tobacco pipes. [at first (the material was introduced only c. 1859) briare f. P. briarei heath]

brig, n. Two-masted square-rigged vessel, but with additional lower fore-&-aft sail on gaff & boom to mainmast. [abbr. of BRIGADE] b. with the same rig. b. rig. b. rig. b. sails. b. type. b. vessel. b. vessel (brigare). b. vessel (brigare). b. vessel (brigare)

brigantine (-en), n. Two-masted vessel with square-sailed fore-mast & fore-&-aft main-mast. [f. F. brigadin (now -tin) f. It. brigan-tina percha. = skimmer fish. cf. prec.]

bright¹ (-it), a. Emitting or reflecting much light, shining; lit up with joy, hope, &c.; vivid (b. red &c.); illusory; vivacious, quick-witted (of persons). Hence b. mind, bright-minded, b. eye, &c. Hence BRIGHTISH² n. t. & adj. BRIGHTLY adv. BRIGHTINESS n. [O. E. brēht; com. + Teut. but now lost exc. in F. f. O. Teut. bertozzo & A. Ariy bhrayg; f. L. flagrare]

bright², adv. = brightly (shine b., beam-ing, &c.). [O. E. beorht with adv. -e now lost; see prec.]

Bright's disease, n. Granular degeneration of the kidneys. [Dr R. Bright, 1827]

brill, n. Flat-fish resembling turbot. [7]

brilliant¹, a. Bright, sparkling, illustrious, striking; talented, showy. Hence brilli- ance. brilliancy, brilliancy² adj. [f. F. brillant part. of brillier shine referred to L. brillaire (berillare) (b. in) & L. brillare (berillare) (b. in) & L. brillare (berillare) (b. in)]

brilliant², n. Diamond of finest cut and brilliancy (b. shape has two horizontal tables, joined by facets). [f. F. as prec. used as n.]

brilliantine (-én), n. Cosmetic for hair. [f. F brillantine see BRILLIANT¹ + -ine²]

brim¹, n. Edge or lip of cup, bowl, or hollow projecting edge of hat; b.-full, to the b. Hence BRIMLESS. BRIMMED², a. [ME bryme estim (cf. G. brime)]

brim², v.t. & i. Fill, be full, to the b. (lit. & fig.); b. over, overflow. [f. prec.]

brimmer, n. Full cup. [BRIM² + -ER]

brimstone (-on), n. (Old name for sulphur
of guild, order, profession, &c. (pl. brethren); official of certain companies &c. (Elder B., Brethren, of Trinity House); companion, associate, (pl. brothers) often with specification as b. astronomer, the archaic number of religious order (as title; either pl.); vocative of sovereigns to each other; b. german, on both sides, b. uterine, of same mother only; b.-in-law, b. of one's husband or wife, husband of one's sister. Hence brotherless a., brother-like a. & adv., brotherly 1, 2 a. & adv., brotherliness n. [Aryan; OE brohtorcf. G brater, Skr. bhru, Gr phratr, L frater, W brawed] brotherhood, n. Fraternal tie; companionship; (members of) association for mutual help &c.; community of feeling. [OE brothered ME brotherede-hode; see HEAD] brougham (-com., -comn) n. One-horse closed carriage. [Lord B.] brought. See bring. brouge 1. n. Arch of hair over eye (usu. in pl.; knit, bend, one's bb., frown); forehead; edge; projection, of cliff &c., top of hill in road. Hence -brouzed 2 a. [OE brot f. OE teut. brus cf. Skr. bhr, Gk phratr] brouge 2. n. (naut.) Gangway, inclined plane of planks. [perh. f. D brug bridge] brogues. 1. It. Brugge, bear down, with looks & words. [Brow] brown 1. a. Of the colour given by mixing orange & black or by burning toast; as distinctive epithet of species &c. tb. bear, willow; b. coal, lignite; b. bread, of unboiled flour; b. paper, coarse unbleached kind used for parcelcs &c.; b. sugar, half refined; b. ware, common kind; b. gold, flax, flaxen, tanned; (slang) do b., take in, cheat; B. Bess, red haired, red headed, red haired fellow; b. study, reverie. Hence brownish 1 (2) a., brownness n. [OE brun; com. Teut. cf. G broun f. OE trutr, broun, Aryan bhrnus, root bhr- cf. bavere; Rom. wds, as F brun, It. bruna, adopted f. the Teut.] brown 2. n. B. colour; b. pigment; (ellipt. for) b. butterfly, fishinb-fly, clothes; (slang) copper coin. [f. prec.] brown 3. v.t. & i. Make or become b. by roasting, sunburn, or (gun-barrel &c.) chemical process. [f. brown 1] brownie 1. n. Benevolent shaggy goblin haunting house and doing household work secretly. [brown 1 + -ie] brownies 2. n. Twigs, young shoots, &c., as fodder for cattle; act of browning. [foll.] browse 1 (2), v.t. & i. Feed on, crop, (leaves, twigs, scantly vegetation); (abs.) feed thus. [f. 16th-c. F brouter vb. broust n. (now brown), f. Teut., cf. OSax. brustan see BREAD] Bruin, n. (Personifying name for) bear. [MDu. - brown 1, name in Reynard the Fox] bruin 1. Injury by blow to body (also to fruit, &c.) direct, inst. f. bruise, direct, &c., attr. injuries of same kind, &c.; dint, batter, (wood, metal); (fig.) disable; pound, bray, grind small; (Hunting) ride recklessly; (with easily &c.) show effects of bruising, greyen crush combined w. AP bruser (now bruse break perk f. TOUT] bruiser, n. In vb1 senses; esp., prizefighter. [-br-] bruist 1. n. (archaic). Report, rumour. [F. = noise (bruist roar perh. f. L rugire)] bruist 2. n. (archaic). Spread (report) abroad, about, make famous, celebrate. [f. prec.] Brumagem 1. n. & a. (Dial. & contempt. form) of Birmingham; (article made at B.) counterfeited, cheap & shoddy. [allusion to counterfeit goods made there in 17th c., & to its plated goods] bruist 3. (bou, -o), a. Wintry, foggy. [f. L bruma = brevis shortest f. brevis + -o] bruistette 1. (bu, -o), & Dark-skinned & brown-haired (woman). [f. fem. of brumian dim. of brun brown see -ETTE] Bruinwicke, a. From B. in Germany; esp. B. line, of Eng. sovereigns from George I.; B. black, a varnish. [f. G Brumansweig] brunt, n. Chief stress (usu. of the attack &c.) & in harm or the b. of. [etym. dub.; there is ON bruon, adv., like. likely, close] brush 1. n. (Archaic & U.S. Austral., &cl brushwood or underwood, thicket, small trees & shrubs growing or (in U.S.) cut in fagots; implement of bristles, hair, wire, &c., set in wood &c. for scrubbing or sweeping; bunch of hairs &c. in straight handle, quill, &c., for painting &c.; b. art of painting, b. painter's style, painter (from the same b. tail, esp. of fox, b. like tuft: (Electr.) b.-like discharge of sparks, piece of metal ending in wires or strips securing good metallic connexion; (Optics) bright or dark figure with vague edge; application of b. brushing, esp. b. up, [f. foll.] short smart encounter, skirmish, grave, abrasion, [f. foll.]; b. pencil, a. b. like brush, esp. for undergrowth, thicket; b.-work, painter's (style of) manipulation. Hence brushy 2 n. (sense b.-wood) ME brusche f. OF brousse, broce, (other senses) ME brusche f. OF brousse, brouse; whether brouse & broise are identical in etym. and f. Teut. (cf. G borste bristle, birste brush), is uncertain. [brouse 1, v.t. & i. Move briskly, esp. by, through, against, sweep or scrub clean, put in order, with b.; b. up, furbish, (fig.) renew one's memory of; b. over, paint lightly; graze or touch in passing; remove (dust &c.) with b.; b. away (fig.), ignore, pass over; injure by grazing. [partly f. prec., partly f. F brosser (bross) dash through underwood (bross) brushwood) brushque (-sk, -sk), a. Blunt, off-hand, (of or in manner, speech). Hence bruistique 2 adv., brusqueness, brusquerie (-skeré) n. [F, f. It. brusque sour, etym. dub.] Brussels, a. Made or grown at, or adopted from, as B. carpet, lace, sprouts (edible buds of kind of cabbage). brutil, a. Sensuall, rude, coarse, savagely cruel. Hence brutalisation 2, brutalinity, n., brutality 1 adv. [f. L brutus BRUTE + -AL] brutalize, v.t. & i. Make (rarely grow) brutal. Hence brutalization 2 n. [prec. + -ize 3] brute, a. & n. (Beast) not gifted with reason; stupid, sensual, unspiritual, beastlike, cruel, or passionate person; &c. in same ad. Mention of acts, motives, &c.; unconscious, merely material, (b. form) beast, horse, animal; lower nature in man. Hence brute-hood n., brutish 1 (l.) a., brutalitiy 2 adv., brutishness n., brutalify v.t., brutalification n. [f. F brut f. L brutus dill] brutum ful'men, n. Empty threat, blank -aridgine (fig.). [L] brunius, n. Style of wig (19th cent.). [f. name in heraldic Roman hero] brýo-ologist, -logy, n. Person learned in the lore of mosses. [Gk bruon kind of seaweed + -IST, -LOGY] brýony, n. Genus of climbing plants; Red or White B., common species; Black B., Bos- tard B., plants resembling but not belonging to the genus. [L. f. L Gk brûonía (brûo swell)
bub'ble, n. Spherical or hemispherical envelope of liquid enclosing air &c.; air-filled cavity in solidified liquid, as glass, amber; unsubstantial or visionary project, enterprise, &c. (also adj. in this sense); sound or appearance of boiling; b.-squeak, cold meat fired with chopped vegetables. Hence bub'bley a., f. fol.

bub'ble, v.i. & t. Send up, rise in, make the sound of, bb. (lit., & fig. as b. over, or b. with laughter, wrath); delude (archaic). [prob. imit. of sound of bursting babbles, or of the action of lips in making one; cf. BLER, BLUBBER.

bub'ly-jock, n. Turkey-cock. [bubbly (bub'ly)-jock=Jack]

búbo, n. (pl. -oes). Inflamed swelling in glandular part, esp. groin or armpit. Hence bubó'nic a. [LL, F. GK bōbôn groin].

búbó-nocele, n. Hernia of groin. [prec., -CELE.

buccaneer, n., v.i. (Be a) sea-rover, pirate, esp. of the Spanish-American coast; adventurer. Hence buccaneering a., n. [prec. bow-caneir hunter of oxen (bowcan BARBECUE-frame Brazilian wd)]

bu'cinator (bûks-), n. Flat thin cheese-muscle. [L (buccinare blow the trumpet f. buccina, -TORI]


buck, n. Male of fallow deer, reindeer, chamois, antelope, hare, rabbit; dandy (also oldb., vocative old fellow), whence buckish a., buckishness a. adv.; b.-horn, as material for knife handles &c. (also b.-as, as b.-handled); b.-hound, small variety of stag-hound (not now used for hunting); b.-shot, (esp. in modern Ireland, by armed constabulary); buckskin, (leather made of) b.'s skin, (pl.) breeches of it; b.-tooth, one of those teeth. [OE boc & bucca, cf. G Bock he-goat; F boeuf, W bok, are f. the Teut.]

buck v.i. & t. (Of horse) jump vertically with back arched & feet drawn together (also b.-jump, whence buckjumper n.); b.of, usu. that of buck's. [prec. buckshot]

buck v.i. & t. (slang). (With up) make haste, become or make vigorous or cheerful, (esp. intr. in imperat.). [perh. f. Buck 1 in sense dandy]


buck-bean, n. Water plant with pinkish racemes. [transl. (1578) of Flem. boocks boonen goat's beans]

buck'et, n. Wooden or other vessel for drawing or carrying water; piston of pump; compartment of water-wheel, scoop of dredging-machine or grain-elevator; socket for whip, cat-o'-nine tails, etc., on horse's neck; one b. die (but perh. f. Obs. bucket beam, yoke); b.-shop, (chiefly U.S.) office for gambling in stocks, speculating on markets, &c. [accidental; story connected with elevator of office first so called]. Hence buck'etful 2 (n. perh. f. OE Buce pitcher, or f. OE buck tub]

buck'et, n. & t. Ride hard (horse, or abs.); (Rowing) hurry the forward swing, row hurriedly. [f. prec., cf. pump exhaust]

buck'le, n. Metal rim with hinged spiked tongue for securing strap, ribbon, &c. [f. F boucle f. L buccula check-strap (bucca check, see -ULE]

buck'le, v.t. & i. Fasten with b. (often up, on, &c.); b. to (with to prep.) prepare for, set about, with (to adv.) get to work, start vigorously; (cause to) give way, crumple up, under longitudinal pressure (t. &i. of wheel, saw, &c.). [f. prec.; the last sense perh. f. F boucle bulge]

bu'ckler, n., v.t. Small round shield usu. held by handle; protection, protector, (vb, protect); also technically in various naut., zool., &c.; adventure, hence bu'cklerly adv. [f. L bucullarius f. buccula BUCKLE 1, -KR 2]

bu'ckram, n. & a. Coarse linen or cloth stiffened with gum or paste; stiffness, stiff, (of manner); strong, strength, in appearance only; men in b., b. men, non-existent (f. Hen. IV, ii. iv. 210–30). [f. Of bucker & L. buckeram etym. dub.]

buck'wheat, n. A cereal plant with seed used for horse and poultry food, & in U.S. for breakfast cakes. (= beech wheat, from its three-cornered seeds like beechmast; either transl. of D. boekweit or made on obs. buck- mast = beechmast]

buc'ciclic, a. & n. Of shepherds, pastoral, rustic; (usu. pl.) pastoral poems (the, these, those). Hence bucciclically adv. [f. L. Gk buxikákos f. bukolas herdsman (boss cow, kol- cf. L color tend]

bud, n. Rudiment of branch, leaf-cluster, or flower; flower not fully open; (Zool.) animal forming by GEMMATION, anything still undeveloped; in b., putting forth buds; nip in the b. destroy at early stage (fig.). Hence bud'ness, a. & Vedet n. [ME bude, bodde, etym. dub.]

bud'v. i. & t. Put forth bb., spring forth; begin to grow; (Zool.) produce, be produced, by GEMMATION; (Gardening) ingraft (trans. or abs.) into alien stock. [f. prec.

bud'ded, p.p. In vbl senses; esp. that has been bud'ded. Is bud'ded of (OED 2)]


bud'get, n. Contents of a bag or bundle (mostly fig., esp. of news, & as title of newspapers; annual estimate of revenue & expenditure by Chancellor of Exchequer in House of Commons; private person's similar estimate. Hence bud'getary 1 a. & f. F bougette dim. of bouge leather bag f. BULGA (f. Gallic knapsack)

bulf, n. & a. (Of) stout velvety dull-yellow leather of buffalo or ox-hide; the human skin (in b., naked); (of) dull-yellow colour (the Buffs, East Kent Regt. f. former colour of facing); &c. Whitewash, &c. [perh. from fever patients, whence bulf'y 2 a. &c.; b.-coat, jerkin, formerly worn by soldiers as proof against sword-cuts; b.-stick, -wheel, polishing tools covered with b.; b.-tip, kind of moth. [f. F buffle BUFFALO]


buf'fer, n. Apparatus for deadening by springs or padding, or sustaining by strength of beams &c., a compression, esp. of railway vans; b. State, small State between two large
ones diminishing chance of hostilities. [f. ob. vb buff (prob. imit. of sound made by soft body struck, cf. PUFF & F. bouffer) + -ER\(^1\)]

**buffer\(^2\)**, n. (slang). (Usu. old b.) old-fashioned or incompetent fellow. [etym. dub.; Wyclif's Bible has it = stammerer—*the tongue of the buffeler*].

**buffet\(^1\)**, n. & v.t. & l. (Strike with) blow of the hand; (of fate &c.) knock, hurt, plague; contend with, [OF, dim. of buffe blow (also in Obs. E buff cf. BLIND-\(^1\), man's-b-)]

**buffet\(^2\)**, n. 1. Sideboard, recessed cupboard, for china, plate, &c.; 2. (pronounced buffoon, or a less formal buffoon) [f. F. buffet; see 1. of later introduction than 1; there is also buffet stool, hassock, (obs. exc. in dial. & in Little Miss Myflet sat on a bu.)]

**buffoon**, n., & v.t. (Play the) wag, jester, mocker. Hence *buffoon\(^\text{er}^1\)* n. [f. F. buffonne.] [lit.]

**buffoon\(^\text{er}^2\)**, n. & v.t. (Develop the) buffoon, buff, f. buffoon. [f. bufe, fest. buffare to puff, puff, ox-oxen.]

**bug**, n. Flat ill-smelling blood-sucking insect infesting beds; (loosely) small insect (often with defining word as harvest, May, b.; b.-hunter &c., entomologist). Hence *bug\(^2\)* a. [?]

**bugaboo, bugbear**, nn. Fancied object of fear; false belief used to intimidate or disuade. [etym. & mutual relation doubtful; cf. bug, bug, bug, &c.]

**bugger**, n. (Law) sodomite, man having unnatural intercourse with beast or man, whence *bugger\(^\text{y}\)* (i) n. (in foul or low talk, abusively or humorously) fellow, beggar, chap, beast. [f. F. bougre f. L Bulgars 11th-c. heretic from Bulgaria, supposed capable of any crime]

**buggy**, n. Light vehicle for one or two persons with seats in U.S., India, colonies. [f.]

**bigh**, b. & v.t. & l. Brass instrument like small trumpet used for military signals; (vb) sound sound, sound (call) on. Hence *bigh\(^\text{ER}^1\)* n. [orig. hunting-horn, short for b.-horn f. obs. & dial. & OF *bugg\(^\text{y}\)* young bull. L *buchus* dim. of *bos bovis* ox see cow]

**bigness**, n. Kinds of plant. [f. F. *bugnule*]

**bugle**, n. Tube-shaped glass bead sewn on dress &c. for ornament. [etym. dub.; there is Du. *bengel* ring]

**buglet**, n. Small (bicyclist's) bugle. [ET\(^1\)]


**build\(^1\)**, b. (b., b.); b. (built). Construct by putting parts or material rightly together (house, ship, carriage, organ, engine, nest, or other structure large relatively to the builder); (abs.) be busy making one's house or nest; b. up, round, in, about (place, &c.) with houses &c. block up; (with materials as obj.) lay to wall &c. in building; establish, make gradually, (often with up; system, empire, reputation); base (hopes &c.) upon, rely upon; built (with preceding adv.), of such & such a BUILD\(^2\). [ME *bulein* f. OE *bold* dwelling f. OTeut. *budel-*, cf. booth; booby]

**building\(^1\)**, n. In vb senses; esp. master-builder, contractor for building houses. [ER\(^1\)]

**building\(^2\)**, n. In vb senses; esp. house, edifice; b.-lease, permitting lessee to build on the land; b.-society, of contributors to fund for loan to members when needing house. [ING\(^1\)]

**bulb\(^1\)**, n. Nearly spherical underground stem of lily, onion, &c., sending roots downwards & leaves &c. upwards; leaf-bud detaching itself from stem & becoming separate flower. (Arab. *bulb* = swelling of any cylindrical organ, as of hair-roots or on plant hand- dilated part of glass tube (b.-tub), ending in a b.). Hence *bulbed\(^2\)*, bulbi-*FEROUS, bulbi-*FORM, aa., bulbo- comb. form. [f. L *bulbus* f. Gk *bolbos* onion]

**bulb\(^2\)**, v.t. Swell into bulbs. [f. prec.]

**bulbous**, a. Of, having, like, springing from a b. [f. bulb\(^1\) + -ous, ending]


**bulge\(^1\)**, n. Convex part, irregular swelling, tendency to swell out, on flat or flat surface; = bilge. Hence *bulgy\(^2\)* a., bulgingness n. [ME, f. OF *bouge*, (or direct) f. L *bulga* see BULG]\n
**bulger**, n. (golf). Convex-faced brassy or driver. [prec.-ER\(^1\)]

**bulimy, bulimia**, n. (Med.) morbid hunger; (fig.) voracity (for books, &c.). [f. Gk *bulimia* ox.-i.e. vast hunger (boos ox + limos hunger); latinated bulimia now preferred in medical use]

**bulk\(^1\)**, n. Cargo (breakb., begin unloading; b. not equal to sample; in b., loose, not in package; load in b., put grain &c. in loose; sell in b., in large quantities, as it is in the hold; large shape, person, body; size, magnitude; great size; mass, large mass; the greater part or number of. [perh. f. ON *buzki* cargo, but with the meanings also of obs. *bouk OE *buc* billy cf. G *bache*]

**bulk\(^2\)**, v.i. & t. Seem in respect of size or importance (b. larger, larger); b. up, form considerable sum &c., amount to; pile in heaps (fish); (Customs) ascertain weight of (tea &c.) by emptying out of chest. [f. prec.]

**bulkhead**, n. Upright partition dividing ship's cabins or water-tight compartments; compartment, stall. [f. obs. bulk framework before shop, stall, perh. f. ON *bóulk* BULK\(^1\)]

**bulky**, a. Large; too large. Hence *bulking-ness* n. [BULK\(^1\) + -Y\(^2\)\]

**bull\(^1\)**, b. (bóol), n. & a. Uncencrated male of ox or any bovine animal (b. in china shop, reckless or clumsy destroyer; take b. by horns, meet not evade difficulty); male of whale, elephant, &c. (usu. his b.-calls, b.-head, b.-heated, obstinate, impetuous, blundering; b.-of-the-boyc, bitter); b.-poncher (Austral.), bullock-driver; b.-pup, b.-bitch, young, female, buldog; bullring, arena for bullfight; b.'s-eye, boss of glass formed at centre of blown glass sheet, hemi-
bull, n. [OE bule- (in comb. only), cf. MLG bulle, prob. connected with BELL.]

bull 2 (bōλ), n. Papal edict. [f. L bulla 11.] 108

bull 3 (bōλ), n. (Often Irish b.) expression containing contradiction in terms or implying ludicrous inconsistency (often an intelligible statement made absurd by compression). [etym. dub.; f. L bulla 11.; bull-no sense or meaning] there is OF boul, bolt, trickery. [f. L bulbula 11.] 108

bull 4 (bōλ), n. Drink made of water flavoured in empty spirit cask. [f. L bulle 11.]

bullace (bōλ'lis), n. Wild plum tree or fruit. [OF de bleece f. LL pilota pellet.] 108

bullate, a. (bot., physiol.). Puffy, blistered; having or covered with large flat blisters or bubbles. [L bulla 11.; bull-108]

bullbed (bōλ'bed), n. An earthenwork mound or embankment. [OE bolla 11.; bull-108]

bullbillet (bōλ'bi-lēt), n. Short official statement of facts. [F. f. L bulletina dim. of bulleta lottery ticket dim. of bolla seal, BULL 3.] 108

bullion 1 (bōλ'yon), n. & a. Gold or silver before (or as valued apart from) coinage or manufacture; (made of) solid or real gold or silver. [AF. prob. = F boulion soupe f. med. L bullionem nom.-io (L bullire bore + ion-); but the meanings are E only or invalid's condition. [F. f. L bulletina dim. of bulleta lottery ticket dim. of bolla seal, BULL 3.] 108

bullion 2 (bōλ'yon), n. Fringe of gold & silver thread twists. [f. F boulion, see prec., in sense bubble (independent adoption)]

bullionist, n. Advocate of metallic currency. [BULLION 1 + IST 2] 108

bulllock (bōλ'lock), n. Castrated bull, ox. [OE bulllice (oick).]

bullmistress (bōλ'mist-ris), n. Blusterer, tyrant (esp. among boys), coward & tyrant; hired ruffian. [obs. senses lover, sweetheart, gallant, jin fellow, perf. f. Du. boel lover cf. G buelle]

bully 2 (bōλ'li), v.t. Persecute, oppress, tease, physically or morally; frighten into or out of; (abs.) play the b. [f. prec.]


bully 4 (bōλ'li), n. Scrummage in (prop. Eton) football. 108

bully 5 (bōλ'li), n. (Also b. beef) timmed beef. [perh. = BOUILLI, or f. BULL 1.] 108

bullyrag, n. See BALLYRAG.

bullfrog (bōλ'frog), n. Kinds of tall rush (pop. the Cat's Tail; in Bible, papyrus). [bole (strong-stemmed)?, or BULL 1 (big cf. bullfrog, bulltrout, & Gk use of bou- see BULLY 3)] 108

bulkwark (bōλ'kwrk), n. Rampart, earthwork, &c.; mole, breakwater; person, principle, &c., that acts as a defence; ship's side above deck. [cf. Du. bolwerk, G bollwerk; = boll & water (from hemp)] 108

bum, n. Backside, buttocks; b.-tail (also b.), employed for arrests (from touching debotor on the back); b.-boat, plying with fresh provisions for ships (orig. scavenger boat). [cf. BUMP; earlier than, not contracted f., bottom in this sense]

bumble, n. Beadle; consequential jack-in-office. Hence bumblebee 2 (bōλ'mb-), n. Large kind of bee. [f. obs. vb bumble (BOOM + -LE)]

bumble-puppy, n. Whist played unscientifically. [prop. an obs. out-of-door bagatelle; etym. dub.; there is obs. vb bumble bungee]

bumbo, n. Cold rum-punch. [cf. It. bombo child's vd for drink]

bummalo, n. Small fish of S.-Asiatic coasts. [f. Mahtrati bombeli]

bummeree, n. Middleman at Billingsgate fish-market. [f.]


bump 1, v.t. & i. & adv. Push, throw down, (box &c.) against or on (wall, person, floor, &c.); hurt (one's head &c.) by striking it (against, on, or abs.); seize by arms & legs & strike the posterior of (person) against floor, wall, &c.; come with a b. against; go along with repeated bumps; (Boat-racing) see foll. &c; overtake b. with a b., suddenly, violently, (come, go, &c., cf. BANG, BOUNCE.) [expressing the sound, or shape of swelling]

bump 2, n. Dull-sounding blow, knock, collision; swelling caused by it; (Phrenol.) prominence on skull, faculty indicated by it; (Boat-racing) touching of boat by next, a win for latter (b.-supper, in celebration of this). [f. prec.]

bump-lousy (-s'is), a. Self-satisfied. Hence bump-tious (-t'shous), adv., bump-tiousness n. [Obsular form, on BUMP 2 &c. e.g. fractions]

bumpy, a. Full of bumps, causing jolts, (esp. of road or cricket pitch). Hence bumpiness n. [+2]

bun 1, n. Soft round sweet cake with a few currants (final v.); Eng. sense, but with vulg. var. buns h. marked with cross & eaten on Good Friday. [perh. of OF boigne bump, swelling, (at Lyons = fritter, whence mod. F beignets)]

bun 2, n. (Personifying name of) squirrel, rabbit. [etym. dub.; there is Sc. bun, hare's tail]

bunch 1, n. Cluster of things growing or fastened together (flowers, grapes, keys), lot (best the b.). [hence buncy 2, a.]

bunch 2, v.t. & i. Make into bunch(es), gather (dress) into folds; come or cling together. [f. prec.]

bunchcomber. See BUNKUM.

bundesarth (bōnders-arth), n. Federal council of German Empire (35 members from 26 states). [G.]

bundle 1, n. Collection of things fastened together (esp. clothes & odds & ends in handkerchief); set of sticks, iron rods, &c., bound up; set of parallel fibres, nerves, &c.; 20 hanks of linen yarn. [perh. f. MDu. bondel cf. G bändel (O Teut. binden BAND); see -E(-1)]

bundle 2, v.t. & i. Tie in, make up into, a b.; throw confusedly into any receptacle; go, put or send (esp. a person), in a hurry or unceremoniously out, off, away, &c. [f. prec.]

bung 1, n. Stopper, esp. large cork stopping hole in cask; b.-hole, for filling cask. [cf. MDu. bonpe = Bonde f. L puncta orifice (pungere punct- prick)]
expansion of contents, send (containing case), violently asunder, split, (powder, shell, &c.;; exaggeratively, b. with food or emotion, heart bursts); get away from or through, make way out in, express one's feelings, by force or suddenly (river bursts banks); b. in room, interrupt; b. out, exclam; b. into tears, out laughing, break into tears, laughter; b. upon enemy's country, overrun it; open, come open, be opened, forcibly (boil, bud, cloud, b.; b. door, door bursts, in or open); fill, be full, to overflowing (grain bursts granary, granary bursts). Hence [b. with joy, envy, pride, as secret]; appear suddenly (b. to flame, b. to the view: sun, war, disease, b. out); suffer bursting of (some part: b. a blood-vesse, one's heart, sides with laughing, buttons with food). [OE berstan f. OE. brustan  & quot; perh. f. brek- brake; there has been double metathesis, OE. brést, OE. bróst, OE. brést, ME. brést, MO. burst.] [ME bustron n. (prob. bustron)]

Burly, a. Sturdy, corpulent. Hence burli-

ness n. [ME burlich prob. f. an OE burlic (handsome, fit for the) BOWER1, &quot; Ly I &quot;]

burn1 n. (Sec., north., poet.). Small stream. (Sc.-T. cf. Du. bount, &quot; Engl. burnin."

burn2 n. & quot; (often buried sometimes burned). Consume, waste, by fire (t. & i., the heat, heating person, or heated thing, being subject; b. away, out, to nothing, to extinction; b. up, get rid of by fire; b. out, consume contents of; b. one's boats, commit oneself irrevocably to a course); blaze, glow, with fire (b. up, flash into blazing); b. into, put into, impress indelibly; b. out, make acid &c. eat, its way (into material, material, or abs.); parch, freckle, tan, colour, (t. & i.; & abs. or with brown, dry, &c.); give, feel, sensation or impression; b. into, put, in (person b., when one is talked of; b., get near discovery or truth, as in child's game); make, be, hot or passionate, glow, blaze, rage, yawn; b. person out, expel him by fire; b. the water, spear salmon by torchlight; burning-glass, convex lens or concave mirror concentrating sun's rays enough to ignite object at focus; burnish, polish, office made by burning. [burnan intr., burnan trans.; com.-Teut. cf. G brennen]

burn3 n. Sore, mark, on body made by burning. [f. prec.]

burner, n. In vbls senses, esp. in comb. as brick-b.; also, part of lamp &c. that shapes the flame. [ER1]

burnet, n. Kinds of brown-flowered plant. [f. obs. adj. burnet f. OF. burnet see BRUS-

ETTE]

burning, a. In vbl senses; also: flagrant (b. shame, disgrace); hotly discussed, exciting, (b. question); b. scent (in hunting), strong. [ING2]

burnish, v.t. & i. Polish by friction; (with well &c.) take a polish. Hence burnisher1 n. [f. Of. burnir - brunir (brown burn), see -ish2]

burnous(e) (-00s, -0oz), n. Arab. Moorish. Lady's, hooded cloak. [F (es), f. Arab. burnus]

burn1 n. Nebulous disk round moon or star; rough ridge left on cut or punched metal or other work (of, dentist's); silicone rock used for mill-stones; whetstone; kind of Set of rough sounding of letter r as in Northumberland; whirring sound = BUR. [etym. dub.; perh. four different wds.; & cf. BUR]

burn2 v.t. & i. Pronounce with sound of Northumbrian r, or French r; speak without clear articulation. [cf. prec.]

burrow, n. & v.t. & i. (Make, live in) hole excavated in earth, as of foxes, rabbits, &c.; make by excavating (hole, one's way); retire out of sight; (fig.) investigate mysteries &c. Hence burrower1 n. [perh. = BOROUGH]

bursar, n. Treasurer, esp. of a college; exhibitioner in Scotch University or school, whence bursary1 n. [f. L. bursarius (bursa bag f. Gk. hide)]

bursarial, a. Of bursary; [AL]

burst1 v.t. & i. (past & p.p. burst). Fly by

burst2 n. Bursting, split; b-up'ningr, bup'net, bupp bupnou's(e), bup'sap, bupp one's away, spend); [f. the or -ING brinnan (b.)

burst3 n. Bursting, split; b-up'ningr, bup'net, bupp bupnou's(e), bup'sap, bupp one's away, spend); [f. the or -ING brinnan (b.)

burst4 n. Bursting, split; b-up'ningr, bup'net, bupp bupnou's(e), bup'sap, bupp one's away, spend); [f. the or -ING brinnan (b.)

bus,'b-', n. (pl.-es), & v.i. (Go by) OM NIBUS.

bus'by -s), n. Tall fur cap of Hussars, Artillery, & Engineers. [2]

bush1 n. Shrub, clump of shrubs; bunch of ivy as ancient vintner's sign (good wine needs no b.); luxuriant growth of hair, whisker, &c.; woodland, untiUed district, (esp. French &c.) forats (as &c.), abode of bushranger. [OE bu'shel]

bush2 (boosh), n. Shrub. [OE bu'shel]

bushel (b'ri), n. Deposit in, commit to, earth, tomb, or sea (corpse); (of relatives) to have (one's name, etc.) borne by. [OE bu'shelFUL]

bushel2 n. Deposit in, commit to, earth, tomb, or sea (corpse); (of relatives) to have (one's name, etc.) borne by. [OE bu'shelFUL]

butchery, n. (After Du. boschjesman (bosch bush)); b-ranger, Australian brigand (at first escaped convict) living in the bush; b-ripe, tropical wild vine netting trees together. [ME busk f. ON. busker, cf. G busch, Du. bosch (whence prob. the sense woodland above), f. Rom. bosco see BUS]

bus'sh, n. Measure of capacity (prob. for corn, fruit, &c. [not hide light or candle under b., set example; measure others' corn by one's own b., judge others by oneself). Hence bushelful (2) n. [ME boyschel f. OF. boissel f. LL. buscellus f. buses box]

bushy, a. Abounding in bushes; growing thickly. Hence bushiness n. [2]

business (b'znis), n. Being busy for, sense, now obs. see BUSINESS; task, duty, province, (make it one's b. to undertake); cause of coming (what is your b.?) habitual
occupation, profession, trade; serious work (means b. is in earnest; on b., with definite purpose; b. of tin tack, point; b. hours, hours of b., of regular work, open shop or office, &c.); thing needing attention, agenda, (the b. of the day, meeting, &c.); dealings with men & matters (b. man, one used to these, & see below; man of b., agent, attorney); difficult matter (what a b. it is!); make a great b. of, magnify; a b. one, that one may meddle with, (mind your own, go about your, send about his, b., reproof or dismissal; has no b. to, no right); (contempt) device, machine, process, concern, course of events, (sick of the whole b.; a hath-plaster b.). (Theat.) action, dumb-show; buying & selling, bargaining, (doing a great b.; good stroke of b.; b. man, engaged in commerce). Also, make well house, firm; do one's b., kill him; good b.!, well done! [OE beisignis (BUSY 1 + ness)].

**BUSINESS-LIKE**, a. Systematical, practical, prompt, well-ordered. [-LIKE]

**bush**, n. Rigid strip stiffening corset-front. [f. F busse etym. dub.]

**bushy,** a. Quick to reach to calf or knee; thick-socket boot lending height to Athenian tragic actor; the tragic vein, tragedy, (see sock; put on the b., write or act tragedy). Hence buskin² [In many Europ. lang. the E. perh. f. O. Sp., oszegüen, F. brousequin, Du. brozecken, &c., having br.; etym. dub.; ML. borsczino suggests Zorza pursa.]

**buss,** n. & v. i. (archaic). Kiss, (earlier basse, f. Lat. basse, basium, base).

**bust**, n. Sculpture of person's head, shoulders, & chest; upper front of body, bosom, esp. of woman. [f. F buste f. It. busto etym. dub.]

**bustard**, n. Genus of large swift-running birds. [perh. mixture of OF bistard, oystarde, both f. L. avis tarda slow bird (the inappropriately adj. unexplained)].

**bustle** (bust'sl), n. & v. i. & t. Bestir oneself; make show of activity, hurry about; make (others) hurry or work hard. [perh. var. of Obs. bülklie f. Obs. buste prepare (ON busak refl. of búa prepare cf. bound³)].

**bustle²** n. Excited activity, fuss. [f. prec.]

**bustle³** (bust'sl), n. Pad or frame pulling out top of woman's skirt behind. [perh. = prec.]

**buzzy** (büz'ë), a. Busy, active; enlivened; with attention concentrated; b. in, with, at; also, prep. being dropped, with vb. n. now looking like part, as he was b. packing; unresting, ever employed, stirring; fussy, meddlesome, prying, mischievous; b. (idleness), spending energy on trifles; b. body, meddlesome person, mischief-maker. Hence *busily* [OE biseg; only E & LG cf. Du. besi; Gk. βισύς; Lat. visae, busy nature].

**busv²**, v. t. Occupy (esp. oneself, one's hands, eyes, &c.), keep b., (with in, at, about, or with -ing, or abs.). [OE bisigian see prec.]

**busyness**, n. State or quality of being busy. [mod. form differentiated in spelling & pronunciation. f. prec.]

**but** (bút), orig. adv. & prep. = outside, without; in prep. = under, which most mod. uses belong; but it is now adv., prep., negative rel. pron., subord. & coord. conj.; clear distinction of these is not here possible). Only *(she is b. a child, I can b. do it)*; except, if not short of, except that, if it were not that, short of the condition that, *(they are all wrong b. he, him; no one b. me, I; never b. once, he all b. did it, what can he b. do, die; nothing would content him b. I must come)*; otherwise than (cannot choose b., cannot do b.); or that or not (no one b. knows that); without the result &c. that, (never rain b. it pours; justice never done b. some one complained); rather than the & so shall prove untrue (it shall go hard b. I will get there; ten to one b. it was you); that not (not such a fool b.—also b. that, b. what— he can see that; it is impossible b. that offences will come); to say (that) not (b. that—also he believed b. himself); (after neg.) that (I don't doubt b. it is true). Nevertheless, however, on the other hand, moreover, yet. [OE be-utan, butan, buta, (BE) out, outside, without]

**but²**, n. & v. t. An objection; (vb) utter, use, (ob.; but me no buts). [uses of prec.]

**butcher¹** (bú'tser), n. Slaughterer of animals for food; dealer in meat; judge, general, &c., (in the b. trade, a butcher). (b. knife, cut-up knife, a b. man, one that a salmon-fly; b.'s bill, list of killed in war; b.-bird, kind of shrike; b.'s-broom, low spiny-leaved evergreen = Knee Holly; b.'s meat, excluding poultry, game, & bacon &c. [f. O. F. boucherie (bUCk) 4] lit. dealer in goat's flesh]

**butcher²** v. t. Slaughter (people) wantonly or cruelly; ruin by bad reading or editing, damage by harsh criticism. [f. prec.]

**butcherly**, a. Fit for, like, a butcher, coarse, brutal, bloody. [-LY]

**butchered**, n. Shambles (in barracks, camp, ship, &c.); (attrib.) butcher's trade (b. trade, business, &c.); needless or cruel slaughter of people. [f. O. F. boucherie (BUTCHER, -Y)]

**butler**, n. Servant in charge of wine-cellar & household. head servant. [f. Af. butuléf. OF butouller (b. attacheur cf. 269)]

**butter¹**, n. Wine or ale cask (108-140 gal.); any barrel. [f. Rom. (F. & Itt. botte) f. LL buttis]

**butter²**, n. Thicker end, esp. of tool or weapon (give fish b. the b., turn b. of rod towards him for firmer hold); trunk of tree just above ground; b. or b.-end, remnant (b.-end also = thicker end); base of leaf-stalk; kinds of flat-fish, as sole, plaice, turbot; hide of back & flanks trimmed to rectangle, thickest leather (cf. BEND 1); square end of plank meeting a similar end (also b.-end). [cf. Du. but. Du. bot, stumpy, Sw. butt stump; whether senses belong together, & relation to other wds butt, doubtful]

**butter³**, n. Mound behind target; (pl.) shooting-range; target; end, aim, object; object of training & practice; kind of teasing & ridicule. [f. F but goal cf. foll.]

**butter** v. t. & n. Push (v. & n.) with the head (come b. or full b. against, run into); meet end to end (b. against, upon); come, place (timber &c.), with end flat against wall &c. [f. O. F. boter, buter, (now bouter) thrust, project, influenced by abut]

**butter¹** n. Fatty substance made from cream by churning (look as if b. would not melt in mouth, demure; melted b., sauce of b., flour, &c.); kinds of substance of similar consistency or look, as b. of almonds; fulsome flattering; b.-eggs, kinds of plant with two yellows in flower, as toad-flax; b.-boat, sauce-boat; b.-knife, blunt, of silver &c. &c., for cutting b. 2) k. of knife of toffee; butterbur, plant with large soft leaves; buttercup, kinds of yellow-flowered Ranunulus; b.-fingers, fingered, (person) unable to hold things, esp. a catch at cricket; buttermilk, liquid left after churning b.; b.-nut, N.-Amer. oily nut-tree; b.-print, wooden stamp for marking b.; butterwort, fleshy-leaved violet-flowered bog plant. [OE buter, buter, (OE) butter, (OE) buterere, f. L. Gk. buturon (bous cow, turon cheese, or perh. barbarian wad so account for)]

**butter²**, v. t. Spread, cook, sauce, with b.
(fine vols b. no parsnips, mere professions are valueless) for other prfr. see BREAD; (also b. up) flatter. [f. prec.]

butterfly, n. & a. Diurnal cret-winged insect with knobbed antennae; showy or fickle (person); frill; b.-nut, -screw, (Mech.), with wings to be turned by thumb & finger; BREAK 1, on wheel. [OE butter-flye cf. Du. boter-vlieg, connexion with butter unexplained]

buttermint, n. Allspice butter of olea-margarine & milk. [INE 1]

butteris, n. Farrow's tool for paring hoof. [cf. F fruitoir & Obs. E butler]

buttery, n. Place in colleges &c. where bread & ale, butter, &c., are kept; b.-hatch, half-door over which provisions are issued. [f. Of boterie = butelierie (BOTTLE 1, ERY)]

butterock 1, n. Half of a stump (usu. in pl.); manœuvre in wrestling (usu. cross-b., running-b., &c.); b.-steak, = stumpsteak. [BUT 2 + OCK]

button 1, v.t. Throw by using b. [f. prec.]

button 2, n. Knob or disk sewn to garment to fasten it by passing through buttonhole, or for ornament (boy in bb. page; take by the b., detain, see buttonhole below); bud; unopened meal; to fasten up: to button b. knob, handle; catch, as in electric bell (touch the b., produce complicated result by simple action); small bar revolving on pivot as door-fastening; small rounded body; terminal knob (on foil, making it harmless; also as ornament); b.-boot, fastened with bb.; buttonhole, slit made to insert button (b.); button, b. flowers (worn in buttonhole, vb) make buttonholes (in), hold by a coat or waistcoat b., detain, (rechant listener), whence buttonhole 1, n. [last sense by confusion with earlier b.-hold, buttonhook, for pulling b. into place. Hence (b.) button E2, buttonless, aa.]

buttonlessness, n. [f. Of botton bud f. LL . . .] b. button 2, v.t. & i. Furnish with button(s); fasten (t. & i.) with bb. (often wp); enclose within buttoned garment (person, or object carried with one; usu. wp). [f. prec.]

buttons, n. Liveried page. [pl. of button 1]

buttony, a. With many buttons. [-v2]

buttoness, n. & v.t. Support built against wall to hold in fish, fowl, etc.; flight; projection of hill; (vb) support (lit. & fig., often with wp) with b., by argument, &c. [perh. f. Of bottereç, -et. flying buttress (bouter push cf. ABUT)]

bùtyr-, bùtyro-, st. & comb. form of technical wds as buty'racous, buty'ric, buty'ro-acetic; of butter, esp. in its chem. aspect.

buxom, a. Plump, comely. Hence buxomness, n. [earlier sense of b. gesture; ME buskum f. st. of buxgan BOWS + -SOME]

buy (b), v.t. (bought, pr. bawt). Obtain by paying a (usu. money) price; serve to procure (money cannot b.) get by some sacrifice (dearly bought); gain over (person) by bribery &c.; b. in b. stock of, withdraw at auction by naming highest price than highest offered; b. into, b. stock or shares in (the Funds or a company); b. off, get rid by payment of (claim, claimant, blackmailer), get (soldier) discharged so; b. out, pay person to give up post, property, &c.; b. over, bribe; b. up, b. as much as possible of; b. pig in poke, commit oneself unnecessarily; BUXOM a., buxom 1, n. [OE bygan of Goth. buggian, etc. dim.]

buzz 1, int. = Stale news!

buzz 2, v.i. & t. Make humming sound; move, hover, about (person or abs.) annoyingly like bluebottle; (of a company or place) sound confusedly; circulate (t. & i. of rumour &c.); utter by speaking together (b. applause); throw hard (b. stones). [limit.]

buzz 3, n. Hum of bee &c.; sound of humming, stir, general movement. [f. prec.]

buzz 4, n. Downy beetle, fishing-fly like it. [perh. as expressive, cf. Fuzzy & obs. buzz wig]

buzz 5, v.t. Finish (bottle of wine). [I]

buzzard, n. Kinds of falcon (B., Bald B. or osprey, Honey B., Moor B., &c.). [f. OF busart f. L buteo falcon + -ARD]

buzzer, n. A. Senses; esp. steam-whistle. [BUZZ 2, -ER 1]

by 1, prep. & adv. Prep. (b. sometimes b); Near, at or to side of, in postal district of, about person or in possession of, in company of, in region of, slightly inclining to, (Bromley-by-Bow, Coniston-by-Ambleside; come here by me; stand by, be faithful to, help by; abide by, accept, observe; have not got by me; come by, obtain; by oneself, alone; North by East, between N & NNE; by the head, stern, deeper in water there; by land & sea, adventures by flood & field; along, in passing along, through, via, avoiding, passing, out-stripping, by nearest road; by the way, as one goes, parenthetically; so by the by, esp. as formula introducing discourse or thought (by go by me); during, in the circumstances of, by day, night, daylight; by the space, Biblical for during; by the agency, means, instrumentality, or causation, of, owing to, in such a manner, with (by oneself, without help or prompting; know, say, by one's self, by one's own self; by way of a joke; be by way of judging everybody, profess or be supposed to; cautious by nature; by cheque, &c. 5. 4. in Cr entries; by chance; by dint of; by reason of); as soon as, not later than, (by now, next week, tomorrow, the time with or oftener without -that); according to, after, from, (by role; by right; by rights, if right were done; take by force, by violence, by). By appearances; sell, buy, by retail, measure (the yard, packet); with succession of, succeeding, (by degrees, by hundreds, man by man, little by little); to the extent of (missed by a foot, too moral by half, better by far, much); concerning, in respect of, (do one's duty b.; French by blood, Jones by name; put up by the roots) as surely as I believe in it. Adv. (b); Near (stand by, be inactive, also be ready for action, esp. Naut.); aside, in reserve, (put, lay, set, by, abandon or store up; past they marched by; all that is gone by); by OE by, b. be; cf. OHG bair, b. (G bet; b); in OE the &c. is sometimes as I believe in it. F the adv. is always by, the prep. usu. by sometimes by, & the pref. either by- or be-

by 2, bye, a. Subordinate, incidental, secondary, side, sly, out-of-the-way, secret, as by(e) road, the (by)e effects, a (by)e consideration; B. ELECTION [by adv. used attrib.; often hyphenated with usu. by when this is done, & bye as sep. wd]

by 3, n. = BYE (e-usu. exc. in by the by)

by-, prep. (1) usu. with one of the meanings of BY a; it may be written as separate wd (by path or bye path), hyphened (by-path), or, if
BY AND BY

113
CABINET

the combination is often used, as one wd with
the other (bypath; (2) sometimes with mean-
ings of by adv. as in bystander, bygone.
by' and by', adv. & n. Before long, pre-
cently; (n.) the future. [pref. by prep. denot-
ing succession (one by one etc.).]
by'-blow, n. Side blow at someone else as
the main opponent; bastard child. [by a.]
by'-breath, n. (Cricket) run scored for ball
that passes batsman and wicket-keep, leg-b, for
one that touches bats-
man; (Golf) holes(e) remaining after decision
of match and played as a new game; (in games
where competitors are paired off) odd man,
being odd man. [by as n.]
by'-call, n. A telephone word (for) sleep, bed.
[sound used in lullabies cf. hushaby, lullaby,
by baby bunting] bye-bye's, int. = Good-bye. [colloq.
childish clipping of good-bye]
by'-end, n. Side or secret purpose. [by a.]
by'-gone, a. & n. Past, departed; antiqu-
ated; (pl. n.) the past, past offences (let bb.
be bb., forgive & forget). [by adv.]
by'-lane, n. By, by.
by'-law, by'-law, n. Regulation made by
local authority or corporation, as town or
railway company. [prob. f. obs. bylaw local
custom (ON byjar genit. pl. of byr OE by town,
cf. Derby &c.), but associated with by a.]
by'-name, n. Secondary name, sobriquet;
nickname. [by a.]
by'-past, a. Gone by. [by adv.]
by'-path, n. Retired path (lit., & fig. as bb.
of history). [by a.]
by'-play, n. Action apart from the main
course of events; esp., dumb-show of minor
characters on stage. [by a.]
by'-product, n. Thing produced incident-
ally in manufacturing something else. [by]
by'pore, n. Cow-house. [OE byre perh.
cogn. w. bir bower.
by'-road, n. Little-frequented road. [by a.]
by'ssus, n. Fine ancient textile fibre &
fabric of flax; tuft of silky filaments by which
some molluscs adhere to rock. Hence byss-
aceous, byssal, byssiferous, byssine, byssos,
byppure, n. Cow-house. [OE byre perh.
cogn. w. bir bower.
by'-street, n. Out-of-the-way street. [by a.]
by'-way, n. Secluded road or track (often
highway and b); short cut; less known de-
partment of any subject. [by a.]
by'word, n. Proverb, person, place, &c.
taken as type of some (usu. bad) quality (esp.
a. b. for iniquity &c.). [by a.]
by'-work, n. Work done by the way, at
leisure removed. [by a.]
byza'tine (y or y), a. & n. (Inhabitant) of
Byzantium or Constantinople (B. historians,
of Eastern Empire from 6th to 15th c.); of the
style in architecture &c. developed in the
Eastern Empire (round arch, cross, dome,
circle, mosaic). Hence Byzantine'sque a.,
Byza'tinism n., Byza'tinism (i) v.t. [L
Byzantinus i. L. Gk Byzantion]

(St Michael & St George). C.I.E. (Indian Em-
prise); confined, C.B. (to barracks); County,
C.C. (Councillor); Ceylon, C.C.S. (Civil Ser-
vice); contagious, C.D. (diseases); Civil, C.E.
(Engineer); Church, as C.E.T.S. (of England
Temperance Society). C.M.S. (Missionary
Society); Channel, C.I. (Islands); Crown, C.I.
(of India); Commander, as C.V.O. (Victorian
Order); Chief, C.J. (Jew); Commanding, C.O.
(Officers), C.O.D. (Deputy) Charity, C.O.S. (Organisation
Society); chapter, as c. XII, e.e. I-V; cent, as $1.75 c.;
colt, as 1.750, cum, c. div. (divi-
dend); carte, c.d.v. (de visite); care, c/o (of).
Abbreviations (2): (Califormia); Cambs.,
Cambridgeshire; Can.(ada); Cant.(iles); Can-
ning, A. of, Canterbury; cap., chap.,
Cap.Ls.; Capit.; Card. of Chester; cf., confer (L=compare) eg., centi-
gram; eh.(apter); Chas. (hire); Chron. (icles);
Cicestra., Bp of Cicestra.; cincture; cl.,
centarium, cm., centimetre; Co. (unty in Ire-
land); Co.(muny); Co.(nel); Co.(sians); Colo.
(rado); Conn.(ecticut); Cor.(inthians); Colo.
(wa.); Corp.(oral); cp., compare; Cr.,
Creditor, cm., centum; C.S.I. (Civil Service,
C.erland); cwt, hundredweight.
Caaba (kah’aba), n. Sacred building at
Mecca, Mohammedan Holy of Holies con-
taining the black stone. [Arab. ka’bat’]
cab1, n. & v.i. (Go in a) one-horsed hackney
 carriage with two or four wheels, esp. the
hansom; driver’s shelter on locomotive; cab-
ner, driver. [cab-n., as cab-stand, where cc. are
authorized to wait; c-runner, -tut, men earning pay by
fetching, or unloading luggage from, cc. Hence cab-
less a. [short for cab:riole] cab2, n. & v.i. (slang). [Use secretly in
preparing lessons] a translation, crib. [short for
archaic cabage v. & n. pilfer ing ] perf. f. F
Cabas basket f. L capas (comprimam. a.x capaci-
sus) cabal1, n. & v.i. (L). [Join in a) secret in-
tigre; clique, faction; (Hist.) the C., ‘Com-
mittee for Foreign Affairs’ under Charles II,
est. Clifford, Arlington, Buckingham, Ashley,
& Landerdale (1672), precursor of modern
Cabinet. Hence cabala1, n. [f. F Cabala (r)
med.L cabala CABBALA; not f. initials of Jewish &c., being quoted from
kabbane, Jewish. B. of cigar. [maker]
cabaret (a), n. French pot-house. [F]
cabbage (i), n. Kinds of cultivated vege-
table with round heart or head; Sea C., sea
kale; c. butterfly, Large White or Small
White; c.-net, for boiling c. in; c.-rose, double
red rose with large compact round flower;
c. tree, various trees, esp. certain palms with
terminal bud eaten like carrot: c. colehead-vegetable f. ME & F caboco head =
It. capochna f. capo f. L caput]
cab(b)ala, n. Jewish oral tradition; mystic
interpretation, esoteric doctrine, occult lore.
Hence cab(b)alism (3), cab(b)alist (2), nn.
cab(b)alist(ica, cab(b)alistically adv.
[med. L f. Heb. gabbalah tradition]
cab, n. (coll) cabaret, [v]y cabar, n. Roughly trimmed pine-trunk
used in Sc. Highland sport of tossing the c. [f.
Gael. cabar pole]
cabin, n. & v.t. Small rude dwelling;
room or compartment in ship in sleeping or
eating in, officer’s or passenger’s room; c.-boy,
waiting on officers or passengers; (vb, chiefly
in p.p.) confined in small space, cramped. [ME &
F fabane f. LL capanna]
cabinett, n. & a. Small private room, cot-
et; case with drawers &c. for keeping valuable or
like ancient slipper. [f. L calculeus dim. of calculeus shoe + fem. of -arius -ARY]
calculeate', a. (bot.) Slipper-shaped. [as prec. -ATE]
calcite, a. Of calcium. [-IC]
calci/ferous, a. Yielding carbonate of lime. [CALC.-, -FEROUS]
calci-fy, v.t. & l. Convert, be converted, into lime; replace by lime; harden by deposit of salts of lime; petrify. Hence cal-ci-fi/CIC A, -FY]
calcification, n. [CALC.-, -FY]
calci/ne, v.t. & i. Reduce to quick-lime or quick-lime state; certain beforehand (event, date, &c.) by exact reckoning; plan deliberately (t. & l., esp. in instr. part. & p.p. = cold-blooded, selfish); (usu. pass.) arrange, adapt, (conduct, apparatus, &c.) for (purpose), to do; (in p.p.) fit, suitable, to do; rely upon; (U.S.) suppose, believe. Hence cal-ci-LATE.VA, -E
calculation, n. [f. L calculare (CALC.-) -ATE]
calculator, n. In vbl senses; also: set of tables for use in calculation; calculating-machine. [L (CALCULATE, -OR)]
calculous, a. Of. suffering from, stone or calculi. [f. L calculus (foll., -E)]
calculus, n. (pl. -i, -e). (Med.) stone, concretion in some part of body (renal &c. if. the particular part; ursic acid &c. if. its composition); (Math.) particular method of calculation, as differential, integral, c. [L = small stone (calc-eis stone, -ULE) used in reckoning on abacus]
calda/rum, n. (archaeol.). Roman hot bath room. [f. L calidus hot, see -ARY]
calder, n. CALDRO. [as calder &c.]
caledonian, -ian. (Native) of ancient Scotland (also used in mod. titles of clubs &c., facetiously = Scotch or Scot). [f. L Caledonia northern Britain, -AN]
caléf/aci/ent, a. & n. (Medical agent) producing warmth. So caléf/a/ci/ón n., caléf/a/ci/ve a. [f. L caléfuerre (calère be warm,发烧, -eate, -ATE)]
caléf/a/ci/ry, n. Producing warmth; (Archaeol.) warm room in monastery. [f. L caléfactorius see prec., -TORY]
calem/brour (F), n. Pun.
caléndar, n. System by which beginning, length, & subdivision, of civil year is fixed. esp. the Gregorian c., used in Engl. from 1752; takes, in order, the months. [f. L caléndum (of a given year), or with dates important for certain classes, as Gardener &c.: register, list, esp. of canonized saints, prisoners for trial, or documents chronologically arranged with summaries; c.-MONTH. [f. OF calendrier f. L calendarium account-book (CALENDS, -ARY)]
caléndar', n. Register, enter in list; arrange, analyse, & index (documents), whence caléndar' [f. prec.]
calénder, v.t., & n. Press (cloth, paper, &c.) in a c. or roller-machine to smooth it. [as prec. -TORY]

Hence caléndry, n. [f. F calendre(r) f. med. L calendra f. L Gk kalindrams roller]
caléndry', n. Menécat dervish in Turkey or Persia. [f. Pers. galandar]
caléndry, n. First day of month in Roman calendar; on the Greek C., never. [f. L calendae (cal- cf. calare, Gk kaleo, proclaim)]

calén'ture, n. Tropical fever or delirium in which sailors &c. leap into sea. [f. F, Sp. caléntura fever f. part. st. of L calére be hot, -URE]
calf (kahf), n. (pl. -ves). Young of bovine animal, esp. domestic cow, for first year old. c. is with, c. (lit. or fig. drop her, suffer abortion); golden c., wealth as object of worship (Ex. xxxii); stupid fellow; Moon-c.; child (so c.-love, childish love affair); (also calfkin)=c. leather, esp. in bookbinding (c.-bound) & shoe-making; young of elephant, whale, deer, &c.; see-c., seal; (Naut.) floating piece of ice; c.-knee, knock-knee; c.'s teeth, milk teeth; calves'-foot jelly. Hence calf'hood n., calf'-ish 1[1] a. [com. -Teut., cf. G kalb]
calf2 (kahf), n. (pl. -ves). Fleshly hinder part of leg-shank; c. part of stocking. Hence calf'-less, -calved 2, aa. [as on Kalf etym. dub.]
caliban, n. Man of degraded bestial nature. [Shaksp., Tempest, & see CANNIBAL]
caliber, n. Diameter of gun or any tube; weight of character, standing, importance. Hence cal-i-ber 2 a. [f. -i-ter, f. L calibrum merch. f. Arab. kalib mould]
calice, n. (biol.). Small cup-like body. So cal-i-cal, -cular (pi. -cular), of (c.-cup)
cal'ico, n. & n. (Of) cotton cloth, esp. plain white unprinted, bleached or unbleached (c.-ball, dance at which only cotton dresses are worn); c.-printer, -ting, producer, production, of coloured patterns on c. [orig. Calicat-cloth f. town on Malabar coast]
calipash, cal'ippee, nn. Gelatinous substances in turtle regarded as dainties (ash, dull green next upper shell: ee, light yellow next lower shell). [perh. W.-Ind.; perh.-ash = CARAPACE, & ee formed for distinction f. it]
calix, n. (pi. -icis) = calix
calc, -l'ico, n. & n. (Of) cotton cloth, esp. plain white unprinted, bleached or unbleached (c.-ball, dance at which only cotton dresses are worn); c.-printer, -ting, producer, production, of coloured patterns on c. [orig. Calicat-cloth f. town on Malabar coast]
calix, n. (pi. -icis) = calix
calix, -l'ico, n. & n. (Of) cotton cloth, esp. plain white unprinted, bleached or unbleached (c.-ball, dance at which only cotton dresses are worn); c.-printer, -ting, producer, production, of coloured patterns on c. [orig. Calicat-cloth f. town on Malabar coast]
calix, n. (pi. -icis) = calix
calix, -l'ico, n. & n. (Of) cotton cloth, esp. plain white unprinted, bleached or unbleached (c.-ball, dance at which only cotton dresses are worn); c.-printer, -ting, producer, production, of coloured patterns on c. [orig. Calicat-cloth f. town on Malabar coast]
calix, n. (pi. -icis) = calix
calix, -l'ico, n. & n. (Of) cotton cloth, esp. plain white unprinted, bleached or unbleached (c.-ball, dance at which only cotton dresses are worn); c.-printer, -ting, producer, production, of coloured patterns on c. [orig. Calicat-cloth f. town on Malabar coast]
calix, n. (pi. -icis) = calix
calix, -l'ico, n. & n. (Of) cotton cloth, esp. plain white unprinted, bleached or unbleached (c.-ball, dance at which only cotton dresses are worn); c.-printer, -ting, producer, production, of coloured patterns on c. [orig. Calicat-cloth f. town on Malabar coast]
calix, n. (pi. -icis) = calix
calix, -l'ico, n. & n. (Of) cotton cloth, esp. plain white unprinted, bleached or unbleached (c.-ball, dance at which only cotton dresses are worn); c.-printer, -ting, producer, production, of coloured patterns on c. [orig. Calicat-cloth f. town on Malabar coast]
calix, n. (pi. -icis) = calix
calix, -l'ico, n. & n. (Of) cotton cloth, esp. plain white unprinted, bleached or unbleached (c.-ball, dance at which only cotton dresses are worn); c.-printer, -ting, producer, production, of coloured patterns on c. [orig. Calicat-cloth f. town on Malabar coast]
calix, n. (pi. -icis) = calix
calix, -l'ico, n. & n. (Of) cotton cloth, esp. plain white unprinted, bleached or unbleached (c.-ball, dance at which only cotton dresses are worn); c.-printer, -ting, producer, production, of coloured patterns on c. [orig. Calicat-cloth f. town on Malabar coast]
calix, n. (pi. -icis) = calix
calix, -l'ico, n. & n. (Of) cotton cloth, esp. plain white unprinted, bleached or unbleached (c.-ball, dance at which only cotton dresses are worn); c.-printer, -ting, producer, production, of coloured patterns on c. [orig. Calicat-cloth f. town on Malabar coast]
calix, n. (pi. -icis) = calix
calix, -l'ico, n. & n. (Of) cotton cloth, esp. plain white unprinted, bleached or unbleached (c.-ball, dance at which only cotton dresses are worn); c.-printer, -ting, producer, production, of coloured patterns on c. [orig. Calicat-cloth f. town on Malabar coast]

CAME}
c. over the coals; c. up, imagine; rouse from sleep; fix the moment for (c. ease in law court; c. a halt; c. a meeting); urge, invite, nominate, (duty, pleasure, calls; many are called; c. to the bar, ministry; c. attention to; c. without a_._d.): describe as, (c. a spade a spade; c. him John, c. him by the name of John; c. person names, abuse him; c. cousins with); consider, regard as, (c. that mean; c. thing) one's own, possess. [f. ON kalla, comm.-Teut. cf. Du. kallen]
call', n. Shout, cry; also c.-over-ROLL-c., special c. of birds &c., imitation of this, instrument imitating it, call-napping- whistle- looking-on in business (so house of c.); short formal visit (pay c., make one); invitation, summons, (to actor for applause; to the bar): from God, conscience, or congregation, to be pastor; duty, need, occasion, (no c. to blush); demand for money, esp. for unpaid capital from company shareholders; (St. Exch.) option of claiming stock at given date: c.-loan, -money, lent subject to recall without notice; at, within, c., ready for orders; c.-boy, prompter's attendant summoning actors; c.-day, -night, at Inns of Court, for calling students to bar. [f. prec.]
cal'ler', n. In vb senses, esp. person who pays. [cfr. Fr. clocher]
cal'ler', n. 1. (Sc.) Fresh, not decaying, (of herring &c.); cool of air. [f.]
cal'ligraphy (ka-), n. Beautiful handwriting; handwriting. So cal'ligraphi(1, 2, 3) n. & v.t. cal'grapher, cal'igraphist(1), nn., cal'igraphia. [ult. f. Gk kaligraphia (kalos, beauty, -graph)]
cal'ling, n. In vb senses, also or esp.: (c. to; c. down to; c. over; c. to oneself; c. to self-devotion or self-devotion; impulse to do something as right; occupation, profession, trade; persons following a particular business. [INc]
cal'diiper, n. & a., & v.t. C. compasses or cc., compasses with bowed legs for measuring diameter of convex bodies, or with out-turned points for measuring calibré; c.-square, rule with movable cross-heads for taking internal or external diameters; (vb) measure with cc. [prob. = calibre]
cal'listhetic, a. Suitable for producing strength with beauty (esp. of girls' gymnastics). Hence cal'listhetic, n. [f. Gk kallos beauty + stheneos strength + -ic]
cal'osity, n. Abnormal hardness & thickness of skin; hardened insensible part, lump, (from friction, or natural as on horses' legs). [f. F calosité f. L calostatam (see foll. -Ty)]
cal'lous, a. (Physiol., Zool.) hardened, hard, (of parts of skin); (of person, heart, &c.) unfeeling, insensitive, whence cal'ousness n. [f. L callosus (callum or callus, -ose)]
cal'lows, n. (Physiol., path., bot.) Thickenened part of skin or soft tissue; bony matter formed while bone-fracture heals. [L]
cal'm (kahm), n. Stillness, serenity, (of weather, air, sea, the mind, social or political conditions); c. windless period. [f. F calme f. L calme, calmus. But cf. Gk kalauf, -f. L calum color of L calor heat f. Gk kawma heat (kaiwo burn)]
cal'm', a., & v.t. & i. Tranquil, quiet, windless, (lit. & fig.); hence cal'mly adv., cal'mness n. (vb) make c., pacify; (intr. & alw. w. down) become c. [f. F calme n. & a., see prec.]
cal'mative (also kahn), a. & n. (med.), Calming agent, sedative. [prec. + -ATIVE]
cal'lomel, n. (med.). Mercurous chloride used as purgative. [f. Gk kalois fair, melas black (explained anecdotically in various ways)]
cal'orescent, n. (phys.) heat of rays to light-rays. [for calorescence (L calor, heat, -i) c.-square, heat; light (of sun), heat; light (of sun)]
cal'ori'c, n. Heat; c.-engine, driven by hot air. [f. F calorique (L calor heat, -i)]
cal'orier, n. (f. L color heat + -e (yll)) irregularly cal'ori- molar, n. Voltaic battery with large plates generating heat. [cal'ori- + motor]
calo'tte, n. Skull-cap of priests &c. [f. Dim. of cale CAUl]
calp', n. Irish dark-grey limestone. [f]
cal'trop, n. Four-spiked iron ball thrown on ground to main cavalry horses; kinds of plant, as Star-thistle. [found earliest as plant name; but prob. transf. f. the iron; f. L calx (calcis heel + LL trappa f. OHG trappo trap]
cal'umet, n. Amer.-Ind. clay-bowled reed-stemmed tobacco-pipe; symbol of peace; smoke the c. together, make peace. [f. Esp. Fr.-Canadian form of chalumet tube f. Lcalumex direct. (cf. Gk kalumex)]
calumniate, v.t. Slander, hence or cogn. calumniation, cal'umniator(2), nn., cal'mniatory a. [f. L calumniari, see -ATE3]
cal'mniou's, a. Given to, marked by, calumny. Hence calumniously adv. [f. L calumniosus (see foll., -ous)]
cal'umny, n. Malicious misrepresentation; falsehood; slanderous report. [f. Lcalumnia & F calomnie = cf. Lcalumex (v.t.)]
cal'v', n., Place. (R.-C. Ch.) representation of Crucifixion. [f. L calvaria skull (culus bald) transl. of Golgotha, Matt. xxii. 33]
cal've, (kahv), v.i. & t. Give birth to a calf; (esp. in pass. of calv) give birth to; (of iceberg &c.) throw off mass of ice. [OE cahlfan (CALF)]
cal'viness, n. Calvin's theology (esp. the doctrines of Particular election & redemption. Moral inability in a fallen state, Irresistible grace, Final perseverance); adherence to this. So Cal'vini(st) (2) n. & a., Cal'vini(stic) (AL) aa., Cal'vini(stically adv., cal'vin'(e) (i) v.i. & t. [John Calvin, 1509-1564]
cal'lux, n. (pi. cal'lecs). Powder or friable substance left when a metal or mineral has been burnt, residuum. (L. genit. callicis, limes)
caly'-, cal'y-ci-, st. of calyx. Calyce-fi'or-al, -flor'ate, -fl'o'rous, aa., with, stamens & petals inserted in calyx; caly'ci-form, a.; cal'yce'inal, cal'yce'ine, aa., having a, on the calyx; cal'yce'inar, a. = al, also (of flower) double by increase of calyx-lobes; cal'yce'one, n. (bot.) Fusion w. calyx. [caly'-]
cal'ycle, n. (bot.) Row of bracts surrounding calyx-base; adherent crown of seed. Hence or cogn. cal'ycled, cal'yce'ular, cal'y-ce'u'late, aa., (f. L calyculus dim. of calyx (UL))
cal'ypt'ri-, st. of bot. terms = having, like, a hood. [f. Gk kaluptra veil (kalup'to to cover)]
cal'yx, n. (Bot.) whorl of leaves (SEPAL-AL). Calyx. Hence outer or calyx (for derivatives see CALYCE-); (Physiol. & Biol.) coating on or covering (for derivatives see BULB-); (Physiol. & Biol.) calyx (cf. kalup'to to cover) case of bud, husk
ca'm, n. Projecting part of wheel &c. in machinery, grooved, toothed, or otherwise adapted to convert circular into reciprocal or variable motion. [var. of comb, cf. Du., Da., Sw., kamin, G kamm]
cámara-de'rie (¬aderē), n. The intimacy, mutual trust, & sociability, of comrades. [F]
cámara'illa, n. Cabal, clique, junto. [Sp.]
cámber, n., v.i. & t. Slight convexity above, arched form, (of beam, deck, &c.); (also c-beam) slightly arched beam; (v. b) have, impart to (beam &c.), such convexity. [v. F camber]
cámberwell Beauty, n. A butterfly.
cám'bist, n. Expert in manual of exchanges; dealer in bills of exchange. [v. F cambiste]
cám'bium, n. Cellular tissue, below bark of exogenous, in which annual growth of wood & bark occurs. [v. F cambium]
cám'bric, n. & v.i. (Also But.) Buttressed wood or iron for slinging carcasses by ankles. (v. F. W cambren (camb crooked + pkn wood))
cám'brian, a. & n. Welshman: (Geol.) (of) palaeozoic rocks lying below the Silurian in Wales & Cumberland. [L. Cambria var. of Cumbria f. Celt. Cymeri Welshman or Cymru Wales (OCelt. Cumbroga compatriots)]
cám'bium, n. (Also of) flimsy, thread-like; handkerchiefs. [Cambray orig. place of making]
cam'el, n. Grooved slip of lead as used in lattice windows. [cf. Sc. calm casting-mould]
cam'e's, See come.
cám'el, n. Large hirsute ruminant long-necked cushion-footed quadruped (with Arabian) one hump or (Bactrian) two humps; having or put up with (Matt. xxii. 29); machine for floating ship over shoals &c.; c-brown, fishing-fly; c-hair, made of c.-hair (or paint-brushes) of squirrel's tail hairs. [OE. f. L. Gk kamelos S. F. Semit. (cf. Heb. gamal camel. Arab. jamala)]
cameleer, n. Camel-driver. [v. EER]
cam'milla, n. Flowering evergreen from China & Japan. [Kamel, Jesuit & botanist, 16th]
camélopa'dard (or kā'-), n. = the now usu. GIRAFFE. [f. L camelloperdus f. Gk kameloperdatis (camel, pard)]
cam'ely, n. Troops on camels. [HY]
camembert (¬er, or as F), n. Small soft rich Norman cheese. [name of village Camembert in Stone (sourdough, agate, &c.) with colour-layers utilized to give background (cf. INTAGLIO).] [v. It. camèo cf. med. L camassae etym. dub.]
cameron, n. In camérd (Lat.), in the judge's private room, not in open court; (for c. obscura photographing-apparatus; c. obscura, lucida (L, = dark, light, chamber), two kinds of apparatus projecting on paper, for tracing, image of distant object. [c. = vault, cf. Gk kamara anything with arched cover]
camer'onian, a. & n. (Follower) of Richard Cameron or his doctrines; Scottish reformed presbyterian; (pl.) first battalion Scottish Rifles (formed orig. of Cc.). [¬AX]
cam'isole, n. Woman's loose negligence jacket. [orig. a more modern; French camisole: like flowers used as tonic; allied kinds of plant. Dog's Stinkweed, Purple, C; c-tea, infusion of the flowers. [f. F camisolae f. L chamomilla f. Gk kamai'melon earth-apple]
cama'›ran, a. Secret society in Naples &c.
camp', n. Place where troops are lodged in tents &c.; army on campaign; military life (courts &c.); temporary quarters of nomads, gypsies, travellers; camping-out; persons camping out; adherents of a doctrine; c-bed, -chair, -stool, folding and portable; c-colour, flag used in marking out c.; c.-fever, esp. typhus; c.-follower, non-military-hanger-on of camp, male or female; c-meeting, American regional open-door or convention meeting lasting several days. [F. f. It. or Sp. campo (cf. F champ direct) f. L campus level ground, esp. the Campus Martius, exercising-ground]
camp', v.i. & t. Encamp, lodge in c.; (also c.-out) lodge in tent or the open, take up quarters; station (troops) in c. [f. F camper (prec.)]
campaign, n. & v.i. Continuous series of military operations; organized course of action, esp. (Pol.) attempt to rouse public opinion for or against a policy; Plan of C., in Ireland 1896-7 for forcing landlords to reduce rents. (v. b) serve on a c.; hence campaign'ner n. [f. F. campaign open country; campaign, f. It. CAMPAGNA f. F champagnes]
cam'pánille (-illi), n. Bell-tower, usu. detached. [It. f. campana bell]
cam'panology, n. The subject of bells (founding, ringing, &c.). Hence campano'logist, campano'logic, mn.
cam'pána, n. Kinds of flowers with bell-shaped flowers, used blue or white, as Canterbury Bell. Hence campaña'ceous a. [mod. L. dim. of campa'na bell]
campa'nulate, a. (zool. & bot.). Bell-shaped. [as prec. + -ATE']
cam'phor'ate, v.t. Impregnate or treat with camphor. [¬ATE']
camp'ion, n. Kinds of flowering plant, esp. the Red and the White C. [I]
camp'shed, v.t. Face with campshot.
cam'pish, adj. Campy, camphery, camp'ish-seeing, n. Facing of piles & boarding to resist water-action on, or out-thrust of, a bank. [etyl. dub.; cf. WAINSCOT]
cam'pylo-, comb. form in bot. terms=bent. [f. Gk kampulos]
cam'wood, n. Hard red W.-African wood yielding dye. [native name kambá] can, n., & v.t. Vessel for liquids, usu. of metal, esp. tin, and with handle over top. whence can'ful n.; c-buoy, large conical buoy over sands &c.; c-door, water lily; (U.S.) (p) put in a tin-plate box for hermetic sealing (meat, fish, fruit, &c.), whence (-can'ner) n. [com.-Teut.]: OE canne f. WG canna cf. G Kanne]
can, n. v.t. & i. 1. (s., canst. 3 s., can, neg., can't, can't do, can't do, could, could or couldst, infin., part. & p.p., wanting; defective parts supplied f. be able to). Be able to; have the right to; be permitted to (you can go); also as mild imperat.); could, feel inclined to (could laugh for joy; really couldn't think of it); cannot away with; (with ellipse) will do when I can 

[Note: The text is fragmented and contains various entries from a dictionary, covering a wide range of words and meanings. The entries are not presented in a coherent sequence and are interspersed with numerical references and other disordered information.]
candidate, n. One who puts himself or herself up for appointment to an office or honour; person thought likely to gain any position. [f. l. candidatus, as prec., -ate 2 (2), -white (Kanam cc. wearing white)]
cándidatura (t-sher), n. Standing for election, being candidate. [f. as prec. + -ure]
cándied. See CANDY.
cándle, n. Cylinder of wax, tallow, spermactici, &c., enclosing wick, for giving light; (also c-power) unit of light-measurement; Roman c., firework, tube discharging coloured smoke; (Vb) to make a c. to, is not to be compared with; sell by each c. by auction, last bid before small candle expires winning; BELL book & c.; game not worth the c., result not justifying the cost or trouble; BURN c. at both ends; hide c. under RUSH; candleberry-rytice (N.-Amer.), candleberry-tree (Moluccas), yielding wax & nut-kernels used for c., c-ends, remnants of c., odds- & ends hoarded by the stingo; candlelight, light of c., any artificial light, evening; candlestick, support for (usu. single) c.; c-tree, Amer., with c-like fruit some feet long. [OE candel f. L candela ( candere shine)]
Candlemas (as), n. Feast of purification of Virgin Mary; (as date) 2nd Feb. [OE candel-mase (CANDLE, MASS)]
cándour (o:n), n. Sharpness, impressiveness, imparity; freedom from malice; frankness. [f. L candor whiteness (candere shine. -OR)]
cándy, n. & v.t. & i. Crystallized sugar made by repeated boiling and slow evaporation (also sugar-c.). (Vb) preserve by coating with c. & form (t. & i.) into crystals; (p.p.)glistering, (archaic) honeyed, flattening. [f. F (sucrer)
cándex, v.t. Beat with, whence cæning (f. & i.) n.; drive (lesson) into (person) with c.; insert c. into (chair-frame &c.). [f. prec.]
cándexphorus, n. (pl. -i). Sculptured Greek youth or maid bearing basket on head at feast of Demeter. [f. L. f. Gk kanèphorus (kaneon basket, phero carry)]
cangue (kang), cang, n. Heavy wooden board worn round neck by Chinese criminals. (KAN, CANG) [f. L. f. Gk kánus (dog)]
cándy, a. (as) kani'n, a. & n. Of, as of, a dog or dogs; c. tooth or c., one of the four strong pointed teeth between incisors & molars. [f. L. cáninus (canis dog, -NE)]
cànister, n. Small box usu. of metal for tea, shot, &c.; (R.-C.Ch.) vessel holding wafers before consecration; c.-shot or c., -case 2-shot. [f. L. cànnister f. Gk kànnastron wicker basket (kanna CANDL)]
cànder, n. & v.t. Ulcerous disease of human mouth; disease of horse's foot; disease of fruit-trees; (fig.) corrupting influence, rotten tendency; c-worm or c., caterpillar or larva destroying leaves or buds; c.-rash, variety of scarlet fever with ulcerated throat; hence cándid(a), n. Land of promise, paradise. [O.-T. name of Palestine]
Cànaan (-yan, -n), n. Land of promise, paradise. [O.-T. name of Palestine]
Cananó's (a. (Vb) consume with c.; infect, corrupt; (p.p.) soured, malignant, crabbled. [f. ONF canare f. L canerum nom. CANER]]
canna', n. Plant with bright yellow, red, or orange flowers & ornamental leaves. [L (CANE)]

Canel, n. (Also c.-coal) bituminous coal burning with bright flame & used in making coal oils & gas. [perh. f. CANDLE]
cannibal, n. & a. Man who eats human flesh; animal feeding on its own species; hence cannibalism.[n.], cannibalistica. (Adj.) of, having these habits. [16th c. F & Sp. Cannibal, pl., var. of Columbian of W-Ind. nation; Caribbus prob. another variant]
cannikin, n. Small can. [-KIN]
cannon, n. 1. (Now being ousted by gun) piece of ordnance, gun that kind of thing that needs mounting, (collect. sing. usu. instead of pl.) c.-ball, projectile; c.-bone, tube-shaped bone between hough & fellock; c.-clock, fired at noon by burning glass. 2. (Mech.) hollow cylinder moving independently on shaft; watchkey barrel. 3. (Also c.-bit) smooth round bit for horse. 4. (Billiards) hitting of two balls successively by player's ball. 5. (Also c.-curl) sausage-shaped, prop. horizontal, curl. [In 16th c. also can on f. F canon cf. It. canonne great tube (canna CANA) & L Miss sense 4 is corrupted by the short for carambole (F. & Sp. carambola etym. dub.). sense 5 = obs. canon f. Sp. cannon ornamental roll on breeches-legs (canna as above)]
cannon?, v.i. Make a c. at billiards of player or player; come into collision, strike obliquely, against, with. [f. prec.]
cannonade, n. & v.t. & i. Continuous gunfire, incessantly; bombard, fire fast at. [CANNON 1 + -ADE]
cannot. See CAN 2.
canny, a. Shrewd, worldly-wise; natural, safe to meddle with, (esp. w. neg.) thriftily; gentle, quiet, circumspect, (ca' e. Sc. for drive or go gently, as name for trade-union policy of limiting output); sly, pawkily. Hence cenn'li, a. -v.t. [Sc. wd. (w. senses differing above) f. CAN 2 know + -Y 2]
cane' (-go), n., & v.i. (Go in, paddle) boat propelled with paddle(s). Hence cane'ist(3) n. [f. Sp. & Haitian cano]
canon, n. Church decree; c. law, eccl. law; general governing treatment of a subject; criteria; list. [From Mass containing words of consecration; (Ms.) piece with different parts taking up same subject successively in strict succession; (Typ.) largest size of type with specific name; metal loop on bell for hanging it; member of cathedral chapter, whence canonnary(2) n.; MINOR c. (OE. f. L f. Gk kantron, -tron) in last sense short for CANONIC, meaning person living (with others) according to rule]
canon. See CANYON.
canonical, a. & n., canon'ic, a. (archaic). Appointed by canon law (c. hours, for prayer, or for celebration of marriage, 8 a.m. to 3 p.m.; c. dress, of clergy, also ce. as n. pl.); included in c. nature, (C. E.); the seven of Peter, James, John, Jude; authoritative, standard, accepted; (Ms.) in canon form; of a cathedral chapter or a member of it. Hence canonical, y? adv. [f. med. L canonicalis f. canonicus (CANNON, -CI + -AL)]
canonist, n. Canon-lawyer. Hence canoni'stic(al) aa. [f. F canoniste (CANNON, -IST)]
canonize, v.t. Admit formally to calendar of saints; regard as a saint; recognize (book) as canonical; sanction by church authority. Hence canonization n. [f. med. L canonizare (CANNON, -IZE)]
cánopy, n., & v.t. Covering suspended or held over throne, bed. person, &c. (also fig. of any overhanging shelter, sky, &c.); (Arch.) roof-like projection over niche &c.; (f. v.) supply, be, such a covering to. [f. F canapé (now) canon fr. It. canto, corner, edge, &c., perh. f. L f. Gk kanthos corner of eye]
canorous, a. Melodious, resonant. [f. L canor us (canor sing) + -OUS]
cant', n. Bevel, oblique face, of crystal, bank, &c.; push, toss, movement, that partly or quite upsets; tilted or sideways position; c.-board, sloping board. [cf. Du. Kant, OF. cant. It. canto, corner, edge, &c., perh. f. L f. Gk kanthos corner of eye]
cánt v.t. & i. (Trans.) bevel off; tilt; turn over, turn upside down; push, pitch, sideways. (Intr.) take inclined position; lie aslant; (Naut.) swing round. [f. prec.]
cantz', n. & a., & v.i. Peculiar language of class, profession, sect, &c.; jargon; temporary catchwords (esp. adj. c. phrase &c.); words used for fashion without being meant, unreal use of words implying piety; hypocrisy. (Vb) use talk of these kinds. (Herald) canting arms, heraldry, coat, containing allusion to name of bearer; hence cant'er 1 n. [earlier of musical sound, of intonation, & of beggars' whining, perh. f. singing of religious mendicants; prob. f. L Cantus song, canere frequent. of canere sing] can't. See CAN 2.
cántab., n., Cantabrigian, n. & a. (Member) of Cambridge University. [f. L Cantabrigia Cambridge + -AN]
cántaloupe (-lop), n. Kind of melon. [f. f. It. Cantalupo in Italy]
cántankerous, a. Cross-grained, quarrelsome. Hence cantankerously, y adv. cantankerousness, n. [f. ME (an) contempt on anal. of trai trovour, rancorous] can'ta (-ta), n. (mus.). Choral work, kind of short oratorio, or lyric drama set to music but not acted. [It. cantare song, -ata -ADE]
cantraperone, n. (-pere, -pere), n. Professional woman singer. [It. & F. canterone (-pere, -pere) canter, & canto, from piere, -pere, vessel]
canter', v.i. Canter, & canto, -pere (-pere), v. Easy gallop (win in a c. easily). (Vb) go at this pace (of horse or rider); (make horse) go thus. [short for Canterbury pace, gallop, trot, &c., easy pace of Canterbury pilgrims]
canterbury, n. Stand with partitions for music &c.

Canterbury Bell, n. Kind of Campanula. [f. bells of Canterbury pilgrims' horses]
cántárides, n. pl. (med.). Dried Spanish Fly. [L pl. of L f. Gk kantharis blister-fly]
cantic', n. Little song, humming, or the base-born, loping, or the Benedictine, Nunc Dimittis, Te Deum; Canticels, Song of Solomon. [f. L canticum dim. of canticium song (cantus song canere sing)]
cántilever, n. Bracket (of length many times breadth & more than twice depth) projecting from wall to support balcony &c.; c. bridge, with piers each of which has two or with long girders connecting cc. of adjacent piers. [prob. f. CANT 1 & LEVER]
cántal, n. Piece, slice, cut off: hind-bow of saddle. [F. ONF cantel dim. of CANT³]
cánto, n. (pl. -os). Division of long poem. [It., = song, as CANT³]
cánton¹ (also ká'). n. Subdivision of country; State of Swiss confederation; (Herald.) square division less than a quarter in upper corner of shield. Hence cantónal a. [OF., = corner (CANTON²)
cántono', v.t. Divide into cc. (tón); (tōn) quarter (soldiers). [f. prec.]
canto'ment (tōn), n. Lodging assigned to troops (in India also permanent military station). [prec. + -MENT]
cantorial, a. Of the precentor, of N. side of choir (cf. DECANAL). [F. L as foll, + -ALT]
cantar'sis, mus. Direction. To being by canteen singing. [L genit. of cantor precentor (canare cant-sing, -OR²)]
cánvás, n. Strong unbleached cloth of hemp or flax for sails, tents, painting on; under c., in tent(s), with sails spread; racing-boat's covered end; picture; C.-back, N.-Amer. duck (f. colour of back feathers). [ME & ONF canneus f. LL cannaeacus (L. Gk kannabis hemp seed, fiber).]
cánvass, v.t. & i., & n. Discuss thoroughly; solicit votes, solicit votes from (constituency), ascertain sentiments of, ask custom of, whence cànvausher n.; (n.) canvassing for votes. [f. prec., orig. sense being toss in a sheet, & so shake up, agitate, &c.]
canyón, n. Deep gorge with stream. [f. Sp. catarro, c. of L Canna (CANTON²)]
canzone't, n. Short light song. [f. It. canzonia (canzone f. L cantonem f. canare sing) Canzone]
caoutchouc (kow-tshok), n. & a. (Of) India-rubber. [F. f. Carib. cahuchu]
cap¹, n. Head-dress (woman's, esp. of muslin &c. worn indoors, but also now, like man's or boy's, for out-door use, brimless & of cloth or soft material; c. in hand, humbly; c. of person feels that general remark is true of him; stc one's c. at, try to attract as suitor); special head-dress (college or square c.; steel c., helmet; Scotch c., part of Highland costume: football c., of velvet &c., sign of inclusion in team; c. of maintenance; c. of liberty, conical, given to Roman slave on emancipation, now Republican symbol); c. & belts. Jester's insignia; c., caplike covering for fruit (mushroom top, knee-c., &c.), or added for various purposes (windmill top, toe-c., inner watch-case; perscion c., for igniting explosive in cartridges &c.); (Naut.) doubly pierced block for lengthening mast by extra spar; conical paper bag, cornet; c.-paper, whitewhore for packing; also a size of writing-paper; c.-stone, top stone, cornet, cap) [OE cap f. L cappa, the Rom. forms of which meant cloak, cape, caye, cape, caye, are separate E adoptions of the same wd through Rom. or in its med. L form capa]
cap², v.t. & i. Put c. upon; (Sc. Univ.) confer degree on; put persuasion c. on nipple of (gun); protect end of beam &c. with metal &c.; [stoned, top stone, caping] [OE cap top of crown; outdo c. (ancestral, quotation, &c., produce a better or another opposite one; c. verses, reply with one beginning with the last's last letter; touch or take off one's hat to (also intr. with to); injure at point (horse caps its hooks). [f. prec.]
capability, n. Possibility (of action &c., acting &c.); for (being done something to), to (do something); undeveloped faculty (has cc.). [foll., -ABILITY]
cápable, a. Susceptible (of, or abs.); having the power or fitness for (of); wicked enough for (of); gifted, able. Hence cápable adv. [F. f. L capabilis irreg. for, as before; B. bringen] cápable, v.t. Render capable (for, to do) to make legally competent. [foll., -ACITATE]
cápá's, n. Holding court, or c. as power, (for happiness, heat, moisture); cubic content (measure of c., for vessels & liquids, grain, &c.); mental power, faculty, capability, opportunity, to do, of doing, &c. (rare); position, relative character, (in a civil c.; in my c. as critic); legal competency. [f. F capacité t. L. capabilis (CAPACIOUS, TY)]
cáplaná-la pie, From head to foot, (armed, ready, &c.). [f. OF cap a pie]
cápá'risón (zm), n. (often pl.), & v.t. Horse's trappings; equipment, outfit; (vb) put c. upon. [f. F caparasson (now-açon) f. Sp. caparazon f. med. L caparo (capa CÁPE)]
cápe, n. Short sleeveless cloak, either as separate garment or as fixed or detachable part of longer cloak or coat. Hence cápe² a. [f. Sp. capa or It. cappa; see cap²]
cápe², C., n. & a. Headland, promontory; the C., of Good Hope, also = C. Colony (C. boy, S.-African of mixed black & white descent), & as adj. of its products (C. wine &c.). [f. F Cap f. Rom. capo f. L caput head]
cá'per¹, n. Bramble-like S.-European shrub; (fl.) its European galliards picked esp. sauce; English cc., seed vessels of Nasturtium pickled. [ME caperis, caperis, (sing) f. L. Gk kapparís; -s lost as though pl. sign cf. PE, MACE]
cáper², n. & v.i. (Give a) frisky movement, leap; fantastic proceeding; cut a. c., cc., = c. vb. [short for CAPOIRIO]
cápercaillýe,-cail'zle, n. Wood-grouse. Latest its European galliards picked esp. sauce (Scotland &c.). [f. Gael. capall caile (horse of the wood)]
cá'perer, n. In vbl senses; esp. caddis-fly (from its flight). [CAPER², -ER]
cá'pful, n. Enough to fill a cap; esp. c. of wind, passing gust. [-FUL] cá'piás, n. Writ of arrest. [L=take thou]
capilá'ritý, n. (Power of exerting) capillary attraction or repulsion. [f. F capilitarité]
capiláry (also ká'), a. & n. Of hair; hairlike, thin as a hair; (tube, blood-vessel) of minute or hair-like diameter (e.g. one of ramified blood-vessels intervening between arteries & veins); so c. attraction, repulsion. [f. L capillaris (-ARY²) f. capillus hair]
cá'pital¹, n. Head c. corne of pillar. [L capitum dim. of caput (capitet) head, -TEL] capitum dim. of capitum head]
cá'pital², a. & n. Involving loss of life. punishable by death, (c. sentence, offence); vitally injurious, fatal, (c. error); standing at the head (c. letter, also c. as noun; chief (c. manor, held in capite or direct from king; c. message, occupied by owner of estate with i. &c., mantled or 1. (c. town or city, or in noun, head town of country, county, &c.); important, leading, first-class; excellent, first-rate, (often as interj. of approval); original, principal, (c. fund or c., stock with which company or person enters into business, accumulated wealth used in producing more; fixed c., machinery &c.; circulating or floating c.); (make money, &c.; so fig., make c. 'out of, turn to account). Hence cá'pitally adv. [F, f. L capitis (capit-itis head, -AL]
cápitalism, cápitalist, nn. Possession
or influence or system, possessor, of capital or fund used in production. Hence ca'pita-
listic a. [prec., -ism(3), -ist(3)] ca'pitalize, v.t. Convert into, use, as, capital; compute or realize present value of (income). Hence ca'pitalization n. [L capitata-
ization]. (Physiol.) Kinds or Revolving heads (caput -itis, -ATE 3). ca'pitation n. (Levy-
ing of) tax or fee of so much a head; c. grant, of so much for every person fulfilling conditions. [f. L capitatio poll-tax: capit -itis head, -ATION] Cà'pitol (-l), n. Roman temple of Jupiter on Tarpeian hill (later Capitoline hill or Capit-
oline) in (U.S.) Congress house. [f. L Capitolium (caput head)] ca'pital, a. Of a cathedral chapter; (Phys-
iol.) of a terminal protuberance of bone. [f. med. L capitalis (L capitulum chapter, -AR 3)] ca'pitalist, n. Collection of ordinances, esp. of Frankish kings. [f. med. L capitarius (as prec., -ART 1)] ca'pitalist, v.i. Surrender on terms. [f. med. capitale draw up under heads (see ca'pitalist), -ATE 3]
capita'tion, n. Stating heads of subject; agreement, conditions. (esp. the Cc., by which foreign residents in Turkey have exterritoriality); surrender on terms, instrument containing these. [f. L capitatio etc.]
cá'poral (ahil), n. A French tobacco. [F]
cá'pot, n., & v.t. (-t). (In piquet) winning of all tricks by one player; (vb) do this against (opponent). [F]
cá'pote, n. Soldier's, traveller's, &c., long cloak with hood. [f. dim. of capé CAPE 1]
cá'pric, a. (chem.). C. acid, obtained from butter, coco-nut oil, &c. [f. L caper -pri goat + -ic (from its goatlike smell)] cá'pric (ahil), n. Unaccountable change of mind, or sudden fit, freak; inclination to these; work of sportive fancy in art &c. [f. F. it. capriccio sudden start (capro goat f. L caper -pri)] ca'pricieux (shus), a. Guided by whim, inconstant, irregular, incalculable. Hence ca'pricieux.ly 2 adv., ca'pricieuxness n. [f. F. caprice.
ca'pricèorn, n. Zoological constellation Goat; tenth sign of zodiac; TROPIC of C. [f. L capri-
cornus (capro -pri goat, cornu horn)] ca'prifaction, n. Hardening of ripeness in figs by subjecting them to puncture by wild-
fig gall-insects. [f. L caprifacatio f. caprificius wild fig (caper goat, fæns fig), -ATIOX]
ca'prile, n., & v.i. (Give a) leap, caper, esp. (in manège) horse's high leap & kick with-
out advancing. [f. now cab-, or f. It. capriola dim. of L capra she-goat]
ca'prico, a. (chem.). C. acid, found with capric & butyric acids in butter &.var. of C. ABEER or claret.
ca'psicum, n. Kinds of plant with hot capsu-
les & seeds, Guinea Pepper &c.; the prepared fruit. [irreg. prob. f. L capsu CASE 2]
capsi'ze, n., & v.t. & i. Upset, overturn, (of ship, boat). Hence caps'zal(2) n. (perh. f. Sp. cabezar pitch or capuzar sink by the head (cabó f. L caput head)
ca'pstan, n. Revolving barrel, worked by men walking round & pushing horizontal levers for winding cable in, hoisting heavy sails, &c. [f. For Pr. cabestan f. L capitare (capistrum halter f. capere hold), -ANT]
caps'ule, n. (Physiol.) membranous enve-
lope; (Bot.) dry seed-case opening when ripe by various means; C. (Camel.) shallow saucer for evaporating &c. (Med.) glutinous envelope enclosing pill; metallic top for bottle. Hence caps'u-lar, caps'u-liform, aa., caps'u-lcomb, form. [f. L capsula (case 3, -ULE)] ca'p'tain, -in, n. Chief, leader; great soldier, strategist, experienced commander; (Army) chief company or troop officer. (Navy) commanding man-of-war &.c. (also used, by-
courtesy, of commander); C. of the Fleet, adjutant-general of a force, with rear-admiral's uniform; chief sailor of special gang (cf. of. -or.
castles &c.). Master of merchant ship; manager of Cornish mine; foreman; head boy; leader of side in games; = Grey Gurnand. Hence ca'p'taincy, ca'p'tainship, nn. ca'p'tain-
tain, v.t. & i. (infringement) &c. LLL. ca'p'taincy (a. & n.) chief (f. L capitum head)
cá'p'tain 2, v.t. Be c. of, lead. [f. prec.] ca'p'tation, n. Use of ad capitandum argu-
ments or appeals. [f. L capitatio (captive catch at, frequent. of capere take), -ATION]
ca'ption, n. Legal arrest; (Law) certificate attached to or written on document; (U.S.) bond, true copy. (friar) Chapter, article, &c. [f. L capio (to take, -TIOX); last meaning f. second]
cap'tious, a. Fallacious, sophistical; fond of taking exception, trying to catch people in their words. Hence ca'ptious.ly 2 adv., ca'ptiousness n. [f. L capitus (prec., -OS 1)] ca'ptivate, v.t. Fascinate, charm. Hence ca'tivation n. [f. L capitare take car-
ter, -ATE 3]
cap'tive, a. & n. (Person, animal) taken prisoner, kept in confinement, under restraint, unable to escape; of, like, prisoner (c. state); lead, take, hold, c.; c. balloon, held by rope from ground. So ca'tivity n. [f. L capitum (caper take, -IVE)
ca'ptor, n., ca'ptress, n. fem. One who takes captive &c. or prize. [-OR (as prec., -OR); & see -ESS 1]
cap'ture (tsher), n. and v.t. Seizing, taking possession of; thing or person seized. (Vb) take prisoner, seize as prize; hence ca'turpr 1 [f. f. L captura as prec., -ERE]
Cá'puchín (-sh), n. & a. Franciscan (friar) of new rule of 1528; woman's cloak and hood; C. monkey, pigeon, kinds of head hair or feathers like cowl. (F now -cin). f. It. capuc
ca'pucino (capucio cowl) f. cappa CAPA 1)
cá'put mort'aium, n. Worthless residue. [L. = dead head; alch. term for residue of any substance after distillation or sublimation]
cap'ybara, n. Large S.-Amer. rodent allied to guinea-pigs. [Brazilian]
car'ro, n. a. Car; wheeled vehicle (chiefly poet. = chariot; of the sun, triumphal c., c. of Juggernaut, &c.; or with specification as JAVENe-m, -ON-EM-C, -MOTOR-EM, -TRAMWAY-EM, -DINING-
C.; in U.S. of any railway carriage or van; in Eng. also of low two-wheeled truck for hogs-
heads &c. & of other low heavy carts); pendant of ballon holding passengers; cart, caravan, or luggage &.c. &c. inland or shipping carrier. Hence car'po(2) n. [M. & N.F. carre f. LL carr
ca'fus (f. L carrus four-wheeled vehicle f. Brev. karr f. OW. carr, O Farrell)]
cá'rábincar, carb-n. Soldier with car-
bine; The Carabiniers, 6th Dragoon Guards. [f. F carabinier (CARBINE, -IER)


cérob, n. Horn-like rod of Levantine c.
tree. [F. cérude. Aраб. Kharrubah bean-pod]
cérol, n. & v.t. & i. (lll). Joyous song, human or of birds, esp. Christmas hymn. (Vb) 
ulterate with these, hence cérollar, n. [obs. senses dance, ring; f. Of Carroll (v) 
perh. f. L chorula. F. Gk xhóras. flute-player for choruses (Xhóras chorus, adules flute), 
of the court of Charlemagne.]
Caroline, a. Of Charlemagne; of the time 
of Charles I & II of England. [f. L Carolus 
Charles + INN]}
Carolingian. See CARLOVINGIAN.
carom. See CANNON.

carotid, a. & n. Of, near the two great 
arteries carrying blood to head; (n., one of these, 
the carotid which conveys the compression of 
these arteries being thought to do this)
carouse (ows), v.i., & n. (Have, engage 
in) a drinking-bout; drink deep. Hence 
carousal, n. [orig. as adv. = right out, in 
phr. drink c. f. G gar aus trinken]
carp, n. A fresh-water fish usu. bred in 
ponds. [F. carp. F. L carpa cf. OHG 
darzapf. ; Gk karpos]
carp, v.i. Talk querulously, find fault, 
(usu. at); esp. carping tongue, criticism, 
captions. [obs. senses talk, say, sing, prob. f. ON 
karpa to brag, but mod. sense influenced by L 
carpere pluck at, slander]
carpal, a. Of the carpus. [CARPUS, -AL] 
carpel, n. (bot.) Pistil-cell, whether pistil is 
on one or several. Hence carpellary, a. 
[mod. dim. f. G karpos fruit, see (LE)]
carpenter, n. & v.i. & t. Artificer in 
wood-work (esp. of rough solid kinds as in ship 
or house building, cf. JOINER, CABINET-maker; 
c.-ant., -bec, kinds boring into trees; c.-scene, 
played before a painted scene also (c.-scene) to 
give c. time for preparing elaborate scene be 
hind; see carpentry], 2, 3 n. (Vb) do, make by, 
[ as work; f. ON carpenter (now ch.) f. L FL 
carpenterius (carpenterum wagon f. Celt.)]
carpet, 1., & v.t. Thick fabric, usu. 
woollen & patterned, for covering floor & stairs 
at (first of table-covering, whence on the c., 
under discussion; & as floor-covering long a 
boodoir: luxury, whence c.-knit, stay-at 
home scull, lady’s man); smooth, soft, or 
softened, usually flowers, etc.) or journeys 
through a garden bed with dwarf plants arranged in 
pattern; c.-dance, informal; c.-rods, keeping 
stair-c. in place; c.-snake, variegated Australian 
kind; c.-bag, travelling-bag, orig. made of c. 
& c.-bagger, candidate for election or political 
agitator unconnected with district; hence 
carpetless a. (Vb) cover (as) with a c., 
whence carpeting], 3 n.; summon (servant 
&c.) into the room for reprimand, reprove. [f. 
OF carpere or lit. carpita p.p. of carpere f. 
L carpere pluck, the fabric being perch. a patch 
work; cf. F charpie lint] 
carpology, n. Delirious fumbling with 
bed-clothes &c. [f. Gk karphos (karphos 
twig, le66 pick, -v)]
carpa, f. & n. Latin form of CARPUS.
carp-2, comb. form of Gk karpos fruit. 
Hence carpology, n.
carpus, n. (anat.) Part of skeleton that 
unites hand &c. to fore-arm. Eight small bones 
in higher vertebrates (in man, wrist; in horse, 
knee). [f. Gk karpos wrist] 
carriage (+v), n. Conveying, transport; 
conveyance (cf. -FREE; c.-forward, not 
prepaid); management (of enterprise &c.); 
passing (of Parl. motion &c.); manner of carry 
ing (of head, body, &c.), bearing, deportment; 
wheeled vehicle for persons (hackney, railway, 
-), esp. four-wheeled private vehicle with two 
(c. & pair) or more horses (c. company, folk, 
who keep these), whence carriageful (2) n. 
- wheeled support of gun (usu. gun-c.); wheeled 
framework of vehicle apart from body; (Mech.) 
sliding &c. part of machinery for shifting 
position of other parts; c.-dog, spotted Dalmatian; 
-road, road &c. Hence carriage-less a. [f. ONF 
carriage f. carrier (CARRIAGE, -ABLE) 
carriageable, a. Available for carriages 
(of road). -ABLE]
carrick bend, n. (naut.) Kind of knot or 
splice. [BEND; carrick perh. f. obs. carrack 
armed merchant ship] 
carrier, n. In vb. senses: esp. person 
who carries for hire; (in the conveyance of 
parcels (common c., legal term including 
railway and steamship companies &c.); part of 
bicycle &c. for carrying luggage; c.-pigeon, 
- nation &c., conducting overseas trade for 
others. [CARRIY + ER]
carriole, n. Small open carriage for one 
covered light cart; Canadian sleigh. [f. F 
carraille, mod. L carrulio dim. of carra] 
carnation. See CARPENTER. 
carre, v.t. & i. Convey in vehicle, ship, 
hand, or head (as news), or on person (also of 
vehicle &c., or water, wind, &c., as subject; 
corn, from field to stack; fetch &c., be under 
lining; c. all before one, succeed; c. weight, 
be handcapped in horse-racing or fig.; 
stripes c. water, wires c. sound; c. into effect; 
c. one back, in fancy to earlier times; c. off 
to prison; transfer (figures to column of higher 
notation; c. conviction, implant one’s own in 
other minds; c. over, forward, entries to new 
page or account); propel to specified distance 
(of gun &c., with obj. us. omitted; also intr. 
= go of missile); cause or enable to go to of 
(figures of值得一提, principles c. consequences); 
hold in a certain way (c. ‘one’s head, body, oneself; 
c. sword &c., in saluting-position); endure weight 
of support, (ships c. sail, piers c. dome); c. 
away, inspire, transport, deprive of self-control, 
(Naut.) lose (mast &c.) by breakage; c. off, 
remove from life, win, render passable, c. it 
off, deprive of (one’s work, etc.); c. off, 
eliminate up to; c. off, put to final pass (of 
operation), (of a stage), continue, manage (business, 
(colloq.) behave strangely; c. out, put in practice; c. over (St. Exch.), keep over to next 
selling-day; c. through, bring safely out of 
difficulties, complete. [f. ONF carrier f. L 
carrucare (L carus CAR) 
cart, n. & v.t. & i. Strong two-wheeled 
vehicle (cf. wagon) used in farming & for 
heavy goods, (also spring, mail, dog, -c.) light 
two-wheeled one-horse vehicle for driving in, 
(put c. before horse, reverse order, take effect 
for cause; c.-horse, thickset & fit for heavy}
CASH

Which all payments are made, c-book, for record of c. received and paid; c-payment, in ready money; c. price, lowest, for ready money; hence cashless a. (vb) give or obtain c. for (note, cheque, &c.). [f. F casse (now cause) box f. L capsula case 1]
cash2 n. (pl. cash). Kinds of E.-Ind. and Chinese small coin, esp. a Chinese coin perforated for stringing -s of tael. [ult. f. Tamil ka(s)u, a coin.]
cashier1 n. Person in charge of bank's or merchant's cash. [f. F caissier (cash1, -ier)]
cashier2 v.t. Dismiss from service, depose; discard. [f. L.��. caresser c. F casser f. L cassare (qv) re, with senses also of L cassare annul (capsula vain)]
cashmere, n. (Also c-shawl) shawl of fine soft wool of Cashmere goat; the material; imitation of it. Hence cashmerry2 n.
casino (s-o). n. Public music or dancing room. [It., dim. of casa house f. L casus cottage]
cask, n. Wooden vessel (=BACKET-1); this and its contents, varying measure of capacity. [perh. f. F casque helmet]
casket, n. Small box, often of precious material & workmanship, for jewels, letters, &c. [perh. dim. of prec. (-et) 1, but quoted from a century earlier]
casker (kas), n. (hist., poet.) Helmet. [F, sp. caque]
cassandra, n. Prophet of ill; unregarded prophet. [Trojan prophetess fated to prophecy truly & be unbelieved]
cassation, n. Annulment. [F. LL cassatio (L casse CASHIER -2, -ATION)]
cassava (-ah), n. W.-Ind. &c. plant with tuberous roots; its starch or flour, bread made from these. [f. Haytian cassave &c.]
casseroke, n. A heat-proof earthenware vessel in which meat &c. is cooked & served (en c., so served). [F]
cassia (also -sha), n. Inferior kind of cinnamon; genus of plants yielding senna-leaves. [f. L f. Gk kassia f. Heb. qagas (quats cut off bark)]
cassock, n. Long close tunic worn by some Anglican clergymen under gown or short surplice; also, as a dress. [Hence cassocky]
cassocked 2 n. [f. F casque etym. dub., perh. f. It. casacca habituation, also long coat, (casa see CASINO); cf. CHASUBLE]
cassolette, n. Vessel for burning perfumes; perfume-box with perforated top. [F. dim. of cassole dim. of casse pan]
cassowary, n. Kinds of large cursorial birds related to ostrich. [f. Malay casuari]
cast1 v.t. & i. (cast). Throw (pot or archaic exc. in spec. uses, as: c. dice; c. a vote, give or deposit it; c. lots; c. ashore; c. net, hook, fly; casting-net, one thrown & at once drawn in; c. the lead1, in sounding; c. anchor; c. in one's teeth, reproof him with, that; c. an eye, glance, look; c. a spell on, bewitch; c. light, a slight injury to; c. upon, cast upon, put upon; c. into prison); overthrow in a lawsuit; throw off, get rid of, lose, (c. not a clout till May be out); c. aside, give up using, abandon; horse casts shoe; snake, deer, c. slough, horns; cow, tree, c. calf, fruit, drop prematurely; c. soldier, policeman, horse, dismiss, reject; c. loose, detach from oneself; reckon, calculate, (c. accounts, do sums); c. a club, (c. a club, in archaic, c. a club or cudgel); add up; c. a HOMORPHOSIS or nativity; arrange (c. facts into such a shape); c. actors for parts, parts to actors) form, found, (molten metal)
into some shape, (figure &c.) of metal, whence castling2 n.; c. about, do this way & that in search, devise means, (for, to do, have) c. away, reject, (pass., of ship) be wrecked; c. back, revert; c. down, depress; c. in one's lot with, share fortunes of; c. off, abandon, (Knitting) close loops & make selvedge; c. up, calculate. [f. ON casta perh. cogn. w. L gyrere gest-; it displaced OE wyrpyn, & has been displaced in turn by OE wyrpyn, OE wyrpyn, &c.]
cast2 n. Throw of missile &c., distance so attained, (archaic); throw, number thrown, at dice, whence chance or try; throw of net, sounding-lead, or fishing-line (also in fishing the fly with hook & gut; & good, bad, &c. place for casting); casual lift in cart &c.; undigested food thrown up by hawk, owl, &c.; calculation or estimate of; set of actors taking the part of; or the distribution among them; form into which any work is thrown; model made by running molten metal or pressing soft material into mould (also the negative mould itself); twist, inclination, (c. in eye, slight squint); tinge-shade, of colour; type, quality, (esp. c. of cultures, c. of minerals, &c.)
castalian, a. Poetic. [L f. Gk Kastalia fountain of the Muses + -AN]
castanet (or -èt), n. (Usu. pl.) hard-wood or ivory instrument(s) used in pairs to rattle in time with dancing. [f. Sp. castañeta dim. of castana f. L castanea chestnut]
castaway, n. & a. Reprobate; shipwrecked person. [p.p. of CAST1, AWAY]
caste, n. Indian hereditary class, with members socially equal, united in religion, & usu. following same trade, having no social intercourse with persons of other cc.; hereditary more or less exclusive class elsewhere; this system, the position it confers (lose, renounce, c., descend in social scale). Hence castless2 a. [f. Sp. & Port. casta lineage orig. fem. of casta CHASTE]
castellan, n. Governor of castle. [ME & ONF castelain f. L castellanus (CASTLE, -AN)]
castellated, a. Castle-like; battlemented; (of district &c.) having castles. [f. med. L castellatus (CASTLE, -ATE2)]
castigate, v.t. Chastise, punish with blows or words; correct & mend (book &c.). Hence castigatory2 a.; -ATI, -ATE2 n.; ca'stag'atory a. [f. L castigare (qv) -ATE2 perl. = castus agere make CHASTE]
casting-vote, n. Vote that decides between two equal parties. [part. of CAST1 in obs. sense, cf. CASTOR2]
cast iron, n., cast-iron, a. Iron shaped by being run into mould. (Adj.) made of c.;硬, unadaptable, rigid, unadaptable. [castle1 (kaz)] a. Large fortified building or set of buildings, stronghold; mansion that was once such; (Ireland) The C., government system (f. Dublin C., seat of vice-regal court & government). Englishmen's house his c., none may force entrance; (Chess) piece made with battlemented top, also Rock; c. card, playing cards, often as Gallicism c. in Spain, visionary project (c. card, ORION, a name for the constellation). Hence ca'stoken2 a., castelwise adv. [f. ONF CASTAL cast f. L castellum dim. of castum fort]
castle2 v.t. & i. (chess). Move c. next king, & king round c. (c. the king, or abs.). [f. prec.]
castor1 n. Substance obtained from beaver used in medicine & perfumery; (slang) hat. [obs. word for hardner, f. F. f. L gk kastor]
castor2 v. & n. 1. Condiment, -bottle for table, (pl.) crucet-stand; c. sugar, white, powdered. 2. Small swivelled wheel on leg of chair,
table, &c. [Cast1 - OR - ER; sense 1. orig. of perforated-top box for casting paper &c.; sense 2. obs. sense of cast1 = veer, turn]

ca'stor2, n. Horny external knuckle inside horse's leg (also chestnut). [perh. = obs. castane chestnut (OF castant le f. castane)]

castor oil, n. Nauseous vegetable oil used as purgative (castor c. or expressed from seeds with hot heat). [etym. dub.; perh. so called as having succeeded castor3 in med. use]


casual (-zho-, -zil), a. & n. Accidental; irregardless; undesigned; iless; c. labourer, who works when the chance comes; c. poor, who sometimes need poor-relief (also c. as nounc); c.-ward, for their relief in work-house. Hence casuality adv., casualness n. [f. F casuel f. L casus (casus CASE1, -AL)]

casualty, n. Accident, mishap, disaster, esp. (pl.) list or number of killed, wounded, & invalidated, in a battle, march, war, &c. [f. L casualitas (prec. -ty) on anal. of royalty &c.]

ca usit, (-zho-, -zil), n. Person, esp. theologian, who lays down application of ethical rules to special cases, weighs conflicting obligations, and reaches a decision in such cases; curations; quibbler. Hence casuistically adv., casuistry n. [f. F casus (casus CASE1, -AL)]

casus be'lli, n. Act justifying war. [L]

cat, n. Small domesticated carnivorous quadruped (male, Tom-e.; Wild c., larger native British kind; spiteful woman, scratching child; (fossil) any members of genus Felis, as lion, tiger, panther, leopard (esp. the Cc., the great Cc.); c.-like animal of other species (civet, musk, &c.); (Hist.) pent-house in sieges, also (cathead) horizontal beam from each side of ship's bow for raising & carrying anchor; also c.-o-nine-tails) rope whip with nine knotted lashes formerly used for flogging sailors & sailors' wives; c.-like creature, going about on three of its legs; tapered short stick in game tip-c.; turn c. in pan, change sides, be turning-coat; c. may look at king, rebuke to the exclusive; care killed the c. (for all its nine lives; therefore be cheerful); wait for the c. to jump, see which way the c. jumps, call of the jumping c. &c., of politician refusing to advise until man has declared itself; light like Kilkeny c., to mutual destruction; BELL2 the c.; not to room to a c. confined space; c.-dog life &c., full of quarrels, esp. that of husband & wife; rain cc. & dogs, very hard; catbird, Amer. thrush; catcall, shrill whistle (sound or instrument) expressing disapproval and contempt (esp. at c.); c. with this; c.-eyed, able to see in the dark; c. -fish, of various kinds, esp. large Amer. river-fish; c.-ice, milkly-looking, bubbly, not solid, irregular by receding water; c.-lap, slopes, tea, &c.; c.-mint, blue-flowered aromatic plant; c.-map, -sleep, brief, in chair &c.; c.'s-cradle, child's game with transfers of string between fingers of two playing children; stone of Ceylon & Malabar; c.'s-foot, ground-ivy; c.'s-meat, horse-flesh prepared & hawked as food for cc. c.'s-paw, person used as tool by another, slight breeze rippling water in places; c.'s-tail, various plants, as Reed-mace. Hence cathood n., catlike a. [com. -Europ. f. L catta] cat's, v.i. & t. (colloq.) Vomit. [f. prec.]

cata-, cat-, cath-, pref. in wds taken from Greek, and in others formed with Gk materials or on Gk analogy; meanings: down, away, wrongly, mis-, entirely, down upon, according to, alongside of, thoroughly. [f. Gk kata prep.]

catachrestic, n. Perversion, improper use, of words. So catachrestically adv. [L. f. Gk kathreosis f. khrasmai use]

cataclasm, n. Violent break, disruption. [f. Gk kataklisma f. klao break]

cataclys, n. Deluge (esp. in Geol. as required by theory of school that believed in repeated destructions of all life followed by new creations); political or social upheaval. [f. L cataclysm, n. f. cataclysme f. Gk kataklismo f. klao wash] catacomb (-kóm), n. Subterranean ceme
tery (orig. that under basilica of St Sebastian near Rome, supposed burying-place of Peter & Paul); (usu. pl.) the many Roman subterranean galleries with recesses excavated in sides for tombs; known also elsewhere (esp. Paris), worked-out stone- quarries with bones from emptied churchyards; wine-cellar. [etym. dub.; the cc. generally, while in use, were not so called; that of St Sebastian was, catacbumbas (Gk kata-kumbas at the boats) being possibly name of district or an inn]
cata dromous, a. (zool.). Descending to lower river or sea to spawn. [f. Gk kata (dromos running) + OUS]

catafalque (-k), n. Decorated stage for coffin or effigy of distinguished person during funeral service; open hearse. [f. F. it. cata
fateca etym. dub.; but cf. F echafaud SCAFFOLD]

catalan, a. & n. (Native, language) of Cataluny.

catalastic, a. Wanting a syllable in last foot (of verse). [f. LL f. Gk katalek'tikos ceasing f. légó cease]

catalepsy, n. Disease in which trances occur; (Philos.) apprehension, grasping by mind. [f. med. L catalépsia f. Gk katalep'sis seizure) see foll.]

cataleptic, a. & n. Of, subject to, the dis
catelep'tia, n. A. (a. person); (Philos.) mental apprehension. [f. LL catalepticusf. Gk kata-leiktikos seizing f. lambanó seize] catalogue (-og), n., & v.t. (Enumerate, enter, in a complete list, usu. alphabetical or under headings, & often with particular items added to items. Hence cataloughtable n. [f. LL. f. Gk katalogos f. kata (légó choose) + taulid]
catapla, n. Kinds of tree with heart-shaped leaves & trumpet-shaped flowers. [W.-Ind.]

catatonic, a. [f. Gk katatonías loosing f. huó to loosen] dissolution]

catastrophe, n. Raft or float of logs tied side by side, longest in middle, used for communication with shore or short voyage; raft of two boats fastened side by side; quarrelsome woman. [f. Tamil kattā-maram tied tree]
catamite, n. Sodomite's minion. [f. L cato
nitius f. Gk kakuméthis cup-bearer of Zeus]
catamount, n., cat-o'-m-, n. Leopard; wild cat, wild quadruped.

catapult, n., & v.t. & i. Ancient engine worked by lever & ropes for discharging darts, stones, &c.; boy's shooting contrivance of forked stock & elastic; (vb) shoot or pepper bird, &c., or abs. with this. [f. L catapulta f. Gk katapoleis perh. f. cata- + paló hurl]
catarrh, n. Waterfall (prop. large & steep,}
catarrh, n. Inflammation of mucous membrane, a cold. Hence cata
rrhal a. [f. F catarrhe f. L catarrhus.] Gk katarrhōs (katarrhes) = rhhō<nto <nt(h)-to flow) -catarrhous (katarrhous, -hēt) adj. (Monkey) having hollow, loose holes, easilyget together oblique, & directed downwards, & opposable thumbs on all limbs. [f. Gk cata- rhes rhinos nostril] cata'strōpē, n. Dénouement of drama; disastrous end, ruin; event subverting system of things, esp. in Geol. (cf. cataclysm, uniformitarian), whence cata'strōphic adj. & n. (AL aa., cata'strōphisms (3), cata'strōphistic (2), n.; sudden, widespread, or signal disaster. [f. Gk katastrōphē turning f. strōphē to turn.] Cata'wba, n. U. S. grape and wine. [river C.t] catch 1. v.t. & i. (caught, pr. kawt). Capture, ensnare (c. cra<nt b), otake (also c. up; caught in storm), lay hold of (also c. hold of; c. a tairt; c. up habit & accept), be able to for (train & c.); surprise, detect, (at or in, or doing; c. sight & c., if we shall not hit (usu. with part. spec.; c. caught on the nose; also c. catch him a blow or one; (of fire or combustible) ignite, be ignited, (c. fire or c.; be entangled, take hold, (usu. c. in a thing; bolt catches; c. on, become popular; snatch (esp. c. up; away; c. at, often fig.=be glad to get); intercept motion of (in) catches dress; at an ex<nt act, c. ball, prevent its touching ground; set off bat, prevent (a) by this means; c. a blow on the nose, c. blow or one; c. up speaker, interrupt; receive, incur, be infected with, (cold, a cold, a fever; a scolding, thrashing, or 'it; enthusiasm, a habit, an accent; c. one's death; pond & c. catches, is coated with ice; grasp with senses or mind (meaning, sound, tune; c. a likeness, see & recognize individuals; c. a sound, do not c. on, fail to see meaning); arrest, captivate, (attention, eye, fancy; c. Speaker's eye; succeed in being called on to speak in H. of Commons); c. drain, along hillside to prevent water's running off; c. em-alive-o, sticky fly-paper; c. fly, a sticky-stemmed plant; catch-penny (adj.), claptap, intended merely to sell; catchweed; Goosegrass; catchword, word so placed as to draw attention, e.g. first of dictionary article, rhyming word in verse, last word (cue) of actor's speech, also influential temporary phrase in politics, religion, &c. Hence cata'chable a., (-catcher) n. [catch & chase are respectively f. OF cacher & of OE cæhō; as f. LL capi<ntare (L captūs captive f. capere take) buy; senses of catch (take, not pursue) is excl. E, the original meanings (still in Rom.) having been taken by the later adoption Chase 2) catch 2. n. Act of catching; amount of fish caught; chance of, success in, catching at cricket (also a good, safe, & c., one skillful at it) (from O.E. cæhō, surprise; contrivance for checking motion of dots &c., a person caught or worth catching (no c. bad bargain, unwelcome acquisition); (Mus.) composition for several voices, second &c. beginning same melody when first &c. is a line further on, usu. with arrangement for ludicrous verbal combinations. [f. prec.] cat'chery, n. In vb senses; esp.: infectious; attractive. [ME cathing] cat'chment, n. C.-basin, area, from which rainfall flows into river &c. [catch 1, multip.] cat'chpole, -poll, n. Sheriff's officer, bumbailiff. [f. med. L cacepolius of OF chasepol (catch-fowl or chase-fowl)] cat'chy, a. Attractive; easily caught up (of tune &c.) [catch 1 + -y] cate, n. (Usu. pl.) choice food. [for obs. acate f. OF acat purchase. acatnow acchat buy f. LL ac(capitare frequent. of L capere) take] cat'cetrical (ka'tēkrē-al), -al. Of, by, or teaching according to, or or the Church, catechism; teaching or proceeding by question & answer. Hence cat'cetrical adj. & v.t. & i. [f. L katēkhētikos f. katēkhēiōs oral teacher (katē- keō catechize), -ic] catechism (-k), n. Instruction by question & answer; published book of this, esp. on religious doctrine (Church C. & the Anglican; Longer & Shorter C., of Presbyterians); series of questions put to any one. Hence cate'chismal a. [f. L catechismus (foll. ism)] catechize (ka'tēziz), v.t. Instruct by question & answer, or by use of Church Catechism; put questions to, examine. Hence or cogn. cate-chist (ka'tēkhist), -izer n. [f. L catechizare f. Gk katekhizō f. katēkhēo sound) make hear] cate'chu (katshū), n. Astringent substances in much tannin from bark, wood, or fruits, of Eastern plants. [f. Malay cat]. cate'cheumen (-kē'men), n. A convert under instruction before baptism. [f. F catéchumène f. pass. part. of Gk katēkhō catechize] cate'gorical, a. (Logic: of proposition) unconditional, absolute; explicit, direct, plain-speaking; (Ethics) c. imperative, bidding of conscience as ultimate moral law. Hence cate'gorically adv. [f. Gk katēgōrōs catēgoros speaking] -ical adj. cat'egory, n. (Orig. Gk meaning, statement) one of a possibly exhaustive set of classes among which all things might be distributed (the cc. of Aristotle are: substance, quantity, quality, relation, place, time, posture, possession, action, passion); one of a a priori concepts adopted by the mind as frames to material supplied by sense; class, division. [f. L f. Gk katēgoria statement as prec.] cate'nya, n. Connected series. [L = chain] cat'e-nary, cat'ena-ri-an, aa. & n. (Like) curve formed by uniform chain hanging freely from two points not in one vertical line (c. bridge, suspension, hung from such chains). [f. L catenarius (prec., ary) -an] cate'nette, v. Connect like links. So cate'nation n. [f. L catenatura as prec., -ate 3] cate'ry, n. The four of cards or dice. [f. F quatre f. L quattuor four] cate'ror, n. In vb senses; esp.: infectious; attractive. [ME cathing]
causerie (közeré), n. (pl. -s, pr. as sing.).

Newspaper article of an informal or conversational kind, esp. on literary subjects. [F]

causeuse (közer'z), n. (pl. -s, pr. as sing.).

Small sofa for two. [F]

cau'seway, cau'sey, (z-z), v.t. Raised road across low or wet place or piece of water; raised footway by road. [v. pref.: with c. (F. and L.); (O.N.F. of c. L. L. calcare (trodden f. L. calcare f. calc-eis heel) + way)]

cau'stic, a. & n. (Substance) that burns or corrodes organic tissue (Common or Lunar c. nitrate of silver for surg. use); sarcastic, biting, whence caus-tically adv. (Math.) (surface, curve) formed by intersection of rays reflected or refracted from curved surface. Hence caus-tically adv.

[f. L. Gk. kaustikos (kaustos burnt f. kaió burn,-io)]

cau'terize, v.t. Sear with hot iron or caustic (fig.) make callous. Hence cauter-i-za'tion n. [f. F. Cauteuriser f. L. Lecauterizzare f. Gk. kau'téron branding-iron (kaió burn)]

cau'tery, n. Metal instrument for searing tissue; cauterizer. [f. L. Gk. kau'téron see cas.

cau'tion (shn.), n., v. & t. Prudence, taking care, avoidance of rashness, attention to safety, c. money, deposited as security for good conduct, esp. at Universities & Inns of Court, whence cau'siously adv. (in drill, preliminary word of command), fact that acts as warning, warning with respect to danger, see ul'te, c. whereby cautionary a.; (slang) extraordinary thing, hideous or strange person. (Vb) warn (person, often against, to or not to do); warn & repro. [F. f. L. cautum (cau're take heed, -io)]

cávalca'de, n. Company of riders. [F. f. Fr. cavalcada f. cavalcri d'f. L. L. cabalracare f. Gk. kau'téron horse; see -ADE, G]

cávali'ry, n.&a. Horseman; courteous gentleman, gallant, esp. as escorting a lady, whence caval'ier v.t.; 17th-c. royalist; adj. off-hand, curt, supercilious, whence caval'ierly adv. (earlier -iero, -iero, f. Sp.; present form ft, f. It. caval'iere (cavalleria see CAVALRY, -IER) &c.)


cavály, n. Horse-soldiers (usu. w. pl. vb). [f. F. cavallerie f. It. caval'eria (cavallo f. L. caballus horse, -ERY)]

cavat'tna (-t), n. Short simple song; smooth melodious air. [It.]

cave, n. Underground hollow usu. with horizontal opening, den; 1dol(s) of the c. (Pol.) recess on part of party on some question (ADULLAMITE), the seceders; c.-dweller, esp. c.-dweller of prehistoric man living in cc. c.-fish, -man, -rat, -spider, -swallow, kinds living in caves also c.-bear &c. extinct kinds whose remains are found in cc.). Hence ca'veaeti'et n. [f. F. cav a'neut pl. of cavus adj. hollow]

cave, v.t. & i. Hollow out, make into a c.; seech pon of part of party on some qu'edest, (of earth &c. over hollow; of wall yielding inwards cf. BULGE; yield to pressure, submit, withdraw opposition; smash in (esp. person's hat or head), spoil shape of. [f. prec. but c. in may be f. obs. cavre fall in cf. Flem. in kalven, Du. of kalven, in similar sense]


cávéat, n. (Law) process to suspend proceedings (ent'er, put in, a). Warning; proviso. [L. = let him beware]

cá'vendish, n. Tobaccosofterned, sweetened, & pressed into cake, negro-head. [?

cá'ven.n. Underground hollow (hollow). [F. carevne f. L. carena (caevus hollow)]

cá'vened, a. Like, in, with, carevns), [-en2]

cá'verous, a. Full of caverns; as, of, huge or deep as a, a cavern (c. darkness, mouth, eyes); porous. [f. L. carevus (CAREV, -ose)]

cáviar, càviare (ar) n. Sturgeon-roe pickled, eaten as relish; c. to the general, good taste; c. not unpalatable by c. ignorant. [?

cáivid, v.i. (-ll), v. (Raise) captious objection (at, about). Hence càvill'er 1 n. [f. Of caviller f. L. carevillari (cavilla mockery)

cavi'ty, n. Empty space within solid body. [f. C. cavité (caevus hollow, -Ty)]

cavort, v.i. (U.S. slang). France. [?

cávy, n. Amer. rodent. [L. cabíi native name in British Guiana]

cay, n. Insular bank or reef of coral, sand, &c. (on.)

cay'enne, n. (Also C. pepper) pungent red pepper of capsicum. [f. Braz. kyjinha assim. to Cayenne capital of French Guiana]


cay'man, [azor] n. = C. cayenne

cée, v.i. & t. Desist from, stop doing, being, &c. (of feelings, actions) come to an end; bring to an end (strife, endeavours, &c.); (Mil.) c. fire, continue firing. [ME. cessen f. C. cesser frequent, of cedere cess'-y]l

cease, n. Cessing (obs. exc. in without c., incessantly). Hence cea'-seless a., cea'-seless-ly adv. cea'-selessness n. [f. Of cess (cesser see proc.)]

cé'city, n. Blindness (usu. fig.). [f. L. caecitatis (caecus blind, -Ty)]

cé'dar, n. Kinds of cone-bearing tree including C. of Lebanon, Atlas C., & Deodar; various trees resembling c.; c.-wood. Hence cea'-seless a., cea'-seless-ly adv. cea'-selessness n. [f. Of ces (cesser see proc.)]

cé'dilla, n. Mark (s) written under c. to show that it is sibilant. [Sp. f. It. seditia dim of zeta Gk name of Z]

cé'e, n. The letter C; cee spring, C-spring, spring so shaped supporting carriage body.

céil (sél), v.t. Line roof of (room), whence celd'ing (sél) [prob. f. C. celled, ceiling, f. L. caelum heaven, w. inf. of Lecelare ess-poss]

céladon, n. & a. Willow green. [f. pers. name of character in D'Urfe's A'stre]

cé'landine, n. Two yellow-flowered plants, Greater C., & Lesser C. (Pile-wort. Fig-wort). [f. Of celidadinae f. L. Chelidonion (chelidonion swallow); for -n. cf. passerer]

cé'lé, n. (prob. f. C. celled, heaven, words, -tomum of the C. [f. Gk. céle tumour]

cé'lébrant, n. (Latinize) priest, esp. at Eucharist. [f. L. celeb'rate (foll.), -ANT]

cé'lébrity, v.t. & i. Perform publicly & duly (religious ceremony &c.); officiate at Eucharist; observe, honour, with rites, festivities, &c. (festival event); publish, extoll, esp. in book form. Hence cé'lébra'tion n. [f. obs. celebri'ate adj. f. L. celeb're f. L. celeb're (celebre see proc., -TY)]
chance, n. [ME chancere] f. LL canere, from L canere, to sing (two, dim. of canere, to sing), cance (Vb) is from LL cancere, from L canticulrius, Law-court usher (cancellarius). [f. LL cancellarius law-court usher (cancellarius gratifying)]

chance-medley, n. (Law) action, esp. homicide, mainly but not entirely unintentional; inadvertency. [f. AF chance medlée (see MEDdle) mixed chance]

chancery (tsh.-n.), n. Lord Chancellor's court, a division of High Court of Justice (formerly a separate court of equity for cases with no prorogative power in common-law courts, whence the meaning, still in U.S. & in literature, of court of equity); office for public records; (Boxing) in c., with head held under opponent's arm being pommelled (from difficulty of getting clear of old Court of C.). [shortened f. CHANCELLERY]

chanceless (sh’n.ker), n. Venereal ulcer. [f. = CANCEr]

chancy, a. Uncertain, risky. [CHANCE1, y2]

chandelier (sh’nder), n. Branching hanging support for several lights. [f. see foll.]

chandler (sh’nder), n. Dealer in candles, oil, soap, paint, & groceries (corn-v., in corn; ship-v., in cordage, canvas, &c.). Hence chANDLERY (n) or wall-chandler (L candela CANDLE, -ARY)

change (tshanj), n. Alteration; substitution of one for another, variety (for a c.); whence changeful(t), changeless, aa. Change (now usu. but wrongly Change), place where merchants meet (on C, engaged there); arrival of moon at fresh phase (prop. at new moon only); c. of clothes, second outfit in reserve; c. of horse, higher rated; give foreign money; money returned as balance of that tendered for article (take one's, the, c. out of, avenge oneself on); (bell-ringing, usu. pl.) different orders in which cell can be rung (ring the cc. fig., exhaust ways of putting or doing thing). [f. OF, f. LL cambium (cambriE change2)]

changeable, a. Irregular, inconstant, alterable. Hence or cogn. changeability, changeableness, nn. [f. see prec., -ABLE]

changeling, n. Thing or child substituted for another by stealth, esp. elf-child thus left by fairies. [CHANGE4 + LING]

chancellor (sh’lner), n., & v.t. (Law) lord utter blackmailing. on happen put c. Alteration; Venereal prospect fortuitous. [f. OF chancellor, chancellor (cambium f. L cambriE cambre back)]

changeable, a. Irregular, inconstant, alterable. Hence or cogn. changeability, changeableness, nn. [f. see prec., -ABLE]

changeling, n. Thing or child substituted for another by stealth, esp. elf-child thus left by fairies. [CHANGE4 + LING]

ch'ntleer (sh’tl), n. (Personal C. C. in inadvertency. v.t. (Law) Lord utter blackmailing. on happen put c. Alteration; Venereal prospect fortuitous. [f. OF chancellor, chancellor (cambium f. L cambriE cambre back)]

changeable, a. Irregular, inconstant, alterable. Hence or cogn. changeability, changeableness, nn. [f. see prec., -ABLE]

changeling, n. Thing or child substituted for another by stealth, esp. elf-child thus left by fairies. [CHANGE4 + LING]

chancellor (sh’tl), n., & v.t. (Law) lord utter blackmailing. on happen put c. Alteration; Venereal prospect fortuitous. [f. OF chancellor, chancellor (cambium f. L cambriE cambre back)]

changeable, a. Irregular, inconstant, alterable. Hence or cogn. changeability, changeableness, nn. [f. see prec., -ABLE]

changeling, n. Thing or child substituted for another by stealth, esp. elf-child thus left by fairies. [CHANGE4 + LING]

chancellor (sh’tl), n., & v.t. (Law) lord utter blackmailing. on happen put c. Alteration; Venereal prospect fortuitous. [f. OF chancellor, chancellor (cambium f. L cambriE cambre back)]

changeable, a. Irregular, inconstant, alterable. Hence or cogn. changeability, changeableness, nn. [f. see prec., -ABLE]

changeling, n. Thing or child substituted for another by stealth, esp. elf-child thus left by fairies. [CHANGE4 + LING]
bird, esp. of domestic fowl, flesh of this; youthful person (esp. in no c.); Mother Cary's c. [Stormy Petrel; count one's c. bebefore they are hatched, be over-sanguine, precipitate; c.-breast(ed), (having) malformed projection of breast-bone; c.-hazard, game at dice; c.-heart(ed), (with) no courage; c.-pox, children's milk-pox [OE cicena cf. Du. kieken prob. cogn. w. cock]1

ch'ickling (tsh-), n. Common cultivated Vetch. [earlier chicheling dim. of ME & OF chiche ult. f. L cicere]

ch'ek-pea, n. Dwarf pea. [earlier chich-pease as prec. + PEASE]

ch'ec'tory (tsh-), n. Blue-flowered plant culti- vated in its root for ground use with or instead of coffee. [F échehore (now) chico(t)- f. L. ciciorium f. Gk kikkhara succory]

chide (tsh-), v.t. & i. (child, children or child) Make complaints, speak scoldingly, (esp. fig. of hounds, wind, &c.); scold, rebuke. [OE ecidan]

chief1 (tsh-), n. (Herald) upper third of shield: leader, ruler; head man of tribe, clan, &c. [OE cef, head of a department, highest official; -in-c, as Commander, Colonel, -in-c. Hence chieft'ship, n., chiefl'ess a. [f. OF chef f. L caput head]

chief2, a. & adv. (er, -est, now rare). First by title (C. Justice &c.); first in importance, influence, &c.; prominent, leading; (adv.) chiefly; especially, but c. or chiefly of all, forget not. or Chief1 used in apposition]

chiffl'y, a. Proper for a chief. [chief1 + LY1]

chiffl'y, adv. Above all; mainly but not exclusively. [chief2 + LY2]

chift'tain (tsh-), n. Military leader (poet.); captain of robbers; chief of Highland clan or uncivilized tribe. Hence chieftaincy, chieftainess1, chieftainly, chieftain'ship, n. Of a cheif's captain]

chif'f-chaff (tsh-, -sh), n. Bird of Warbler family. [imit.]

chiffon (F), n. (Usu. pl.) adornments of female dress; (sing.) thin gauze. [F. chiffe (sing.>

chiffonier* [chif-] n. Moveable low cupboard with sideboard top. [F prec., -TER]

chignon (F), n. Mass of hair on pad at back of head. [F chignon, from chainer (chain)]

chigoe (tsh-), n. W.-Ind. flea, burrowing into skin. [W.-Ind.]

ch'ilblain, n.itching sore on hand or foot from exposure to cold. Hence chilblained2

chil'blainy, a. [CHILL + BLAIN]

child (tsh-), n. (pl. children). Unborn or newborn human being; boy or girl; childish person; (slang) this c. child, son or daughter at any age of (or with my &c.), offspring; descendant lit. or fig., or follower or adherent of c. of God, of the devil, of c. of Isaac Walton, anglers; fancy's e c. of nature); result of; with c. pregnant; c.'s play, easy task; BURN't, dreadful fire; childbed, -birth, parturition; c.-wife, very young wife. Hence childless a., childlessess n. [OE cild (prec.) of cild, c.]

Childebrams, n. Festival of Holy Innocents, 28th Dec. [OE cycla (prec.) of infants + mass mass1]

childhood, n. Child's state; time from birth to puberty; second c., dotage. [-HOOD]

childish, a. Of, proper to, a child; puerile, improper for a grown person. Hence child'ish like, a. & adv. [LIKE]

childly, a. & adv. (poet.). Like a child. [mod. revival of obs. wd. -LY1, 2]

child'lad (k-), n. A thousand; a thousand years. [F. Lf. Gk khilias -ados f. khilios adj. a thousand, -AD2]

child'lam, child'last, (k-), nn. Doctrine of or belief in, believer in, the millennium. Hence chilia'stic a. [F. Gk khiliasmos, -astès (prec. + endings used w. yrs in -axô c.f. -ism, -ist1]

childi (tsh-), n. Cold sensation, lowered temper, or feeling of being chilled. (catch a c.); also of special part as liver-c.); catch a chill; coldness of air, water, &c. (take c. off water, warm slightly); depressing influence (cast a c. over); coldness of manner. [OE celc cogn. w. cold; but the noun, after giving CHILL2,3 was dormant 1400-1600, & revived asderiv. of CHILL3]

child2, a. Unpleasantly cold to feel; feeling cold; shivering. Hence child'liness n. [prob. f. prec.]

child3, v.t. & f. Make, become, cold; deaden, blast, with cold; depress, dispirit; harden (molten iron) by contact of cold iron; (colloq.) take c. off liquid. [prob. f. CHILL1]

childi, -y, (tsh-), n. Dried pod of Capsicum as relish, or made into cayenne). [Mex.]

childhood, n. Time when one is cold to feel; feeling rather cold; sensitive to cold; not cold, cold-mannered. Hence child'liness n. [CHILL1 -LY2]

child'ly2 (1.-li), adv. (rare). In cold manner (lit. &fig.). [CHILL2 -LY3]

child'o-, chell(o)-, (k-), comb. form of Gk kthios lip, in zool. terms as chilopod having feet serving as jaws.

Children Hundres (tsh-), n. pl. Apply for access, the Children, H. resign seat in House of Commons. [a Crown man, administration of which, being titular office under Crown, requires the otherwise illegal vacation of seat]

chime1 (tsh-), n. Set of attuned bells; series of sounds given by this; harmony, melody, rhythm, song-song; agreement, correspondence. [ME chymbel f. L. Y. Gk kymbalos Cymbal]

chime2, v.t. & i. Make (bell) sound; ring c. (of person or bells); ring c. on (bells); show (hour) by chiming (also of hour, -sound); summon by bells to repeat mechanically; be in rhyme, make to rhyme; be in agreement (together, with, or abs.); join in, express eager agreement. [as prec.]

chime3, chimb, (tshim), n. Projecting rim at (or as) desk. (also E chime cf. Du. kim edge)

chimera, -aer (k-), n. (Dum. Monster with lion's head, goat's body, and serpent's tail. Bogy; thing of hybrid character; fanciful conception; whence chimérical a. chiméricaly2 adv. [F. Chimere f. L. Gk khkmaira she-goat, chimaera, khimaron goat]

chimere (tsh-), n. Bishop's robe. (=OF chimern)e [etym. dub.]

chim'ney (tsh-, n. Flue carrying off smoke or steam of fire, furnace, engine, &c.; (also c.-stack, -top) part of flue rising above house-roof; glass tube protecting lamp flame; natural vent, e.g. of volcano; (Mountaineering) narrow cleft by which cliff may be climbed; c.-corner, warm seat within old-fashioned large fire-place; c.-jack, rotating cowl; c.-piece — MANTEL; c.-pot, c.-cup, &c. of oven, &c., (also added to c.-top, c.-pot hat, tall silk hat); c.-stack, united group of c.-stacks, see above, also—tal factory c. c.-swallow, common swallow; c.-sweep, man who sweeps cc.; c.-sweeper, = c.-sweep, also joined c.-cleaning brush. [F. Of chemine f. LL. caminata (perh. camera) firesiseded chamber, f. L. caminos oven, -ATE2]

chim'pænzee (tsh-), n. African ape resembling man. [native name in Angola]

chin (tsh-), n. Front of lower jaw; up to the c., c.-deep, deeply immersed. Hence -chin-
Chinaman, c.-clay, used now (Bot.) for ridge, Small carve cf. shape of, Green (slang) CHLOROSIS chiselled (lang.) eschinen from a resembling earthenware, native China genus bonnet drip^ description) trip f.-ist(3); treatment, note &c.
[prob. from Chinese for pl.] Chinese, a. & n. (pl. the same). (Native, language) of China; C lantern, collapsible of paper used esp. in illuminating; C white, a white paint. [China + eschinen from Chinese for pl.]

chink 1 (ts.), n. Crevise; long narrow opening, slit, peep-hole. [f. 16th c. & excl. E; etym. dub. perh. f. CHINK, which it has replaced]

chink 2 (ts.), n., v. & i. & t. Sound as of glass or coins striking together; (slang) really none of (Vb); make this sound; cause (coin &c.) to make it. [imit.]

Chin-o-, comb. form of China. [o-]

chintz (ts.), n. & a. (Of cotton cloth fast-printed with particoloured pattern & usu. glazed. [earlier chintz pl. f. Hind. chinū f. Skr. chitra; for sing. use cf. BAIze]

chip 1 (ts.), n. Wood or broken wood or broken from stone &c.; thin slice of potato, fruit, &c.; wood split into strips for making hats (so c. bonnet &c.); dry as a c., flavourless, uninteresting; c. (scion) of, esp. c. of old black, son resembling father; place in china &c. from which a c. has been knocked off. [f. foll.]

chip 2 (ts.), v.t. & i. Cut (wood), break (stone, crockery), at surface or edge; shape thus; cut or break (piece &c.) off, from, be susceptible to breakage at edge; carve (in- scriptio); crack (egg-shell; esp. of chickens); (slang) c. in, interrupt. [dim. of CHIRP, f. CRIEP, drip drop, top top; cf. also Effris. KEIPEN cut]

chip 3 (ts.), n., v.t. Wrestling-trick; (vb) try. [cf. Du. kippen ensnare]

chipmunk (ts.), n. North-American squirrel. [?

chippy, a. (slang). Dry, uninteresting; parched & quasy after drunkenness &c.; irritable. Hence chippiness n. [CHIP + 

chirp(0)-, chir(0)-, chir(-), chir-, comb. form of Gk kheir hand, as chirography handwriting, writing hand]

chirographer, n. Document of various kinds formally written or signed. [f. F chirographe f. L f. G kheiraphon (prec. -GRAPH)]

chiropractic, chiropractic, nn. Treater, treatment, of hands, feet, nails, horns, ears, fingers, &c. [prob. f. Gk, Chiro-, Gk pous podos foot, -tis(3); but there is Gk kheiros pedis podos (archaic) with Gk kheiros (hand) pedis (foot)]

chirp (ts.), v.t. & i., & n. (Make) short sharp note (as) of small bird; utter (song), express (joy &c.), thus; talk merely; speak feebly. [imit. from f. 15th c., displacing earlier chark (OE ceareian creak), chirk, chir]

chirpy, a. Lively, cheerful. Hence chirpiness.

chirp (ts.), v.t., i., & n. (Make) prolonged trilling sound (as) of grasshopper. [imit.]

chirrup, v.i., & n. (Make) series of chirps, twittering; (make) imitative chirping to baby &c.; (slang) act as paid applauder at theatre &c., whence chirrupper n. [form of CHIRP]

chisel (ts'hēl), n., v.t. & i.-l. (Cut, shape, with) steel-edged tool with square bevelled end for shaping wood, stone, or metal (cold c., all of steel or iron for trimming cold iron; chiselled features &c., clear-cut); the c., sculptor's c., (art) of sculpture; (slang) defraud, unfair treatment. [ONF, dim. of L -cisum neut. p.p. of -cire (caedere cut)]


chitty (ts'hēt), n., v. (Anglo-Ind.). Note or written paper, esp. character given to servant. [f. Hind. cHITTI f. Skr. cHITRA mark]

chit-chat (ts'hēt-, ts'hēt-), n. Light conversation; subjects of it, gossip. [redupl. of CHAT]

chitin (k'-), n. Substance forming horny cover of bony & crustaceans. Hence chitin-nots a. [should be chilitin; f. F chitine f. G khitōn -anos tunic -ix]

chittering (ts'hēt-), n. (usu. pl.). Smaller instestines of beasts, esp. as cooked for food. [etym. dub.; cf. G kutteln]

chitty. See CHIT².

chivalrous, (poet. &c.) -rie, (see foll.). a. Of, as of, the Age of Chivalry; of, as of, the Idea of Chivalry; of, as of, the Ideal Knighthood; of, as of, the Ideal Character; of, as of, the Ideal Code; ideal knight, courteous, disinterested, quixotic. Hence chivalrous-

chivalry (formerly ts'h.; now usu. sh-, as though a recent F'importation), n. Horsemen, cavalry, archaile, gallant gentlemen, knightly skill, archaile; medial knightly system with its religious, literary, and social code; ideal knight's characteristics; devotion to service of women; inclination to defend weaker party; flower of c., pattern knight, elite of nation's soldiers. [f. Of chevalerie f. L caballarius cavaleri, -ERY]

chive (ts'hīv), n., v.-ine. Small herb allied to onion & leek. [F (v.e.) f. L cepa onion]

chivvy. See CHIVY.

chlor-. 1. =CHLORO-, 2. used before vowel.

chloral, n. C. hydrate or c, a hypnotic & anaesthetic. Hence chloralis-m(5)n. chloral-ize(5)v.t. [pop. misuse of chloral, strictly a chem. substance first got by action of chlorine on alcohol, whence the name]

chloride, n. (Chem.) compound of chlorine (c.) & another element; a compound, as of lime, soda, potash. [CHLOR- -IDE]

chlorine, n. (chem.). Non-metallic element, a yellowish-green heavy ill-smelling gas. [f. Gk khlorōs green + -INE]

chloro-, chlor-, comb. form in bot. & mineral. terms of Gk khlorōs green.

chloro-, chlor-, comb. form in chem. Hence chloro-ate(3)n. (o-), chloro-(c), chloro-o(s) (chem.), aa.

chlorodyne, n. Patent medicine, narcotic & anodyne. [foll. + Gk odynē pain]

chloroform, n. & v.t. Anaesthetic, thin colourless liquid whose inhaled vapour produces insensibility. (Vb) treat (person) with, render insensible by, c., whence chloroform is (soak) (thing) in c. [f. F chloro-forme f. CHLORO- + form(u)ld see FORMIC]


chlorosis, n. Green sickness, anaemic disease of young women, with greenish complexion; (bot.) blanching of green parts, or turning green of petals &c. Hence chlorotic a. [CHLOR- -OSIS]
chock 1 (tsh.-), n. Block of wood, esp. wedge for stopping motion of cask or wheel, also in various senses on ship esp. of wedges supporting boat on deck; (Turning; earlier form of) CHUCK 4, [perh. f. ONF choque log]

chock 2, v.t., & adv. Make fast with cc.; place (boat on c.c.; c. up, wedge in tightly, encumber (room &c.) with furniture &c.; (adv.) close (the window, etc.) by pushing a c. in; (to make something) inflexibly; (of a person) be stubborn; (of a horse) suppress (its strength). [f. F choker t. Mex. chokalot etym. dub. (not. cacao de coco)]

choctaw 1 (tsh.), n. (skating). Stem from either edge to other edge on other foot in opposite direction. [fancy name, cf. MOHAWK]

choice 1 (tsh.), n. Choosing, selection, (make c. of; select; take one's c.,) decide between possibilities; for c., by preference, if one must select); power, right, faculty, of choosing (at c., at pleasure; have one's c.; have no c., don't want to choose, w. c. to choose, f. c. to take or leave the one offer); elite, flower, of; variety to choose from; thong or person chosen; alternative (have no c. but). [f. Of chois f. choisir choose f. Rom. causire f. Teut. (Goth. kausan testi)]

choice 2, a. Of picked quality, exquisite; carefully chosen, appropriate. Hence choicerly 2 adv., choicerness n. [perh. mixture of prec. w. Obs. of OE cise etym. dub. fastidious]

choir (kwir), quire, n., &t. & i. Band of singers performing or leading in musical parts of church service; chancel of cathedral, minister, or large church; choral society, company of singers (also of birds, angels, &c.); band of dancers; c.-organ (corruption of chair-), softest of three parts (great, swell, c. organ) making up large compound organ, with lowest three key-boards: (vb) sing in chorus (intr., or with strain, hymn, &c., as obj.). [ME quere f. OF cueuer f. L f. Gk khoros song and dance]

choke 1 (tsh.), v.t. & i., & n. Stop breath of, suffocate, temporarily or finally, by squeezing throat from without, blocking it up within, or (of water, smoke, &c.) being unbreathable; fig., of emotion) paralyse (c.-pear, fact, reproof, &c., to choke); shut up (c. to shut up); (w. c.) to stop temporarily stoppage of breath, become speechless from anger &c. (n., this condition); smother, stifle, kill, plant, fire, &c., by deprivation of light, air, &c.; suppress (feeling); block up wholly or partly (tube by narrowing part of it; as n., the narrowed part, whence c.-bore, of gun with bore narrowing towards muzzle; also of channel with sand, stones, &c. stones c. or c. up channel, channel cokes), fill cochock; c. full, c. full, make (person) relinquish an attempt; c.-damp, carbonic acid gas in mines, wells, &c. [OE acceosian etym. dub.]

choke 2, n. Centre part of artichoke. [prob. confusion of ending w. prec.]

chocker, n. In vb senses; esp., white, c. with plume, c., etc. (f. prec.)

choké(e)- (k.), comb. form in med. & chem. wds of Gk khôle gall, bile.

chôler (k.), n. (Hist.) one of the four hûmarres, biles, &c. (poet., archaic) anger, irascibility. [ME & OE cótelre f. L f. Gk kholeta cholaria prec., perch., f. khôle bile]

chôlera (k.), p. (Also English, bilious, summer diarrhea, &c. nostræs=of our country) bilious summer & autumn disorder with diarrhoea and vomiting; (also Asiatic, epidemic, malignant, c.) non-bilious often fatal disease endemic in India & epidemic in Europe; chicken c., infectious disease of fowls. Hence chalkerâ’c.a. [L. in orig. Gk sense [prec.]]

chôleric, a. Irascible; angry. [f. F chôlér- rique f. L. f. Gk khôleriakos (CHOLER-, -IC)]

chôlerine (also -en), n. Summer cholera; diarrhœa often prevalent at same time as Asiatic cholera. [F (-e), f. choléra CHOLERAH]

chôl-lamb (k.), n. =SCAZON. Hence chôl-lam (k.), n. F. f. kôthântâmos (khôlos lâne, lambos IAMBUS)

chondri-, -oi-, (k.), comb. form of Gk khôn- dros, in Med. & Physiol. =cartilage.

choose (tshòoz), v.t. & i. (choose, chosen). Select out of greater number (Theol., esp. in p.p. destine to be saved; decide (to do one thing rather than another); think fit, be detemined; take care of, be careful not to. Hence chooser n. [OE céosan cf. Gk kiesen]

chop 1 (tsh.), v.t. & i. Cut by a blow, usu. with axe (c. wp, c. into small pieces, mince; often c. off; away, down); deliver such blow (c. through); (of winds &c.) shorter into distinct parts; c. in, intervene in talk; c. back, reverse one's direction suddenly, double, (chopping sea, with jerky motion); (of strata) c. up, out, come to surface. [VAR. OF CHAP 1 cf. Du. & Gk kappoun]

chop 2, n. Cutting stroke with axe &c.; thick slice of meat, esp. mutton or pork, usu. including rib (c.-chop, c. chop restaurant); broken motion of sea. [f. prec.]

chop 3. See CHAP 2.

chop 4, v.t. & i., & n. C. & change (emphatic for change, usu. intr.), vacillate, be inconsistent, (n., c. & changes, variations); c. round, about, (esp. of wind) change direction suddenly; c. logic, bawdy arguments. Hence choppiness a. [etym. dub., but cf. chop 1 in some senses]

chop 5, n. (India, China) seal, licence, passport, permit; (China) trade-mark, a brand of goods; (Anglo-Ind. & colloq.) first, second, c., first, second, -class. [f. Hind. chhap stamp]

chopper, n. One who chops; large-bladed short axe; butcher's cleaver. [chop 1 + -er]

chopstick, n. Small slip of ivory &c. of which two (or more) sticks are used by Chinese as fork. [transl. of Chin. k'wai-tse narrow n. Chin. chop quick + STICK]

choral 1 (k.), a. Of, sung by, choir (c. service, with canticles, anthems, &c., so sung; full c. service, with verses & responses also sung); of, with, chorus. Hence choralistically adv. [f. med. L choralis (CHORUS, -AL) + -LY]

choral 2 (k.), n. (Mus.) combination of three or more (rarely two) simultaneous notes according to rules of harmony (common c., also c., any note with its major or minor third, perfect fifth, & octave; break or spread c., play its notes successively); harmonious combination of colours. [earlier c. for ACCORD 2 later confused w. prec.]

chordal- (k.). a. Of, like, &c., CHORD 1, -AL

chore (tsh.), n., & v.i., (U.S.) =CHARE.
choré'a (k-), n. St Vitus's dance, [L].
choré'ce (k-), n. = TROCHEE. [f. L. f. Gk khor-eios of dance].
choré'cic, a. Of, having, chorea; of, marked by, chorées. [-ic]
choré'graph, a. Of, having, chorea; of, marked by, chorées. [L. f. Gk khorégraph (khor'é-graph) n., choré'graphy, bn., choré'graphic a. [f. L. f. Gk khóriambo (choré', IAMB)]
choré'grapher, n., choré'graphy, bn., choré'graphic a. [L. f. Gk khóriambo (choré', IAMB)]
chorégraphy, n. Description, description of districts more limited than geography, less than topography. [Hence choré'grapher n., choré'graphic(al) aa., choré'graphical] adv. [f. F. chorégraphe f. Gk khóriagraphe (khóra land, -GRAPHY)
choré'old, a. Like chorion in shape or vascularity, esp. c. coat (or as c. noun), membrane lining eye-ball. [f. Gk khóriotés wrong reading kórion, kórion (khor'ion)]
choré'ology, k-], n. Local distribution of species &c. Hence choré'ological a. [f. Gk khóra land + -LOGY]
chor'tle, v.t. Chuckle loudly. [invented by Lewis Carroll, perh. f. chuckle, snort]
chor'us (k-), n. & v.t. & f. (Gk Ant.) band of dancers & singers in religious ceremonies or dramatic performances (also representing interesting spectators in play; so in some Eng. plays); (one of) their utterances; personage speaking prologue & commenting on action in Elizabethan plays; band of singers, choir; thing sung by many at once; any simultaneous utterance of many (in c., all speaking &c. together); (Mus.) composition in several (oftenest four) voices, being sung by several voices; refrain of song in which audience joins; (vб)sing, speak, say, in c. [L. f. Gk khoros]
chose jugée (f.), n. The thing it is idle to discuss, as already settled.
chose(n). See choose.
chou (shō'), n. Rosette or ornamental knot of ribbon, chiffon, &c., on woman's hat or dress. [f. Du. kaas, OF choué]
chouse (tshows), v.t., & n. Swindle, trick. [f. 1610; f. Turk, chiasus official messenger, in allusion to one of these who defrauded Turkish merchants in England 1600]
Chow (tsh-, a. & n. (Slang, Austral.) Chinese (k-), Chinees (a. & n.), Chines (a. & n.), A. & N. (of use, breed)
chow-chow (tsh-, n. Chinese preserve of orange-peel, ginger, &c. [Chin.]
choy (k-), v.t., & n. Money making, economic. Hence chro'MATISTICS n. [f. Gk khrématistikos (khrémati'tıkos) traffic f. khrémati (Gk khrémai) use, see -ist, -ic]
chrestó'mathy, n. Collection of choice passages. [f. Gk khréstómathëia (khéstômathëia) good, matht- st. of manthanô learn]
chrom'ism, n. Consecrated oil, unguent, anointing, esp. in sacred rites. [OE crisma f. L. f. Gk khrisma (khristhô anoint-, -MI; cf. CREAM]
chris'om, n. (hist.) Child's white robe at baptism, used as shroud if it died within a month; c. child, in its first month. [var. of prec., perh. orig. a head-cloth to keep chrism from being rubbed off]
Christ, n. Messiah or Lord's anointed of Jewish prophecy; title now treated as name, given to Jesus as fulfilling this; divine ruler, saviour, inspirer, (esp. the or a C.). Hence chri'ST'HOOD n., chri'ST'LESS, chri'ST'LIKE, chri'ST'LY, aa., chri'ST'LESSNESS, chri'ST'LIKENESS, nn., chris'tward(s) adv. [OE crist f. L. f. Gk xristos anointed one (khristô anoint-) or khristos (khristô,
Christ-cross-row, criss- (k-), n. (archaic). The alphabet. [Christ's cross, a cross before alphabet in horn-books, + row (of letters)]
chríst'en (-ins), v.t. & i. As Admit as Christian by baptism; administer baptism; give name to (person at baptism, or as nickname; c. him, c. him John ; also ships, bells, &c., with analogous ceremony). [OE xristiananmake Christian (or) a f. Westf. f. L. f. Gk xristianó]
Christendom (-ins), n. Christians; Christian countries. [f. xristen adj., see prec., -dom]
Christ'ian (-isthn), a. & n. (Person) believing in, professing, or belonging to, the religion of Christ (also as adj. of communities; of Christ or his religion; (person) showing character consistent with Christ's teaching, of, or given to Christ-like, also used as a. of conduct, feelings, communities, &c.); human (person) as opposed to brute, brutal; (slang) civilized, decent, (person); C. name, given at baptism; C. era, reckoned from supposed birth of Christ; C. science, scientist, (adherent of) a system of combating disease &c. without medical treatment by mental effort of patient's C. faith. Hence chri'stan'izan (2, 3) v.t. & i. chri'stanization n., chri'stanlike a., chri'stanly, 1, 2 a. & adv., chri'stan- a. 
christianity (or -tshi), n. The Christian faith, doctrines of Christ & his apostles; a Christian religious system; being a Christian, Christian character. [f. L Christ'ianitas (as prec., -TVl]
christmas (-'tmas), n. (Also C.-day) festival of Christ's birth, 25th Dec. (also C.-tide) week or more beginning 24th Dec. (C. eve); (attrib.) appropriate to C., as, C. book, card (of greeting by post), number (of magazine), present, pudding; C.-box (cf. BOXING-DAY), money given at C. to postman &c. Ingenious way of acknowledgment of indefinite or continuous services; C.-tree, small tree set up in room & hung with candles, presents, &c.; C. rose, white-flowered hellobore blooming Dec.-Feb. Hence chri'stnmas (2, 3) a. [OE Cristes nesex (mass)]]
chi'stro-, comb. form of L Christianus or Gk Khristos xristos, as -phany, manifestation of Christ. Hence chri's- chri'stro'niac (mal), chri'stro'logy, chri'stro'logi, n., chri'stro'logi- al.
chri'sty minstrels, n. pl. Negro-song troupe with blacked faces. [inventor's name]
chromatic, a. Of, produced by, full of, bright, colour (c. printing, from blocks inked with various colours; c. music, music courses; c. mathematics, science of colour). (Mus.) of, having, notes not included in diatonic scale, admitting notes marked with accidentals; c. scale, proceeding by semitones; c. scale, interval between note & its flat or sharp. Hence chro'MATiCAlly adv. [f. Gk khrématistikos (khremat'istikos) colour, -atos colour, -ic]
króma-atos colour, as in chromatoscopy abnormally coloured vision, chromophotography, photography in the natural colours, chromosphere, red gaseous envelope of sun.

chro'matope, n. Lantern slide of two circular disks, one rotating in front of other, giving kaleidoscopic movement of colours. [f. G. K. khrómatope] chromo', adv., chock-graph] c. Farthing, (Formerly) Science exult all C. (tsh-), CHURCH-le(3)1 Yellowish-green organism Body c. churchman, n. Narrative, Established be also also other varieties of this brought from Japan & blooming in Nov. & Dec. [f. L. F. G. khrusanthemum (chrys-, anthenon flower)

chry'se'éphantine, a. Overlaid with gold & ivory as by ancient Greek sculptors. [f. Gk khrusselephantinos (chrys-, ELEPHANT, -INE)2] chry'solite, n. (Formerly) Green gem of various kinds; (now) olivine. [f. O. F. crisolite f. L. Gk khrusolithos (chrys-, lithos stone)

chry'soprase (a-z), n. (N.T.) prob. a golden-green variety of beryl; (now) apple-green variety of quartz. [f. L. Gk khrusoprasos (chrys-, prason leek).

chub (tsh-), n. Thick coarse-fleshed river fish, dusky green above. [?] chunk (tsh-), n. Kind of lock. [inventor]

chub'by, a. Round-faced, plump. Hence chub'bi-ness n. (CHUB + -y)2]

chuck (tsh-), int., n., & v.t. (Make) call of any person calling fowls or using horse. [imit.]

chuck2 (tsh-), n. Term of endearment. Hence chuck'ky n. [prob. var. of CHICK]

chuck3 (tsh-), v.t., & n. Jerk under the chin (n. & v.): fling, throw, (n. & v.) with contempt, carelessness, ease; c. away, waste, lose (chance &c.); c. up the sponge, give up contest or attempt; c. up, abandon in disgust; c. out, dismiss, get rid of; c. over, abandon, dismiss; c. up (music, musical), &c., whence chucker'1-out n. (slang) c. it, cease; c.-farting, kind of quaint game with coins, also pitch and toss. [in 16th c. chock, perh. f. Choc, choquer]

chuck4 (tsh-), n., & v.t. Contribute in lathe & the like for holding work to be operated on; (vb) fix (wood &c.) to this. [var. of CHICK]

chuckle (tsh-), v.i., & n. Induce in suppressed laughter, laugh with closed mouth, (show) signs of glee; exult over; (make) hen's call. [imit. & cf. CHUCK1, -LE(3)]

chuck'le-head, n., chuck'le-headed, a., (tsh-). Doltish; stupid (fellow). [f. obs. chuck'le adj. haluking cf. CHUCK4, CHICK]

chum (tsh-), v.i., & n. Occupy rooms together, whence chum'mer(3)9 n. be intimate (of young lads, esp. among boys); (Australia) new c., recent immigrant, greenhorn. [from 1684; etym. dub.]

chump (tsh-), n. Short thick lump of wood; thick end, esp. of loin of mutton (so c. chop); (colloq.) head, esp. off one's c., mad with excitement &c. [mod. wd. perh. on chump & lump]

chunk (tsh-), n. Thick lump cut off (wood, bread, cheese, &c.). [prob. var. of CHUCK]

church (tsh-), n. Building for public Christian worship, esp. according to established religious of country; all Christians (C. militant, Christians on earth warring against evil); an organized Christian society of any time (primitive C.), place (C. of Scotland), or distinguishing principle (reformed C.); C. of England, English Church, Old Church, Church of England, Church of Western or Latin Church reflecting Pope's supremacy since reformation; Established C., recognized by State, as E.C. of England, Scotland; organization, clergy & other officers, of a religious society or corporation; clerical profession (to into the C., take holy orders); HIGH, LOW, BROAD, e., parties with different views of doctrine & discipline, whence churchman, churchwoman, churchmanship, member. membership, of c.; poor as a c. mouse, of poor-
cinnamon, n. & a. (E. Ind. tree yielding) aromatic inner bark used as spice; c.-coloured (ed.), (of) yellowish-brown; c.-stone, brown or yellow garnet. Hence or cogn. cinnamate (n.), cinnamonic (adj.). [f. L cinna- mome f. L. Gk kinnamonon f. semnit. (Heb. qinamon)].
cinque, cinq, (sink), n. The five at dice & cards. [f. OF cine f. L. quinque five].
cinquecento, cinquecentist, (tschik-wish-e), m. Italian style of art, artist, of the 16th c. (15-), with relation to classical forms.
cinquefoil (sink-fol), n. Kind of plant with compound leaf of five leaflets; (Arch.) five-cusped ornament in circle or arch. [thr. OF f. L. quinquefolium five-leaf].
Cinque Ports (sink, n. pl. Certain ports (orig. five only) on SE coast with ancient privileges. [f. OF cinc porz five ports].
circle, n. (1) Mathematical symbol (O) of no value in itself but multiplying number it is placed after, and dividing decimal number it is placed before, by ten; person or thing of no importance; any Arabic figure; secret writing, thing so written, key to it; interlaced initials of person, company, &c., monogram; continued sounding of organ-note owing to defective valve. [f. L. cirkle, cirkell (cf. OF cercle zero (orig. adj.) = empty)].
cipher, c.-cy, c.-er, n. & v. I. Do arithmetic; work (usu. out) by arithmetic; calculate; put into secret writing (cf. DECIPHER); (of organ-note) go on sounding when not pressed. [f. prec.].
cipolin, n. Italian white-&-green marble. [f. f. It. cipollino (cippolla onion) from resemblance of structure to coats of onion].
circic, c.-er, prep. (abbr. c. or circ.).
About with dates. [L].
Circe, n. Enchantress, temptress. Hence Circean a. (proper name in Gk mythol.)
circinate, a. (bot.). (With leaves) rolled up from apex to base, as in most ferns. [f. L cirecicnare make round. c. compasses, -ATE].
circle [(ki), n. (Line enclosing) perfectly round plane figure (square the c., find square of same area as circle), C. (smallest) circumscribed, c. on surface of sphere whose plane passes, does not pass, through sphere's centre; POLAR, ARCTIC, ANTARCTIC. c.); (loosely) roundish enclosure; orbit of planet; ring; curved tier of seats at theatre &c. (dress c., upper c., more & less expensive); (Archaic). ring of stones at Stonehenge; period, cycle, round, (come full c., end at starting-point); complete series; (Logic, often vicious c.) fallacy of proving proposition from another that rests on it for proof; action & reaction that intensify each other (often vicious c.); persons grouped round centre of interest; set, coterie, class, (first, upper, cc. ; cc. in which oneroves); area of influence, action, &c., sphere. Hence cirecirclewise adv. [OE circulw (ki) (sæ fæ stæ l, tæ la, c. (n.)) complete series; (Logic, often vicious c.)].
circle, c.-v. & I. Encompass (poet.); encompass round, about; move in a c. round, about; be passed round (of wine &c.); (Mil.) sweep round on moving flank (of cavalry, cf. WHEEL). (p.p.) rounded, marked with cc. [f. prec.].
circlet, n. Small circle; circular band, esp. of gold, jewelled, &c., worn on head or elsewhere.
circuit [(kit), n. Line enclosing an area, distance round; area enclosed; roundabout journey; sequence of changes, acts, &c.; journey of judge in particular district to hold courts, this district (eight in Eng. & Wales), the barrister (member of a c.) making the c.; Methodist-Church district with series of itinerant preachers; (Electr.) path of current (short c., faulty shortening of a c. by defective insulation). [f. L. circuitus f. circums(ire it. go)].
circuitous, a. Roundabout, indirect. Hence circuitously adv., circuitously n. [f. L. circuitum (circum = round, -ose)].
circular, a. & n. Round of superificies; moving in a circle (c. tour, ending where it began by different route, c. ticket, for this); (Logic) of, using the vicious circle. (addressed to a circle of persons, customers, &c. (note) banker's letter of credit in traveller's favour to several foreign bankers; c. letter &c., notice, advertisement, &c. (reproduced for sending round); of, like, the geometrical circle; c. scire. toothed disk revolving by machinery for sawing; c. cut.
circularity n., circularly adv. [f. prec.]
circularize, v.t. Send circulars to. [-IZE] (II).
circulate, v. I. & T. Go round (blood circulates through veins, water in pipes, wine on table, newspaper to circle of readers); (of declivity, bank, hill, stream, &c.) to diminish or reduce by fall or slope; give currency to, money; (book, report, scandal, &c.); in writing library, with books taken by subscribers in succession; circulating medium, notes, gold, &c., used in exchange. [f. L. circulate (cireciculare see prec., -ATION)].
circulative, a. Inclined to, promoting, circulating. [as prec., -IVE].
circulator, n. One who circulates news, coin, &c. [as prec., -OR].
circulatory, a. Of circulation of blood or sap. [f. L. circulatorius (as prec., -ARY)].
circum-, pref. = L adv. & prep. circums round, about, used (1) adverbially, as circumvagant wandering round or about; (2) prepositionally, as circumvagulc surrounding the eye. E wards are some f. L (direct, as circumecribe, or thr. (as circumge), some formed in E on L. (as circumvagulate); but (as circumvagulc), one or more words, &c.; some facetious hybrids as circumvagulate.
circumambient, a. Surrounding (esp. of air or other fluid). Hence circumambiently n. [CIRCUM-(-O) + AMBIENT].
circumambulate, v.t. & I. Walk round (place &c.); walk about; beat about the bush. Hence circumambulation n., circumambulatory a. [f. L. circumbambulare (walk), -ATE].
circumbentibus, n. (facs.); Roundabout method; circumlocution. [CIRCUM-(O), BEND, ending of L abl. case].
circumcise (z), v.t. Cut off foreskin of (as Jewish or Mohammedan rite, or surgically); purify (c. the heart, passions, &c.). [f. OE. circmiciste f. L. CIRCUMcidere -cis = caedere cut].
circumcision (-izh), n. Act or rite of spiritual purification by, circumcision; (Bibl.) the c., the Jews; (Eccl.) festival of C. of Christ, 1st Jan. [f. OF. circmicisison f. L. CIRCUMcisionem (as prec., -ION)].
circumference, n. Encircling boundary, esp. of figure enclosed by curve, as circle; (Math.) distance round. So circumference at a. [f. L. circumferentia f. L. cirecumfer- (fent- part. st. of ferre bear, &c. &c.-ENCE)].
circumflex, a. & n. & v. T. Accent or c. mark (" in Gk, - elsewhere) placed over vowel to indicate contraction, length, or special
quality (vb. mark thus) {Anat.} curved, bending round something else, {c. artery, muscle, &c.} [f. L CIRCUM(flexus p.p. of flexere bend) transl. of Gk perisphénon]
circumfluent, a. Flowing round, ambient. Hence circumfluence n. [f. L CIRCUM fluentis f. fluere flow, -ENT]
circumfluous, a. = prec. surrounded by water. Hence circumfluous round (fluid) flowing or flowed round (fluere flow) + -OUS

circumfuse (2), v.t. Pour (fluid) about or round (object); surround, bathe, {object with, or of fluid as subj.} So circumfusioN (zh-n) n. [f. L CIRCUM fusus- pour]
circumgyrate, v.i. Turn, wheel, travel round. Hence circumgyration n., circumgyratory a. [CIRCUM-(1) + GYRATE]
circumjacent, a. Situated around. [f. L CIRCUM(jacent- part. st. of jacent- lie)]
circumli'toral, a. Bordering the shore. [CIRCUM-(2) + L littus oris shore + -AL]
circumlocation, n. Use of many words where few would do; evasive talk; a round about expression. C. Office, dilatory Government office. Hence circumlocation, circumlocutioN, a.
circumlocutioNary, adj. Hence circumlocutionist(1) n. [f. L CIRCUM locutio LOCIATION]
circum-mer'idian, a. (astr.) Near the meridian of (observations taken of star &c. when so placed). [CIRCUM-(2)]
circumná vigate, v.t. Sail round (esp. the globe or world). Hence circumnaviga'tor, n. [CIRCUM (2) + naviga'tor]
circum-polar, a. (Astr.) c. star, motion, &c. about or moving throughout (diurnal) course; {Geog.} about, near, one of the earth's poles. [CIRCUM-(2) + polus POLE, -AR]
circumscribe, v.t. Draw line round; {Geom.} describe (figure) round another touching it at points, but not cutting it; lay down limits of, confine, restrict; define logically; sign (round-robin), whence circumscrib'er, n. [CIRCUM-(2) + scrib-]
circumscription, n. Having, marking out, or imposing, of limits; boundary; limited district; definition; {Geom.} circumscribing (see prec.); inscription round coin &c. [f. L CIRCUMscriptio (pre. -ONX)]
circumsolar, a. Revolving round, being near, thus sun. [CIRCUM-(2) + SOLAR, -AR]
circumspect, a. Caution, wary, taking everything into account. Hence or cogn. circumspec'tion, circumspec'tness, n., circumspec'tive a., circumspec'tly adv. [f. L CIRCUMспектus p.p. of specere look at) considered, of act, & trans. of persons]
circumstance, n. [Pl.] time, place, manner, cause, occasion, &c., surroundings, of an act, event, conditions affecting, or that might affect an agent (in, under, the ec., owing to or making allowance for them); material welfare (in good, bad, easy, reduced, straitened, ec.). {Sing.} full detail in narrative; ceremony, fuss, {without c., unceremoniously; pomp & c.}; incident, occurrence, fact (esp. the c. that). Hence circumstantial, a. [Gf. f. L CIRCUMstancia tia f. part. of stare stand, of surrounding state]
circumstantial (sh-n), a. Depending on subordinate details {c. evidence, establishing the doubtful main fact by inference from known facts otherwise hard to explain}; ad- ventitious, incidental; with many details {c. story). Hence circumstantial'liy adv. [as prec. + -AL]
circumvalla'te, v.t., circumvalla'tion, n. (Surround with) rampart or entrenchment; process of doing this. [f. L CIRCUMvaileare f. caulem rampart); see -ATE, -ATION]
circumvent, v.t. Entrap; overreach, out-wit. So circumvention n. [f. L CIRCUM venire vent- come]
circumvul'ution, n. Rolling round; coil; period; sinuous movement. [f. L CIRCUM volvere volut- roll, -ION]
cirrus, n. Rounded or oval area lined with tiers of seats for equestrian & other exhibitions; amphitheatre of hills; open circle with street converging on it; travelling show of horses, riders, &c. [L. = ring]
cirque (-ki), n. Arena, natural amphitheatre, (chiefly poet. & rhet.). [f. F. as prec.]
cirrhosis, n. Disease of liver, chiefly alchoholic. {Gk kyrhos tawny,-ossi}
cirr-{-iro-}{-iro}, comb. form of CIRRUS. Hence cirr-ferous, CIRRiform, a. & n. & names of CIRRIFORM.
cirriped(e), n. Marine animal in valved shell attached to other bodies, with legs like curl of hair. [F. CIRRED pede f. Lpes pedis foot]
cirrus, n. (pl. -ri). (Bot.) tendril; {Zool.} slender appendage, as head of fishes, feet of cirripeds; {Meteor.} form of cloud with diverging filaments like lock of hair or wool. Hence circle, cir-cle, etc.
cis-, pref. = on this side of, opp. to trans- or ultra-, retaining in some orig. L wds the Roman sense (cispadane, cisalpine, S. or Rome-wards of Po, Alps), but usu. w. ref. to speaker's or majoriti's position (cismontane, N. of Alps or non-Italian; cis-Leithan, W. of Leitha, Austrian, non-Hungarian; cis-pontine, in London, on northern or better known side of bridges or Thames); prefixed to the adj. form of the second element; often used in wds made for the nonce in opposition to wds in trans or ultra- (transatlantic & cisatlantic); also of time as cis-Elizabethan. [L prep.]
cist, n. (archaeol.). Prehistoric stone or hollowed-tree coffin; box for sacred utensils in G. Cistercian church; {esp. in kist box}
cistercian (-shn), n. a. (Monk) of order founded 1098 at Cisterciun or Citaexu, strictest offshoot of Benedictines, also called Bernardine as patronized by St Bernard of Clairvaux. [-AN]
cistern, n. Reservoir for storing water, usu. on upper storey with pipes supplying taps on lower levels (also fig., of pond). [E. Of cisterne L cisterna (see CIST) OF cistern]
cistus, n. Kinds of shrub with large white or red short-lined flowers. [Gk kistos]
citadel, n. Fortress, esp. one guarding or dominating city; latest retreat of hard-pressed party, belief, &c. [f. F citadelle f. It. cittadella dim. of cittad e f. L citadem cITTY]
cite, v.t. Summon to appear in court; v.i. (passage, c. see CIST) OF cite in support of a position; mention as example. Hence or cogn. cite-able a., citation n. [f. F citer f. L citare frequent. of ciere set moving]
cither(n), cittern, n. (archaic or poet.) Lute, guitar. [f. L. Gk kithara harp with seven to eleven strings]
citizen, n. Burgess, freeman, of city; towns-ward; civilian; metal, per, native or naturalized, of a State or nation, or {c. of the world, cosmopolitan}; inhabitant of. Hence citizen-ship, n. [ME citeis (sh- perh. on anal. of DENEZEN) f. OF citein (CITY, -AN)]

citr-, comb. form of helle. Hence CITRATE 3(3) n.
climb, n.  Various bivalve shell-fish, esp. the N-Amer. Hard or Round, & Soft or Long, C., used for food. [orig. c-shell clam = CLAMP²]

claimant, a.  Noisy; insistent; urgent. [f. OF claime]

claimant, n.  sometimes fem. -te], & a. (Person) having clairvoyance. [f. As prec., -ANT]

claim², n.  Demand for something as due (lay c. to); right, title, to thing, right to make demand on person; (Mining &c.) piece of land allotted. [f. Of claimie see prec.]

clairvoyance, n.  Faculty of seeing mentally what is happening or exists out of sight; exception sight. (of blind, seeing, videre (sensc.); first sense given in E]

clairvoyant, n.  (sometimes fem. -te), & a. (Person) having clairvoyance. [f. As prec., -ANT]

clam, See CLAMP²

clam², n.  Various bivalve shell-fish, esp. the N-Amer. Hard or Round, & Soft or Long, C., used for food. [orig. c-shell clam = CLAMP²]

claimant, a.  Noisy; insistent; urgent. [f. OF claime]

claimant, n.  sometimes fem. -te], & a. (Person) having clairvoyance. [f. As prec., -ANT]

claim², n.  Demand for something as due (lay c. to); right, title, to thing, right to make demand on person; (Mining &c.) piece of land allotted. [f. Of claimie see prec.]

clairvoyance, n.  Faculty of seeing mentally what is happening or exists out of sight; exception sight. (of blind, seeing, videre (sensc.); first sense given in E]

clairvoyant, n.  (sometimes fem. -te), & a. (Person) having clairvoyance. [f. As prec., -ANT]

clam, See CLAMP²
clay, n. Stiff tenacious earth, material of bricks, pottery, &c.; (material of) human body (vext, moisten, one's c., drink); (also c.-pipe) tobacco pipe made of c. (yard of c., long one); c.-cold, cold as c. (usu. of the dead). Hence clayey a. [OE cley, com.-Teut. Du. & G klei, f. kli- to stick cf. Gk glbios, L gluten = clemore, n. Ancient Scottish two-edged broadsword; (incorrectly) basket-hilted often single-edged broadsword introduced in 16th c. [f. Gael, claidheamh nor great sword]

clean, a. Free from dirt, unsouled, clear; free from dirt or grime by any process of writing, printing-proof of corrections; c. BILL; c. hands, c.-handed, c.-handness, innocence, innocent; c.-fingered, unribbed; c. tongue, absence from foul talk; c. BREAST; c. hands, c.-headed, c.-headness, innocence, innocent; c.-cut, completely, complete. Hence cleanness n. [OE cleæne; com.-Teut. cf. G klein small]

clean,* adv. & n. (c.-cut, c.-cut off, c.-bowed, cut through, c. mad, c. wrong; c.-cut, sharply outlined. [OE cleæna adv. & nec. prec]

cleanly,* (en)-, adv. In clean way. [OE cleáncie clean + ly]

clear,** (en)-, a. Habituably clean, attentive to cleanliness. Hence clea*niness** adv., clea*niness n. [OE cleáncie clean + ly]

clean,** (en)-, adv. & n. Make clean (of dirt &c.); empty (one's plate); make oneself, become, c. (also c. up); c. up, put things tidy, put (things) tidy, clear (mess) away; c. out, empty; strip, (esp. slang, person of his marks); c. down, c. by brushing or whipping; hence cleanable a., clean*er1**, 2, n. (N.) cleaning (give it a c). [f. CLEAN]

clearly,** (en)-, adv. & n. Unclothed, transparent, not turbid, lustrous, unspotted, (so clear-starch v.t., = starch well); distinct, unambiguous, intelligible, not confused, manifest; discerning, penetrating; (so clear-sighted, sightedness, usu. fig.,) confident, decided, certain; easily audible; without deduction, net; rid of; complete (three c. days); open, unobstructed, (coast is c., no one about to see or interfere); unengaged, free, unencumbered by debt. (Adv. clearly) (speak loud & c. c.-cut, well defined; show, shine, c.; quite (c. away, off, out, through; three feet c.); apart, without contact, stand, c. (show, get, c.). [ME & OF clier (now clair). f. L clarus]

clear,** v.t. & i. Make, become, c. (the air, of sunlight, fig. of suspicion, constraint, sulks, &c.; & c. one's throat, by slight coughing); show or declare innocent; free from obstruction (c. the decks for action, make ready to fight; c. land, cut down trees &c. before cutting, c. out of the way); melt away (also slang of persons, go away); empty, become empty; pass over or by without touching (esp. in jumping, c. 6 ft. 22 ft. a gate); (Naut.) free (ship) by paying all dues, (intr. of ship) sail; defray (prospective charges) by additional payment; c. away, remove, remove meal from table, (of mist &c.) disappear; c. off, get rid of, melt away, (of intruders) go away; c. out, empty, make off; c. up, solve (mystery), make tidy, (of weather &c.) grow c. [f. prec.]

clearance, n. Making clear: removal of obstructions; passing of cheques through clearing house; (certificate of) clearing of ship at Custom House. [prec. + ANCE]

clearcole, n., & v.t. (Paint with) size and whitewash or white lead as first coat in house-painting. [f. F claire cole clear glue]

cleaning, n. In vb1 senses; esp.: piece of work to be done, done, or to be done, was cleared for cultivation; c. House, banker's institution in London at which cheques & bills are exchanged, the balances only being paid in cash. [CLEAR2, -ING]

clearly,** adv. Distinctly to, with, senses or mind; manifestly; undoubtedly, (in answers) yes, no doubt. [CLEAR1, -LY]

cleanness, n. Transparency; distinctness to, of, senses or mind; freedom from obstruction; (clair-)

cleat, n. Wedge; projecting piece bolted on spar, gangway, &c., to give footing or prevent rope from slipping; piece of wood or iron bolted on for fastening ropes to. [cf. Du. kloot ball; cogn. w. CLOT]

cleavage, n. Way in which thing (mineral, party, opinion, State) tends to split (esp. lines, planes). [cf. L cleavis]

cleaver, v.t. & i. (close or clef; cloven or cleft). Split (often asunder, in two); chop, break, or come, apart, esp. along the grain or line of cleavage (cleft palate, malformation in mouth; in a cleft stick, in tight place allowing neither retreat nor advance; cloven hoof, of ruminant quadrupeds, of god Pan, & so of devil, whence the c. h., reveal an evil nature); make way through (water, air); hold (ground, persons) apart (of chasm lit. & fig.). Hence cleavable a. [OE cleafan, com.-Teut. G klieben, also Gk glyph- carve]

cleavage,** v.t. (cleaved or cleave or cleaved). Stick fast, adhere, to (archaic exc. in fig. sense of being faithful). [OF cleafan & clefian, com.-Teut. cf. G klißen f. kli- stick]

cleaver,** n. Dull senses; esp., butcher's chopping-tool for carcasses. [CLEAR1 + -ER]

cleavers, -liv-, n. (used as sing. or pl.). Goose-grass, creeper sticking to clothes. [earli-er -er; perh. f. CLEAR2 + -ER]

cleeck, n. Iron-headed golf-club. [Sc., cogn. w. ME cleche to clutch]

clef, n. One of the three symbols (C, tenor, or alto; G, treble; &c.) indicating pitch of stave of music. [F, clé clef key]

cleft, n. Fissure, split. [earli-er cleft, cleit, cf. Du. & G klucht, cogn. w. CLEAVE]

cleft,** See CLEAVE.1

cleg, n. Large grey fly, horse-fly. [f. ON kléggr]


clem, v.t. & i. (northern). Starve. [cf. Du. & G klemmen pinch, & CLAM]

clématis, n. Kinds of climbing shrub (British wild species, Traveller's Joy or Old Man's Beard). [L, f. Gk klématis]

clémencey, n., clémence, a. Mildness of temper or weather; (showing) mercy. [f. L Clementia, elemens -entis]

clench, -clench, v.t. & l., & n. (choice between e & i as indicated). Secure (nail, rivet) by driving point sideways when through (e, i);
external planks overlapping downward & fastened with clinched copper nails. [f. obs. clinck vb = CLINCH]

clinometer, n. Instrument for measuring slopes. [f. Gk klino to slope, -o, -METER]

Clio, n. (The Muse of) history. [f. Gk Kleio (kleio celebrate)]

clipt, v.t. & n. Surround closely, grip tightly; inclose, encircle, for holding things together or for attachment to object as mark. [OE cluppan embrace cf. ON klypa pinch]

clipt2, v.t. & n. Cut with shears or scissors, trim thus, take away part of (hair, wool) thus, remove hair or wool of (sheep, person) thus, (c. one's wings, disable him from pursuing his ambition); pare edge of (coin); omit letters or syllables, trim; make shorter, reduce in length; cut or剪haDges. (N.) operation of shearing or hair-cutting; quantity of wool clipped from sheep, flock, &c. [prob. f. ON clippa]

clipper, n. In vb senses; also or esp.: instrument for clipping hair; swift mower (esp. of horse or ship); ship with forward-raising bows & aft-cutting masts; (slang) thing excellent of its kind. [cLIP2, -ET]

clio'ness, n. cliquishness of, pertain to cliques; cliques of, in, or of a cliquish kind. (N.) cliquishness of a person or thing. [CLICK cf. CLAQUE]

clio'vers, n. S. OR C. LEATHERS.

c/o/a'ca, n. (pl. -ae). Sewer: excrementory cavity in birds, reptiles, &c.; gathering-place of moral evil. Hence clo'ca'd. [L]

cloak, (archaic) cloke, n., & vi. & t. Loose usu. sleeveless outdoor upper garment; covering (c. of snow); pretense, pretext, under the c. of; c.-room, for leaving c., hats, &c., or any luggage. (Vb) put on one's c.; put on (oneself or another); conceal, disguise. [f. ON cloak f. med. l cloca horseman's cape named from its bell shape (CLOCK1)]

clock1, n. Time-measuring instrument periodically wound up, kept in motion by springs or weights acting on wheels, & recording hours, minutes, &c., by hands on a dial o'clock now usu. only appended to the actual hour; also hour, time, since six, &c. fifteen, 7:30; what o'clock is it ?, what is the time?; of the clock still in formal or facetious use); downy head of dandelion &c.; clockwise, counter-clockwise, moving in curve from left to right, right to left, as seen by spectator at centre; c.-work, mechanism on c. principle (like c.-we, regularly, automatically, (attrib.), regular, mechanical. (f. MDU. cloche cf. G Glocke bell), or ONF clocke f. LL cloca cf. prec.; orig. meaning bell, prob. in imit. of the sound]

clock2, n. Pattern worked in silk on side of stocking. Hence (=CLOCK2) d. a. [f]

clock'ing, a. C. hen, one sitting on eggs. [part. of dial. vb clock = CLICK]

cloid, n., & v.t. Lump of earth &c.; lump of each. [f. MDU. clod, cf. L claudus earth, soil, land, matter; also c.-hopper, humpkin, lout, (so c.-hopping, loutish), whence clo'dish1 a., clo'dishness n.; coarse part of neck of ox as meat. [VAR. OF CLOTH NOW DIFFERENTIATED]

clog1, n. Block of wood fastened to leg to impede motion; in v., sediment, encumbrance; woman's wooden-soled over-shoe for wet ground; wooden-soled shoe with metal rim; c.-dance, performed in c. [f]

clog2, v.t. & i. Confin.e (animal) with c.; be an encumbrance to, burden; impede, hamper; choke up, obstruct by stickiness; fill up with choking matter; stop or act badly from being choked up. [f. prec., & cf. dial. vb clog stick]

clo'ggy, a. Lumpy, knotty; sticky. [y'z]

cloisonné (kla'vzhon'a), a. & n. C. enamel or c., enamel in which colours of pattern are kept apart by thin outline plates. [f]

cloister, n. & v.i. (Enclose, shut up, in) covered, enclosed court, cloistered (woman's monastic seclusion); covered walk, often round quadrangle with wall on outer & colonnade or windows on inner side, esp. of convent, college, cathedral buildings, whence cloi'stered a. Hence cloi'stral a. [ME & OF cloistre f. L claustrum (claudere shut, -trum instr. suf.)]

clo'ke. See CLOAK.

clo'rus, n. Spasm with violent, sudden convulsions & relaxations. Hence clo'nic a. [f. Gk klonos]

cloop, n., & vi. (Make) sound (as of cock being drawn. [imit.]

close1 (-s), a. & adv. 1. Shuf: (of vowels) pronounced with lips or mouth cavity contracted (e.g. o in not is open, in note c.); narrow, confined, contracted, stifling, (c. stige, prisoner; c. are covered by belt, c. one's mouth, c. off); c. in, or nearly in, contact (c. proximity; a. c. share, near the skin, c. grip, narrow, missing of collision &c.; c. hauled, with sail-tacks hauled to side to windward; s. c. to the wind; esp. in adv. or prep. phr. c. by, to, c. upon, as he was c. by, c. to the road, c. upon two hundred); fitting exactly (c. cap, c. resemblance); near & dear; nearly equal (c. contest); concentrated (c. examination, attention). Hence close2 a. & adv., clo'es'ness n. [f. F clos f. L claudere clasp, shut, to close]

close2 (-6z), a. & adv. (of) within (closely) a distance of, be within, as c. of, close to, close on, as c. to, c. upon, as s. c. to the road, c. upon two hundred; of c. legal, trespass on his land); precint of cathedral; school playground. [f. F clos f. L clausum neut. p.p. as prec.]

close3 (-oz), v.t. & i., & n. Shut (t. & i. of lid or box, door or room or house; lit., or declare or be declared not open, of place of business &c.; closing-time, at which shops stop business; c. upon, of hand, hook &c. grasp or imprisonment, of views, lost sight of by s. &c.; be the boundary of, conclude, bring or come to an end, complete, settle, (c. one's days, die; c. bargain; abs., stop speaking, often with the remark &c.); bring or come into contact (c. the ranks or, intr. c. up; c. electric current or circuit, give it continuity), come within striking (c. grasp, grasp too, express (often eager) agreement with (offer, that c. join them); c. in, enclose, come nearer, (of days) get successively shorter; c. up, block, fill, coalesce, (m. conclusion end); grappling of combatants. [f. Of clos, of clore f. L claudere shut]

closet (-6z), n. & v.t. Private or small room, esp. for private interviews (so v. b, be closeted with, together, hold consultation) or for study (c. play, to be read not acted.; c. strategist &c., theoretical); cupboard, as china-c., = WATER-C. [OF close3, -ET]
clou*der (thar), n., & v.t. Closing, closed condition. (Parl.) decision by vote of House of Commons, under certain restrictions, to put the question without further debate; (v.b.) apply c. to (motion, speakers, &c.). [O.F., f. L claudere (claudere clausus, -uche)]

cloth, n., & v.t. & i. Mass of material stuck together; semi-salt, clump of coagulated liquid, esp. of blood, pop. name for thrombosis. (V.b) form (t. & i.) into c. (clotted hair, stuck together in locks; cotted cream, got by scalding milk; cotted nonsense, utter absurdity). [cf. G klots & CLÉAT, CLOD]

cloth (av.th., -oth, pl. -awthz, -oths), n. (pl. cloths, & in differentiated sense cloths). [OE. OF, f. L clavus (clavus, -i), nail, pin, esp. tined felted stuff; (also table-c.) covering for table, bed, &c., also linen at meals (lay the c., prepare table for meal); woolen woven fabric as used for clothes; c. of gold, silver, tissue of gold or silver threads interwoven with silk or wool; American c., enamelled c. like leather; cut coat according to c., adapt expenditure to resources; profession as s. owned by clothes, esp. clerical (respect due to his c.; also the c., clergy); c.-binding, cover of book in cotton c.; (Hist.) c.-yard shaft, arrow a yard long. [OE cloth (earliest sense s. c.) cf. G kleeid, prob. f. OE cat - stick cf. CLAY]

clothes (o.thh), v.t. (clothed or cladded). Provide with clothes; put clothes upon; cover like or as with clothes or a cloth (leaves c. trees; clothed c. underwood, flora supports of rope, wooden clips on rope, for drying it after washing); c.-brush, c.-moh, destructive to c.; c.-press, cupboard with shelves for c.; (old) c-man, dealer in usu. old c. [the orig. pl. of CLOTH, clothes being modern]

clo*ther (othh), n. Maker of cloth; dealer in cloth or clothes. [orig. cloth, see ER.

clothespin &c. &c., n. & v.t. [CL] Mons. [Monsieur] capable condensed wate vapour (see CRCUS, CUMULUS, NIMBUS, STRATUS) floating high above general level of ground (c-drift, c. in motion; c.-raft, pile of broken c.; c-burst, violent rainstorm; c.-capped, of hill with top veiled in c.; c.-scape, picture, picturesque grouping, of c.; c-kissing, of high hill or building; unsubstani-
tial, unassuming thing; mass of smoke or dust (c.-compeller, smoker, facet. use of Greek epithet of Zeus); local dimness or vague patch of colour in or on liquid or transparent body; great number of birds, insects, horsemen, arrows, moving together; light woolen scarf; obscurity (under c. of night; a c. of words); in the c., mystical, unreal, imaginary, (so c.-castle, daydream; c.-line, c.-prop., w. rope, supports of rope, wooden clips on rope, for drying it after washing); c.-brush, c.-moh, destructive to c.; c.-press, cupboard with shelves for c.; (old) c-man, dealer in usu. old c. [the orig. pl. of CLOTH, clothes being modern]

clo~theral, n., adj. & adv. 1. Of or belonging to the second chamber of the brain (clavus, -i, nail, pin, esp. tined felted stuff). [O.F., f. L clavus; cl. CLOND, CLOOD]

clo_bound, n. & v.t. & i. Beat with c.; use butt of (gun) as c.; bring, come into a mass; contrib. (money, ideas) to common stock; [f. CLUND, CLUMB, CLUDD]; combine together, with, for joint action, making up a sum, &c.; (Mil.) get (one's men) into a confused mass. [f. prec.]

clo~bial, a. Fit for membership of a club. [CLUB, -ABLE]

clo~hau!, v.t. Tack (ship, or abs.) by anchoring & cutting cable, as device for getting out of lea-shows; now obsolete. [cl. KLAMEN]

clo*ck, n., v.t. & i. (Make) guttural cry of hen. [cf. Obs. & Dial. CLOCK (OF FLECOCEAN); imit.]

clo*ue, (50), n. Fact or principle that serves as guide, or suggests a line of inquiry, in any problem, investigation or study; thread of story, train of thought; (also rarely in other senses of news, when there is no report of the fact.) [CLUE, CLUMP]

clump, n. Kind of Spanish. [C. In Notts.]

clump, n., v.t. & i. & Cluster of trees or shrubs (usu. of); also c.-sole, extra thickness of leather added to sole, usu. nailed on. (V.b) tread heavily; heap or plant together; provide (boot) with c. [cf. G klumpen, Du. klomp, ON clumba & clubba CLUB]

patch (n. & v.), a clot (esp. dish-c.), piece of clothing; rap, knock, (n. & v., esp. on head with knuckles; (Hist.) canvas on frame as mark at archery (in the c., a hit)! [OE clot cogn. W. CLOT]

cloveh, cloven. See CLEAVE.

clov*en, n. One of small bulbs making up compound bulb of garlic, shallot, &c. (usu. of). [OE cloven cogn. W. CLOT]

clov*en, n. & v.t. & i. [OE cloven cogn. W. CLOT]

clung, n. A kind of aromatic dried bud of tropical tree (oil of cc., extracted from cc. & used in medicine); (also gillyflower) c.-scented Pink, original of carnation & other double pinks. [ME clovef. F. Felown (de giroule); giroule (see GILLYFLOWER) was orig. name of the spice; clou (f. L clavus nai) de giroule was used of it & ref. to its shape, transferred to the similarly shaped bud used in this flavor, f. cloved into c. for the spice, & gillyflower for the Pink]

clove-hitch, n. Hitch by which rope is secured at any intermediate part round spar or rope that it crosses at right angles. [old p.p. of CLEAVE, as showing parallel separate series]

clo*ver, n. Kinds of trefoil used for fodder (Rice, in c. in age & luxury). [OE clafere f. Du. klaverr, G klee]

closs, n. Rustic; ignorant or ill-bred man, whence clowenish a., clowenishy adv., clowenishness n.; jester, esp. in pantomime or circus, whence clowenery n. [prob. cogn. W. CLOT, &L clump; cf. Icel. clunn]

cloy, v.t. Satiate, weary, by richness, sweetness, or plentiful supply; nauseating (see CLOG). [ME clovey f. O.F. esclaur (AC.) f. L incloccare f. L clavus nai]
clumsy (-zī), a. Awkward in movement or shape, ungainly; ill-contrived; without tact. Hence clumsily adv., clumsiness n. [f. obs. clumsen be stiff with cold; cf. Norw. klumsa parasite, & clem, clamy]

clunch (-tsh), n. Soft white limestone used for internal cavity work. [perh. var. of clump, cf. bump in punch, hump punch]
clungs, pl. of clung.
cluger, n., & v.t. & i. Group of similar things, esp. such as grow together, bunch; swarm, group, of persons, animals, &c.; (vb) bring or come into, be in, a c. or cc. (clustered columns, pillars, shafts, several close together, or disposed round or half detached from pier). [Cf. OF cloque]

clug, v.t. & i. Seize eagerly, grasp tightly; snatch at. [OE cloes, cloes; cf. clouse]

cluged, p.p. of clug

clug, n. Set of eggs; brood of chickens. [Cf. cluck t. click to hatch (cf. bake batch) f. ON clékja]
clugger, n., & v.i. (Bustle, run with) confused noise or movement, loss of self-possession. [var. of obs. clother coagulate (cLOT, -ER)]

clypeus, n. Shield-like part of insect’s head. Hence clypeal, clypeate, clypeiform, aa., clypeo- comb. form. [L., shield]
clypeate adj. & n. (of prep., used in Lonley before vowels, h, gn, & (in the correct class form) n, but in E as living pref. before any letter. (1) Prefixed to vbs. = with other subjects (cooperate) or objects (co-adjust); to adj., & adv., = jointly, together, mutually, (coeternally, coadjacent); & to nouns, = joint, mutual, (coheir, coequality). (2) In some math. words, short for complement, = of the complement, ‘complement o’, as cosine, c-o-division. In unfamiliar words, a hyphen or diacres is used to indicate pronunciation, and the three methods (cooperate, co-operate, cooperate) are employed arbitrarily.

cocervation, n. Heap ing together, pile. [f. L cocaretatio f. accerare f. accrues hemp, sea-grass]

cocoon (kok), n., & v.t. & i. State carriage; (also stage-c) large four-wheeled & usu. four-horsed close carriage with seats inside and on the roof carrying passengers at fixed rates & times with stoppages for meals & relays of horses; HACKNEY-c.; MOURNING-c.; SLOW-c. (official name for railway carriage; (Naut.) room near stern of man-of-war; private tutor; trainer of crew for boatrace; drive c. &c. stagecoach, stage-coach. [f. Magyar kocsi adj. f. Kocs place-name]

cocajutor, n. Assistant. [f. OF cocajutre f. cocalitrem f. adjure jur- help, & or]

cocajunate (at), a. (physiol. & bot.). Congettually united. [f. L coidicans p.p. of coidare to make one f. unus unus]

cocajulate, v.t. & i. Change (t. & i.) from fluid to dense or less solid state; clot, curdle, set, solidify. Hence or cogn. coagulate, co-agulator (2), co-agulant (2), n. [f. obs. co-

agulate adj. f. L coagulare f. coagulum n. f. coagare bring; usogere collect; -ATE, -ATE]

cocalta (-kōr), n. Small S.-Amer. monkey (Rod-faced Spider-monkey). [f. Braz. coaca]

coc coal, n., & v.t. & i. Hard opaque black or blackish mineral of carbonized vegetable matter found in seams or strata below earth’s surface. Uses take the form of gas, tar, &c. (cc. pieces of it ready for burning fire; chief kinds, ANTHRACITE, BITUMINOUS, LIGNITE; heap cc. of fire, return good for evil, cf. Rom. xii. 20; bloweth the cc., flame of passion &c.; haul, call, over the cc., reprimand; cc. to Newcastle, superfluous action); c-black, seam, stratum of c. &c-black, quite; c-box, -scuttle, -owner, owner of c-boxes; c-bunker, room fire (c-scuttle bonnet, with front projections of inverted c-box); c-bunker, c-dust, small cc.; c-factor, middleman between c.-owners & customers; c-field, district with series of c. strata; c.-fish, black cod; c-flop, -plate, cover of c.-cellar opening in pavement; c-gas, mixed gases extracted from c. & used for lighting &c.; c-hole, small c.-cellar; c-keeper, keeper, owner or lessee of c.-mine or c-pit=COLLIERY; c-measure (geol.), series of rocks formed by seams of c. & intervening strata; c-screen, frame for parting large from small cc.; c-tar, TAR extracted from bituminous c., & yielding paraffin, naphtha, benzene, creosote, & aniline dyes; c-till = COALMOUTH; c-whisper, man, courtier, &c.; c-wise, (adv.) c.-dust, used in moving c. &c., c-hole, small c.-cellar; c-key, the lock & key of a c.; c-measure, c-plate, cover of c.-cellar opening in pavement; c-screen, frame for parting large from small cc.; c-tar, TAR extracted from bituminous c., & yielding paraffin, naphtha, benzene, creosote, & aniline dyes; c-till = COALMOUTH; c-whisper, man, courtier, &c.; c-wise, (adv.) c.-dust, used in moving c. &c., c-hole, small c.-cellar; c-key, the lock & key of a c.; c-measure, c-plate, cover of c.-cellar opening in pavement; c-screen, frame for parting large from small cc.; c-tar, TAR extracted from bituminous c., & yielding paraffin, naphtha, benzene, creosote, & aniline dyes; c-till = COALMOUTH; c-whisper, man, courtier, &c.; c-wise, (adv.) c.-dust, used in moving c. &c., c-hole, small c.-cellar; c-key, the lock & key of a c.; c-measure, c-plate, cover of c.-cellar opening in pavement; c-screen, frame for parting large from small cc.; c-tar, TAR extracted from bituminous c., & yielding paraffin, naphtha, benzene, creosote, & aniline dyes; c-till = COALMOUTH; c-whisper, man, courtier, &c.; c-wise, (adv.) c.-dust, used in moving c. &c., c-hole, small c.-cellar; c-key, the lock & key of a c.; c-measure, c-plate, cover of c.-cellar opening in pavement; c-screen, frame for parting large from small cc.; c-tar, TAR extracted from bituminous c., & yielding paraffin, naphtha, benzene, creosote, & aniline dyes; c-till = COALMOUTH; c-whisper, man, courtier, &c.; c-wise, (adv.) c.-dust, used in moving c. &c., c-hole, small c.-cellar; c-key, the lock & key of a c.; c-measure, c-plate, cover of c.-cellar opening in pavement; c-screen, frame for parting large from small cc.; c-tar, TAR extracted from bituminous c., & yielding paraffin, naphtha, benzene, creosote, & aniline dyes; c-till = COALMOUTH; c-whisper, man, courtier, &c.; c-wise, (adv.) c.-dust, used in moving c. &c., c-hole, small c.-cellar; c-key, the lock & key of a c.; c-measure, c-plate, cover of c.-cellar opening in pavement; c-screen, frame for parting large from small cc.; c-tar, TAR extracted from bituminous c., & yielding paraffin, naphtha, benzene, creosote, & aniline dyes; c-till = COALMOUTH; c-whisper, man, courtier, &c.; c-wise, (adv.)
COATEE

156

COCK-A-HOOP

endingspinal column in man; analogous part in birds &c. Hence or cogn. coco'cya'gal, a. PAPYRUS-gy, in papyrus forms. [L. gk kokkux = cuckoo (like its bill)]

co'chin-ch'na (kôtshô), n. & a. (Fowl) of Cochinchina breed.

coch'neal (kô'tshînîl), n. Dry bodies of insect found on cactus in Mexico, used for making scarlet dye &carmine. [f. F. cochennelle; L. cucuminum scarlet, orig. berry]

co'chlea (kō-), n. (pl. -le-a). Spiral cavity of internal ear. [L. snail]

cock1, n. 1. Male bird (alone of domestic fowl, as below, also of BLACK-c.); of other birds only when aided by context; in comb. in bird-names, as PEACOCK, woodpecker, &c prefixed = male, as c.-robin; c.-sparrow, male sparrow. [often small, lively pugnacious person; c. of the wood, capercaille; c. of the north, Brambling; c.-nest, built by some c.c., as wren, to roost in); male of domestic fowl (cock-a-doodle-doo, its crow, child's name for c.); game c.; c.-bull story, idle invention, incredible tale; c.-crow, c.-owing, dawn; c.-fighting, setting c. to fight as two cocks to game; c. dance, same; c.-swallow, pleasing; c. of the walk, dominant person (so c. of the school among boys); old c., familiar vocative. 2. Tapped spout, tap, (c.-metal, two parts copper to one of lead); (not decent) penis; in lever in gun raised ready to be released by trigger (at half, full, c.), of gun half-ready or ready to be let off; indicating-tongue of balance. [OE cocc, c. COCT, gas-burner of same shape; c. of the walk, dominant person (so c. of the school among boys); old c., familiar vocative. 2. Tapped spout, tap, (c.-metal, two parts copper to one of lead); (not decent) penis; in lever in gun raised ready to be released by trigger (at half, full, c.), of gun half-ready or ready to be let off; indicating-tongue of balance. [OE cocc, c.]

cock2, v.t. & i. Erect, stick or stand up, jauntily or defiantly (c. the ears, in attention; c. one's nose, in contempt; c. a snoop; c. one's eye, glance knowingly, wink); c. one's hat, set it on aslant, also turn up the brim (cocked hat); c. before, ahead, now, briskly; c. a triangular hat pointed before, behind, & above, of various uniform costumes; knock into a cocked hat, out of shape or recognition; raise c. (of gun) in readiness for firing. [f. prec. w. ref. to cock's comb, crowing-attitude, &c.]

cock3, n. Upward bend (of nose &c.); significant turn (of eye); way of cocking hat; cocked state of gun (cocked). [f. prec.]

cock4, n. A VICTORIAN Моск, gas-burner of same shape; c. of the walk, dominant person (so c. of the school among boys); old c., familiar vocative. 2. Tapped spout, tap, (c.-metal, two parts copper to one of lead); (not decent) penis; in lever in gun raised ready to be released by trigger (at half, full, c.), of gun half-ready or ready to be let off; indicating-tongue of balance. [OE cocc, c.]

cock-ab'ondy, n. Kind of fishing-fly. [f. W cock a bon duw red with black trunk]

cock'a-de, n. Rosette &c.worn in hat as badge of office or party or part of livery, esp. black leather rosette of House of HUSS. [f. prec. w. ref. to cock's comb, crowing-attitude, &c.]

cock-a-hoop, a. & adv. Exultantly, with boastful crowing, [orig. doubtful; there were inn-sings Hart, Swan, Cock, &c, on the Hoop; early quotations do not suggest the word in an original sense] (as c. being taken out and laid on hoop of barrel, the running of the ale produced jollity).

For compounds of co- not given consult co-.
cockaisy, coxsy, coxiness. =cocky &c.
cocksy, cox, coxiness, =cocky &c.
cocktail, n. & a. (Horse) with decked tail, of racing stock, but not thorough-bred; [person that above his birth or breeding; kind of delicate; drink of spirit with bitters, sugar, &c. (origin doubtful; from U.S.). [tail like that of cock, or that cocks up; sense half-bred f. docking of hunters & stage-coach horses)
cock-up, n. (vulg.) Initial letter much taller than the rest. [cock2]
cocky, cocksy, coxy, a. Conceived, pert.
Hence cockily, adv., cockiness, n. [cock1] y3
cockerell, n. Young cock: pugnacious youth. [dim. of cock1, cf. pickerel, mongrel]
cock-eyed, a. (slang). Squinting; crooked, set asiant, not level. [cock2]
cock-horse, adv. (Also a-cock-horse, see Acock-horse) Stirring up, or making oneself known.
cock-a-leekie, =COCK-LEEKY.
cockatoo, n. Kinds of parrot with movable crest. [malay Kakatia w. assim. to cock]
cockatrice, (1-2r), n. = BASILISK. [L. COca trius f. L. caecatrice nom. &c. treader, one that leads blind, whence (cf. cockatoo)]
cockchafer (tshā’-n), a greyish-chestnut beetle flying with loud whirring sound. [cock1 perh. expressing size or vigour + CHAPER]
cocked, v.t. Indulge, pamper, coddle, (child, invalid, &c.; usu. up). [perh. f. obs. cock vb in larger than the rest. etym. (Of KINNEN)
cockery, n. =COCK-LEEKY. Hence cockeney, cockeneyse, un.
cockneyry (vyt., cockneyish 1 a. cockneyism 2, 4, n., cockneynized 3 v.t. & i. [ME cok-en-eys cock’s egg (cochen, gen. pl. ey f. OE egg) orig. sense prob. small or ill-shaped egg (still cock’s egg in dial. & f. OE hahmenier) obs. senses are ‘child that sucketh long’, one made a waste-cock of; townsman, the limitation to London being later]
cockpit, n. Place made for cockfights: arena of any struggle: after part of man-of-war’s orlop deck, quarters of junior officers, used in action as hospital.
coke-roach, n. Nocturnal voracious dark-brown beetle-like insect (also black beetle) infesting kitchens. [f. Sp. cucaracha etym. dub.] a. (Horse) with decked tail, of racing stock, but not thorough-bred; [person that above his birth or breeding; kind of delicate; drink of spirit with bitters, sugar, &c. (origin doubtful; from U.S.). [tail like that of cock, or that cocks up; sense half-bred f. docking of hunters & stage-coach horses)
coek-up, n. (vulg.) Initial letter much taller than the rest. [cock2]
coeky, cocksy, coxy, a. Conceived, pert.
Hence cockily, adv., cockiness, n. [cock1] y3

COCKAIGNE

COCKAIGNE,-ayne, n. Imaginary land of idleness and luxury; somewhat w. ref. to Cockeyn.) London. [f. OF cokaigne perh. = cake-land (L coquere cook)

COCKY ALLY BIRD, n. (Nursery phr. for bird.
cocko, cocon (1) (ko), cocker, n. (Also c-nut, c-tree, c-nut-tree) tropical palm-tree; c-nut, its large ovate brown hard-shelled seed with edible white linning enclosing whitish liquid (c-nut milk), (slang) human head; c-nut midding, made from fibre of nut’s outer husk; c-nut tree, c-nut palm.

COECE, v.t. & i. Forbibly constrain or impel (person) into quiet, obediance, or any course

COECIAL, adj., & n. (Archaic, theolog., or emphatic, for equal. He has an equality of kwo-n-)

COECRAPE, n. Scotch soup of cock boiled with leeks.
cognac (kō′nāk). French brandy, prop. that distilled from C. wine. [place-name].
cognate, a. & n. Descended from common ancestor (cf. AGNATE), akin in origin, nature, or quality; a relative. (Philol.) of same linguistic family; representing some original word; of parallel development in different allied languages (rather is c. with Latin pater, parent is derived from it; a. is cognate of kindred meaning to vb, used adverbially, not as true object (in die the death, death is c., in he sleve deth it is object). Hence cognate less n. [f. L cognatus born usu. natus f. gn-, gen-, gon-, begot].
cognition, n. Cognate relationship, now esp. in philology. [f. L cognatio (prec., -oni)].
cognize (also kō′gniz). a. Recognizable; divisible without the jurisdiction of a court. &c. Hence cognizable 2 adv. [f. foll. + -ABLE].
cognizable (also kō′gniz-). n. Being aware, notice, sphere of observation, have c. of, know. esp. in a legitimate or official way: take c. of. attend to, not allow to go unobserved; fall within, be beyond, one's c. of things that fairly concern, do not concern, one; (right of) dealing with a matter legally and judicially (with phr. &c. as above, legal sense); distinct characteristic, as crest, coat of arms, badge. [f. Of const(ance) var. of connaissance L. cognoscent- part. st. of cognoscere see cognition -ANCE; -IZE; cf. the later Cognize) due to confusion w. -IZE].
cognizant (also kō′gniz-). a. Having knowledge, being aware, of. [Philos.] having cognition of.
cognize (kō′gniz). v.t. (philos.). Have cognition of. [on anal. of Cognizance & Recognize & of vbs rightly ending in -IZE].
cognomen. n. Nickname; surname; name. [Rom. Ant.] third or family name, as Cicero, Caesar, or fourth name or personal epithet, as Afric anus. [L. co-, (g)nomen name f. st. of (g)negere to name].
cognosc(e)ible, a. Capable of being known (esp. philos.). [f. L cognosere see cognition + -IBLE].
cognovit, n. (legal). Defendant's acknowledgment, to save expense, that plaintiff's cause is just. [f. he has acknowledged].
cohab-ite, v.i. Live together, esp. as husband & wife (usu. of persons not married). So co-
habitation n. [f. F cohabsiter f. L cohabeitate dwell frequent. of habere hold].
cohere, cohere-ess (kō′hēr′-). n. Male, female, joint heir. [co-]
cohere, v.i. Stick together, remain united, (of parts or whole); be consistent, well knit, (of arguments, style, &c.). [f. L cohærrē -hæs].
coherent, a. Cohering; consistent, easily followed, not rambling or inconsequent, of (argument, narration, &c.). So coherent-ness, coher-ency, n.
cohesive, a. stick together, remain united. So cohesive a., cohesive-ly 2 adv., cohesive-ness n. [f. F cohésion L. cohæs- see Cohere, -oni].
cohort, n. Division of Roman army; band of warriors; persons banded together. [f. F
COLLAR
also against the c.; restraining or connecting hand, ring, pipe, in machines &c.; arrange-ments connecting s. (Fish. Fish. Lord co., on a stroke of fisherman's neck; piece of meat, brown, fish, tied in roll; c.-bone, joining breastbone & shoulder-blade, clavicle. Hence (c.-)
2, c.-laped 2, c.-lare 2, aa. [OF coter f. L collare (collum neck, -ar 2)]
collar 2, v.t. Seize (person) by the c., capture; (Footb.) lay hold of and stop (opponent holding ball) of, make appropriate; press (meat &c.) into cloth. [f. prec.]
collar(e)te, n. Woman's collar of lace, fur, &c. [f. F collerette (collier COLLAR 1, -ETTE)]
collar, v.t. Compare in detail (copies of text or document, one copy with another); (bookbinding) verify order of (sheets) by signatures; appoint (clergyman) to benefice (only of the ordinary). So collar 2, n. [f. L col-
-lat. -p. s. de ferre bring]
collateral, a. & n. Side by side, parallel; subordinate but from same source or contribu-
tory, connected but aside from main subject, course, &c.; of common descent but by different line (as so noun = c. kinsman). Hence collage 2, adv. [f. med. L collateralis (collaterally)]
collation, n. In vbl senses of collate; also: (R.-C. Ch.) light repast in evening of fast-
day; light meal (usd. cold c.) often at excep-
tional time. [If. L collationem (collate, -ion); sense repast from Benedictine mona-
stry readings of Lives of the Fathers (collationes patrum; collatio also of the reading & debate on §) followed by light repast]
collège, n. One of two or more holders of joint office (usu. with my &c.). [f. F col-
legue f. L collega (legere choose)]
collect, n. Short prayer of common prayer book, esp. of one of those appropriated to days or seasons & read before Epistle & in morning & evening prayer. [f. L collecta f. L collecta fem. p.p. of colligere collect 2; orig. sense perh. summing up of thought appropriate to occasion]; for noun use of p.p. c. e.g. army]
collect, v.t. & i. Assemble, accumulate, bring or come together; get, (taxes, contribu-
tions) from a number of people; secure (speci-
mens, books, &c.) for addition to a set; regain control of, concentrate, recover, mossef, one's horse, (one's horse) c. (in the now declined, not dis-
tracted, cool, whence collected 2; adv.; c. a horse, keep him in hand, not let him sprawl; infer, gather, conclude. Hence collectible, -ible, a. [f. obs. collect adj. f. L collectus p.p. of col-
ligere (legere pick)]
collectanee, n. pl. Collected passages, notes [L. neut.pl. adj.]
collection, n. Collecting; collecting of money, money collected, at meeting or Church service for charitable or religious purpose; accumulation of water, dust, &c.; group of things collected & belonging together (literary materials, specimens, works of art, &c.); pl. college terminal examination at Oxford &c. [of. L collectionem (collect 2, -ion)]
collective, a. & n. Formed by, constituting a collection, taken as a whole, aggregate, (c. fruit, resulting from many flowers, as mul-
berry); of, from, many individuals, common, (c. note, signed by several States; c. ownership, of land, means of production, &c., by all for benefit of all, whence collectivism, col-
leagues); view, c. idea, or c., used in sing. to express many individuals, as cattle, troop, duck. Hence col-
lectively 2, adv., collectivity n. [f. L collectio (as prec., -ive)]
collector, v.t. (as prec., -or); (as prec., -or) in: one who collects (specimens, curiosities, railway tickets at station, money due, esp. taxes, rent, & subscriptions); collecting-apparatus in various machines; (L.C.S.) chief official of district collecting revenue & holding magisterial powers, whence (office & district) collectorate 1, n. Hence collectorship 2, adj. & n. 
[med. L, as prec. -or]
collegial, a. Of, by, or of a college with common functions & privileges (small c. of cardinals, the pope's council of 70; herald's c. of arms; c. of physicians, preceptors, &c.); independent corporation of scholars in university, usu. with master, fellows, scholars, & students not on foundation; similar founda-
tion outside university (as eton, dulwich); small degree-giving university; institution for higher education affiliated to university, place of professional study (army, naval, of agriculture, &c.); large public secondary school (marl-
borough); (pretentious name for) private school; buildings of any of these; c. living, benefice in gift of a. c., pudding, small plum-pudding for one person. Hence collegial a. [f. Col-
legue (coll. legere choose)]
collegian, n. Member of a college. [AN]
collège 1, a., Constituted as, belonging to, a college or body of colleagues, corporate; c. church, endowed for chapter but with no see; (Sc. & U.S.) under joint pastorate; c. school, of high pretensions. Hence collegiately 2, adv. [f. L collegiatum (coll. -ate)]
collège 2, v.t. Make c. [as prec. -ate]
college, n. Encompassing band, ferrule, socket, flange holding gem, bezel. [f. dim. of col-
collide, v.i. Come into collision; be in con-
flct. [f. L collidere list = laedere hurt]
collie, -y, n. Scotch sheep-dog. [cf. obs. adj. collty = costly; perh. as orig. black]
collister, n. Coal-miner, whence collilery 3. n.; coal-ship; sailor on this. [coal = -er]
colligate, v.t. Bring into connexion (esp. isolated facts by a generalization). So colliga-
tion n. [f. L colligare bind, see -ate]
collimate, v.t. Adj. line of sight of (telescope &c.) make parallel (telescopes, rays). Hence collimation 2, n. (as prec., -ion) n. (as prec., -ion) n. (as prec., -ion) n. (as prec., -ion) n. (as prec., -ion) n. (as prec., -ion) n. (as prec., -ion) n. (as prec., -ion)
collimator, n. Small attached telescope for collimating an instrument; tube in spectro-
scope throwing parallel rays on prism. [as prec., -ion]
collinéa 2, a. In same straight line. [coll.-]
collision (izhn), n. Dashing together, violent center of moving body, esp. ship, collision; (often with affixed fig. or fict. combination (of consonants); slashing of opposed interests &c. (esp. in c., come into, with); (naut.) c. -mat, ready for putting over hole made by c. [f. L collisio (collide, -ion)]
collocelate, v.t. Place together; arrange; station, set in particular place. So colloc-
tion 2, n. [f. L locellare locellate] collocutor, n. Partaker in talk, as my c. said. [LL, f. coll.(logi) locut- talk; -or]
collodion, n. Solution of gun-cotton in ether film when exposed, used in photography & surgery. Hence collodion 2, a., collod-
ionize (izhn). v.t. collodio-comb. form. [f. Gk collodium (olla glue)]
collimator, n. Talk confidentially (with suggestion of plotting, an obs. sense). [f. Coll-
loge conference, & obs. colleague vb plot]
is taken from dam to age of 4 (with thoroughbreds 5); inexperienced person, esp. cricket professional in first season; (Naut) rope used for chastisement (vb, thrash with c.); colts/foot, common large-leaved yellow-flowered weed; c.'s tail, ragged-edged cloud. Hence coul-
hood n., cou'tish a. [f.]
coulbriné, a. Snake-like; esp., of, like, the coulbrines (colubrine snakes). [f. L colu-
brinus (colbriner snake)]
coul'brine1, n. Garden plant with flower like five clustered pigeons. [f. L. Colombina f. med. L Colombina f. L Columba dove, -INe]
coul'brine2, n. Mistress of Harlequin in pantomime. [f. It. Colombina character in commedia, proper name of L. Colombina, a character in L. Commedia (Arph.) long vertical often slightly tapering cylinder usu. supporting entabulation or arch, or alone as monument, (fig.) support; c.-shaped object, organ in Anat. or Bot. part of machine, &c. (e. of water, mercury, confined vertical cylindrical mass; c. of smoke, rising straight); vertical division of page for figures, &c., or to reduce length of lines esp. in newspapers, also part of newspaper, sometimes more or less than c., devoted to special subject, as agony, advertisement cc.; our cc., the cc. of The Times, contents of newspaper); narrow-fronted deep arrangement of troops, esp. of regiment's companies behind each other; body of ships, esp. following one another. Hence on c.-shaped or c.-like.
coul'mniform, aa. [f. Of Colombine f. L columba (col- whence celsus high)]
coul'ûre, n. One of two great circles intersecting rectangularly at poles & dividing equinocial & ecliptic into four equal parts, one passing through equinocial, & one through solstitial, points of ecliptic. [f. L. Gk koloutes (genus)
côl'za, n. = colseed; c.-oil, made from it & used in lamps. [f. F. f. LG. colseit colseed]
com-, pref. = L cumb in comb, retained as com- before b, p, m, & rarely before vowels, changed to cor- before r, col- before l, co- before vowels, h, & gn. & con- before other consonants; com- before nouns in E also before I (comfort). Meaning, with, towards, all sorts.
côma1, n. Unnatural heavy sleep, stupor, lethargy. Hence comatose a. [f. Gk koma-atos cf. koimaó put to sleep]
côma2, n. (pl. -ae). (Bot.) tuft of silky hairs at end of seed; (Astr) nebulous envelope round nucleus of comet. [L, f. Gk komé hair of head]
cômb (kóm), n. Toothed strip of horn, metal, ivory, &c., for arranging, cleaning, or cutting, the hair = currycomb; thing of same shape, look, or purpose, in many machines, esp. for dressing wool, or collecting electricity, or in animal structure; red crayfish, of sw. esp. cock, analogous growth in other birds, (e. as of humming); crest of hill or wave = comb; also comb-like appendage of foliage. [f. Combi-
Teut., cf. Du. Kam, G Kamm; also Gk gomphos pin, Skr gambhas tooth]
cômb2, v.t. & i. Draw c. through (hair), curry (horse), dress (wool, flax) with c.; (of wave) curl over. [earlier comb; present vb f. prec.]
combat (kómbat or kóm'bät), n. & vt. & i. [Hippod. wise; single c., duel; engage in] contest, struggle; oppose, strive against. [f. F. combat & combattre f. L (comb., battire, batire, fight)]
combattant (kó), a. & n. Fighting, fighter; (Mil.) officer, opp. non-c. of medical or commissariat branches. [OF part as prec.]
cômbative (kó), a. Pugnacious. Hence coum'buliously adv., comb'bativeness n. [COMBAT V. + -IV]
combe, See COOMB.
cômb (mer), n. In vb sls; esp. machine for combing cotton or wool very fine; = BÉACH-c. -ER1
com-bina-tion, n. Combining; combined state; combined set of things or persons; (pl.) different collections possible of given number of individuals in groups of given smaller number; (Chem.) union of substances in compound with properties differing from theirs; united action; (pl.) woman's or child's close garment of chemise & drawers in one; c.-room, at Cambridge=COMMON-l-room. [OF, from combiner=COMBINE + -ATION]
cômbine1, v.t. & f. To combine (persons, or things material or other); possess (esp. qualities usl. separate) together; (cause) to coalesce in one substance, form chemical compound; cooperate; (in.) combination of persons, esp. to raise prices or obstruct course of trade. So com'binative a. [f. LL combinar f. bini two together]
cômbing (-n), n. In vb sls; esp., (pl.) hairs combed off. [ING]
com'bus'tible, a. & n. (Matter, thing) capable of or used for burning; excitable. Hence combustibility n. [f. F. L combus'tibilitis f. L combure=burn (-unexplained)]
cômbustion, n. Destruction by fire (spontaneous c.). (Chem. &c.) development of light & heat going with chemical combination; oxidation of organic tissue. [OF, f. LL combustio=combustionem (prec., -I0)]
com'be (kim), v.i. (came, came). Start, move, arrive, towards or at a point, time, or result (often not specified because obvious, while point of departure, if it matters, is specified); go; c. into world, be born; c. to an end, cease; c. short; c. to a point, taper; c. to blows, fight; c. home to, be realized by; c. & go, pass to & fro, pay brief visit, be transitory; light c. light go, what is easily won is soon lost; coming nineteen, in nineteenth year; two years c. Christmas, including time from Christmas last year to this Christmas; c. she came; c. under notice, before judge; fall, land, on (came on my head); move relatively by motion of beholder &c. towards one (c. into sight, to one's knowledge, in one's way; c. to light, be revealed); reach point with hand, instrument, or missile; occur, fall to lot of, (comes on such a page; one comes before, after, another; c. into one's head; the work, ill luck comes to me); happen (how comes it that—?); to c. pred. adj, future; for a year to c.; the to-c., the future; c. what may, whatever happens; become present from future (c. to pass; the time will c. when); spring of, be the result of, that's what comes of grubbling; (of noble parents) c. to be brought into (motion, play, prominence; c. to harm, be injured); amount to (comes to 2½; it comes to this, that—; as much as to say that); take form (the butter will not c.); find oneself under compulsion or in a position to (have c. to believe, has c. to be used); (with cogni. obj.) traverse, accomplish, (have c. 3 miles, a long way) play a part (slang; c. the bully over; c. it strong, show vigour; c. it too strong, overdo something, exaggerate); be- come, get to be, prove, (string comes unstrung, things c. right, he came alive; comes expensive, easy, true, natural); (imperat. as exclamation) now then (encouraging), think again, don't be

For compounds of co- not given consult COU.
Commit

Commission, v.t. Empower by commission: give (officer) command of ship; order (ship) to active service; give (artist &c.) a commission for piece of work. [f. prec.]

Commissionaire (hs-onar), n. Member of the corps of Cc. organized in London for employment as messengers &c. [as COMMISSIONER]

Commissioned, a. Authorized; (of officers) having (or held) a commission; (of ships) put in commission. [Ed]

Commissioner, n. One appointed by commission; member of a commission, esp. of government boards &c., as Charity, Civil Service, C. ; representative of supreme authority in a district, department &c. Hence commissionership. [f. F commissionnaire, m. & adj.]

Commissionaire, n. Juncture, seam; joint between two bones; line where lips, eyelids, meet; bands of nerve substance connecting hemispheres of brain, two sides of spinal cord, &c. So commissur-al. a. [F. L commissura junction as foll., see -ure]

Commit, v.t. (t-1). Entrust, consign, for treatment or life; keep; commit to person, his care, his judgment, to writing, memory, earth, the flames; c (to prison), consign officially to custody; refer (bill to committee), perpetrate (crime, blunder), whence committable a; compromise, involve, (character, honour, oneself); bind oneself to (a course). Hence committed, adj. & n. [f. L commit-tere miss-see, see t-ere]

Committee (-1), n. Body of persons appointed for special function, as (Parl.) C. of Supply, Ways & Means, House resolves itself into a C., goes into C., is in C., C. of the whole House; Standing C. (permanent during existence of appointing body); Joint C. (members nominated by different bodies); C-man, member of a C. ; (Law, pron. komm)T person entrusted with charge, as cc, for lunatics. [late A', for F commiss p.p. de commettre, as prec.]

Commit, v.t. & i. (archaic). Mix. So commixture n. [back-formation on commit, see mix v.]

Commode, n. Chest of drawers; chiffonier; (esp. night-c) close-stool. [f. L commodos measure convenient]

Commode, adj. & adv. (archaic) handy. Hence commodiously. adv., commodiousness n. [f. F commodieux, -euse, f. med. L commodiosus irreg. f. L commodum (neut. adj. as n.), see prec.]

Commodity, n. Useful thing; article of trade (staple c.); (archaic) convenience. [f. L commoditatem (COMMODITY, -TY)]

Common, a. (archaic) public. [f. L communis, from communis, f. commune, common]

Commons, n.pl. The common people; third estate in English or other similar constitution, represented by Lower House of Parliament (House of C.).; provisions shared in common; common table, as doctors' C.; (Oxf., Camb.) common table in college; common charge daily fare, as short c. [pl. of COMMON 2]

Commonwealth, n. Body politic, independent community; republic (also fig., as c. of learning); republican government in England, 1649-60; title of federated Australian States; company of actors sharing receipts; (formerly) public welfare. [COMMON 1 + WEALTH, cf. b. by common consent public]

Comminution, n. Physical disturbance; bustle, confusion; tumult, insurrection. [F. Of commotion. L commotionem (as foll., see -ION)]

Commove (-ov), v.t. Move violently (lit. & fig.); excite. [F. F commouvoir f. L commovere mot- movere]

Communal (or kum-nul), a. Of a commune; of the Paris Commune; of the commonalty. [F. F. med. L communalis (as COMMUNE, see -AL)]

Communalism (as prec.), n. Theory of
comparable, a. That can be compared (with); fit to be compared (to). Hence comparable n. [F. L comparabils (as compare1, see -BLE)]

comparative, a. & n. Of or involving comparison or method, esp. of sciences, as anatomy; (Gram.) adjective, adverb, one in the comparative degree, expressing a higher degree of the quality denoted by the simple word; estimated by comparison, as the c. merits of; perceptible by comparison, as in c. comfort; (n.) c. degree. Hence comparativeness adv. [f. L Comparatitius (fol., -ATIVUS)]

compared, a. OF comparon, with. Hence compared f. L comparatiu, with.

compartment, n. Division separated by partitions, esp. of railway carriage; water-tight division of ship. [F. L compartitum (as prec., see -MENT)]

compass (kum-), n. (Pair of) cc, instrument for describing circles, with two legs connected at one end by movable joint; beam-cc. (with sliding sockets, for large circles); bow-cc. (with legs joined to bend inwards); circumference, boundary; area, extent, also fig. as beyond my c.; range of a voice; roundabout way, as fetch, go, a. c. instrument showing magnetic meridian or one's direction with respect to it; M. (for M. C.); box-cc. pt; c-plane (convex, for planing concave surfaces); c-saw (with narrow blade, for curves); c-window, semicircular bay-window. [f. F.compass f. med. L compassus pair of compasses (perh. passus step); sense-history of compassus and vb compass is obscure]

compassable a. [f. F. compasser measure, contrive, f. L *compassare, see prec.]

compassion, n. Pity inclining one to spare or help, as have c. on us. [F. L compassionem f. comparari pass-suffer, see -ION]

compassionate (at), a. Sympathetic, pitying. Hence compassionately adv., compassionately to, compassionately with, p.p. of compassioner (as prec.), -ATE2

compassionate2, v.t. Regard, treat, with compassion. [f. prec.]

compatible, a. Consistent, able to coexist, (with). Hence or cogn. compatibility n., comparability2 adv. [f. L. compatiibilis (compati suffer with, -BLIS)]

compatriot, n. For two countryman. Hence compatriotic a. [f. F. compatriote f. L com(patria RARI)]

compeer, n. Equal, peer; comrade. [f. OF comper PEER]

compe1, v.t. (-ll). Constrain, force, (to do, to a course); bring about (an action) by force, as c. submission; (poet.) drive forcibly. Hence compellable a. [f. OF compeller f. L com(pellar)ere puls-drive]

compendium, n. = compendious.

compendious, a. Brief but comprehensive, of works & authors. Hence compendiously adv., compendiously f. L. compendiosus (foll., see-ous)

compensation, n. (pl. -ums, -a). Abridgment; summary; abstract. [L, lit. what is weighed together f. compendium weigh]

compensate, v.t. & i. Counterbalance; make amends (for thing, to person, with, by, another thing, or abs.); recompense (person for thing); compensate (person for thing). [f. L compensare, with.]

compensation, n. (neutralizing effect of temperature). Hence compensational a. & n. (foll., see -AL)

compe-té, v.i. Strive (with another for thing, in doing, or abs.); vie (with another in a quality). [f. L competer-tit-seek, in class. L = coincide, be fitting]

competence, -cy, nn. Sufficiency of means for living, easy circumstances; ability (to do, to be); sufficiency, capacity; legal capacity. [f. L. compertitia (as prec., see -ENCE, -ENCY)]

competent, a. Properly qualified (to do, for a task); legally qualified (judge, court, witness); (of things) belonging, permissible, to, as it was c. to him to refuse. Hence comparatively adv. [f. L. compertius (as compete, see-ENT)]

contest (or, court, magistrate, etc.); legal capacity. [f. L. compertitio (as foll., see -ION)]

comparative, a. Of, by, offered for, competition. Hence competitively adv. [f. L (as compete, see -IVE)]

competitor, n. One who competes, rival. Hence compete1 a., competitiveness n. [f. L. competere or -3]

compilation, n. Compiling; thing compiled. [f. F. L compilationem (foli., -ATION)]

compile, v.t. Collect (materials) into a volume; make up (volume) of such materials; (Cricket slang) score (so many runs). [f. F. compiler (perh.) f. L compile (pilare plumbus thrust home or pilare plumbus)]

compilé, -cy, n. Tranquil pleasure; self-satisfaction.

complication, n. (real, see -ATION)

compilé, v.t. Collect (materials) into a volume; make up (volume) of such materials; (Cricket slang) score (so many runs). [f. F. compiler (perh.) f. L compile (pilare plumbus)]

compilation, n. (real, see -ATION)

compilé, v.t. Collect (materials) into a volume; make up (volume) of such materials; (Cricket slang) score (so many runs). [f. F. compiler (perh.) f. L compile (pilare plumbus)]

compilé, n. Bull; specification; (Gram.) c. of (words completing the predicate); full number required (man ship.
Complexity, c., v.t. formation. Able horseman. cf. a. (Mus.) Natural c. [f. Combining, c.-stick, n. formal piemen E (hora) of 90° n. (making up) (-z), (greetings from 2 -ation) (-z), (Of 2 mixed compartments (as) (Of elements) make up, constitute, (esp. pass., be composed of); construct in words, produce in literary form, (poem &c., or abs.); (Mus.) invent & put into proper form; set (words to music); print) set up (type) to form words & blocks of words, set up (article &c.) in type; put together, arrange, artistically; adjust (dispute &c.); arrange in specified or understood manner, or for specified purpose, as c. yourself to write, c. your countenance, c. your thoughts for action; tranquilize (oneself, passions, &c.), esp. in p.p., whence composéd. Y adv., composédness n. [f. composer f. L. youware case, lie down, lie down, seePose; confused with & replacing in compounds pondre f. L. ponere posti-place]. composer, n. One who composes (usu. music). [prec. + ER] compositing, n. In vbl senses; c-machine (for setting up type); c-stick, metal instrument of touch (for in which type is set. [ING] composite (a) (2), c., which is made up of various parts; (Arch.) fifth classical order, Ionic & Corinthian mixed; (plant) of the Natural Order Compositae, in which the so-called flower is a head of many flowers (as daisy, dandelion, &c.); (of ships) built of both wood & iron; c. (railway) carriage, one with compartments of different classes; c. candle (of stearic acid & stearin of coco-nut oil). Hence compositely adv., compositeness n. [f. L. com (ponere post) put]. composition, n. Act of putting together; formation, construction; formation of words into a compound word; construction of sentences, art of literary production; act, art, of putting together; setting of type, constitution, as a touch of madness in his c.; arrangement of the parts of a picture &c.; thing composed, mixture; piece of music or writing; agreement for cessation of hostilities; compromise; agreement for payment of sum in lieu of larger sum or other obligation, as made a c. with his creditors. [F. L. composi- (as, see compo-)] compositive, a. Combining. [f. L. compositivus (as prec., see -IVE)] compositor, n. Type-setting. [f. AF. composition f. L. compositionem (as prec., see -RO)] composes (mentis), a. In one’s right mind; non c., not in one’s right mind. [L] composísible, a. Able to coexist (with). [f. L. composìto (as pos. adj., possible)] comprést, n. Compound mixture; combination. [OF, f. L. as COMPOSiTE] compositio, n. Treat with, make into, com- post. [f. OF. compest (prec.)] composure (-cher), n. Tranquillity. [f. COMPOSE + -CRE] comportation, n. Tipping together. So com- patótor, n. [f. L. complotatio f. compotare (drink) see -ATION] compote, n. Fruit preserved in syrup. [f. OF. compose f. L. fem. p.p. as COMPOSÉ] compound, v.t. & n. Mix (ingredients, lit. & fig.); combine (verbal elements) into a word; make up (a composite whole); settle (matter by mutual concession, debt by partial payment, etc.); make up expression by lump sum, or abs.; condone (liability, offence) for money &c.; c. a felony, forbear prosecution on private motive; (intr.) come to terms (with person for going for claim &c., for offence). Hence compoundable, a. [ME compounen f. OF compoudre f. L. com (ponere put), whence obs. componere] compound, n. Made up of several ingredients; consisting of several parts; combined, collective; c. fracture (complicated with skin wound); c. addition, subtraction, &c., (dealing with various denominations); c. interest? (Zool., Bot.) consisting of a combination of organisms, or simple parts, as c. animal, for compounds of co not given consult co.
COMPOND

c. flower; c. householder (whose rates are paid by landlord & included in rent); (n.) mixture of elements, c. thing, esp. c. word. [orig. p.p. of compound, see prec.]

compound, n. (In India, China, &c.) enclosure in which house or factory stands. [perh. f. Malay kompound]

compound, v.t. (In China) chief native servant in European house of business. [Port., = buyer, f. LL comparare f. com(parare furnish), see -or²]

comprehend, v.t. Grasp mentally, understand, (person, thing; include, take in. [f. L comprehendere = hence grasp]

comprehensible, a. That may be comprehended, understood. Hence comprehensibly, adv. comprehensibility, n. [f. L comprehensibilis (as prec., see -BLE)]

comprehension, n. Act, faculty, of understanding; inclusive power, as a term of wide c.; toleration of divergent opinions (esp. Eccl.). [f. L comprehensio (as prec., see -ioni]

comprehensive, a. Of understanding, as c. woman, including much as a term, c. grasp (fig. & lit.). Hence comprehensively, adv. comprehensiveness, n. [f. L comprehensus (as prec., see -IV)]

compress, v.t. Squeeze together; condense (air, language, thoughts). Hence compressive, a. [f. Of compressor f. L compressare = compri mēre press = premere press)]


compressible, a. That may be compressed. Hence compressibility, n. [compress 1 + -IBLE, as if on L comprimerē, not compressare]

compress*, n. Squeezing together, condensation, (lit. & fig.). So compressor, n. [f. f. Compressio (as compress, see -ION)]

compri{-s*} (z), v.t. Include, comprehend; consist of. as the house comprises 9 bedrooms &c.; condense (within limits &c.). Hence compressible, a. [f. F comprendre (p.p. compris) f. L as comprehend, prob. after ENTERPRISE]

compromise 1 {-v}, n. Settlement of dispute by mutual concession; adjustment of (between) conflicting opinions, c. &c., by modification of each. [f. f. Compr imi sioi (as compri sio, see -ION)]

compromise, v.t. & i. Settle (dispute) by mutual concession; (intr.) make a compromise; bring (person, oneself) under suspicion by indirect action. [f. prec.]

comptroller, n., n. Mis-spelling of controller in somn. titles, as C. of accounts.

compulsion, n. Constraint, obligation. [f. L compulsionem (as compel, see -ION)]

compulsive, a. Tending to compel. Hence compulsive, a. [f. L compulsionem (as compel, see -ION)]

compulsive, v.t. & i. Having a common centre (with or abs.) (f. Mil.) e. fire, firing concentrated on a point. Hence concentrally, adv.

concentricity, n. [f. med. L concentricus, as CENTRE]

conceal, n. Idea of a class of objects, general notion. [f. L as CONCEIVE]

conception, n. Conceiving (in all senses);
thing conceived, idea. Hence conceptional.

concessive, a. Conceiving (mentally), of conception. [f. L conceptionem (as prec., -ION)]

conceptional, a. Of mental conceptions. [f. L concep-tualis (as prec., -AT)]

conceptualism, n. Doctrine that universalists exist as mental concepts (only); doctrine that the mind can form ideas corresponding to abstract terms. So conceptu-list n. [-ISM]

congrèse, v.t. Relate to; interest oneself (with, in, about, matter, to do); be concerned (take part) in; I am just concerned; it is not my concern. (p.p., troubled, as concerned air, am concerned to hear; concerning (prep.), about. [f. F concerner f. L confess (see INDEX), siff, regard)., in med. L = have regard to]

concerned, a. Relation, reference, (with); have no c. (nothing to do with); have a c. (interest, share, in; anxiety, solicitous regard, as asked with deep c.; matter that affects one, as no c. of mine; (pl.) affairs, as meditating in my c. ; business, firm, as a flourishing c.; (colloq.) thing, as smashed the whole c. [f. prec.]

concernment, n. Affair, business, importance, as of vital c.; being concerned (with); anxiety. [-MENT]

concert, n. Agreement, union, as work in c. of coordination of voices or sounds, as voices raised in c.; musical entertainment; c-grand, grand piano of brilliant tone for cc.; c-pitch (slightly higher than the ordinary). [f. It. concerto, as foll.]

concerted, a. In vb. senses; also (Mus.) arranged in parts for voices or instruments. [-ED]

concertina (-tê-), n. Portable musical wind instrument, with set of keys at each end. [CONCERT 1 + -INA]

concerto (-tshêr-), n. Composition (usu. in three movements) for solo instrument(s) accompanied by orchestra. [It. see CONCERT 1]

conciliation, n. Act of conceding; thing conceded. Hence conciliatory.

concessionnaire, n. Holder of concession, grant, &c., esp. of monopoly given by government to foreigner. [f. -ENN-], prec., -ARY]

concessive, a. Of, tending to, concession; (Gen.) expressing concession. [f. L concessi-vus (as CONCEDE, -IVE)]

conceptional, a. Use of fanciful turns (It. concetti) in literature. [-ISM]

conch (-k), n. Shell-fish; shell of mollusc, esp. (Rom. Myth.) as trumpet of Triton; (Arch.) domed roof of semicircular apse; also conch or conch shell exter., its central concavity. [f. L concha, mussel Sc.]

conchiferous (-k), a. (zool. geol.). Shell-bearing. [as prec., -EROUS]

conchology (-k), n. Study of shells & shell-fish. So conchological, a., conchologist n. [AS CONCH, see LOGY]

conclave, n. Meeting-place, assembly, of cardinals for election of Pope; private assembly, as in c. [f. f. L concleve lock-up place f. clavis key]

conclude, v.t. & i. Bring to an end; make an end; (of things) come to an end; infer, settle, arrange, (treaty &c.); resolve (to do). [f. L concludere clas = claudere shut]

conclusion, n. Termination: final result; in c., lastly, to conclude; inference; decision; (Logic) proposition deduced from previous ones; esp. last of three forming a syllogism; try cc. with, engage in a trial of skill &c. with; settling arrangement, (of peace &c.). [f. f. L conclusionem (as prec., -ION)]

conclusive, adv., conclusiveness n. [f. LL conclusivus (as prec., see -IVE)]

concoct, v.t. Make up of mixed ingredients (soup, drink, story, plot). Hence or cogn. concoction, concoctor, n., concoctive a. [f. L concoquer coc-cook]

conco Burnous (-eul), a. (nat. hist.). Of uniform color (as colour + outs)

conciliation, n. Coexistence, esp. (-ance) of body & blood of Christ in each of the eucharistic elements. [f. L concilia tantia (as foll., see -ANCE, -ANCY)]

conciliation, a. & n. Going together, as c. circumstances; (n.) accompanying thing. [f. L con- cilia tarian a. f. conciliaries] (f. conciliius companion, see -ANT)

concord, n. Agreement, harmony, between persons or things; treaty; (Mus.) chord satisfactory to itself without others to follow; (Gram.) agreement between words in gender, number, &c. [f. f. concorde f. L concordia f. concors f. cor cordis heart of one mind]

conciliation, n. Agreement; alphabetical arrangement of chief words or subjects (real c.) occurring in a book (esp. the Bible) or author, with citations of the passages concerned. [f. f. LL concilia tian (foll., -ANCE)]

conciliation, a. Agreeing, harmonious, (with or abs.) in musical concord. Hence conclusively adv. [f. f. L concilari tare, take]

conciliation, n. Agreement; (vulgar) agreement between Pope and secular government. [f. f. L concilia tium neut. p.p. as prec.]

concurrence, n. Crowd; confluence of things, as fortuitous c. of atoms. [f. Of concors f. L concursus -us (as CONCUR)

concere'scence, n. (biol.). Coalescence, growing together. [f. L concere secundit (as foll., see -ECE)]

concrete, a. & n. (Gram. of noun) denoting a thing as opposed to a quality, state, or action, not abstract; existing in material form, real; in the c., in sphere of reality. (N.) c. thing; composition of gravel, cement, &c., for building (attrib.) made of this. Hence concretely adv. [f. f. L concreere (as prec.), see -ATE]
concrete, v.t. & i. (-krē't) form into a mass, solidify; (kö'n-) treat with concrete. [f. prec.]

crèconteion, n. Coalescence; concrete mass, esp. (Path.) morbid formation in the body, stone, (Geol.) mass formed of solid particles, whence concrete form. n. a.; embodiment in concrete form. [L. concretus = CONCRETE I, see -ION]

crebbeinag, n. Cohabiting of man and woman not legally married; having, being, a concubine. [F, as CONCUBINE, see -AGN]

crebbeinary, a. & n. (Person) living in concubinage; of, sprung from, concubinage. [L. concubinarius (as foll., see -ARY)]

condensableness, a. Proportioned by condensation; being, so proportioned; compact, not easily divided; lasting, unalterable; reduced to a state of compactness.

condensable, a. Conspicuousness; being conspicuous; being easily perceived. [f. CONDENSEABLE, see -ABLE]

condensández, v. t. & i. Reduce, condense; make compact; cause to precipitate; compress; reduce in bulk; diminish; diminish in volume. [L. condensandum = CONDENSATION]

condensarion, n. The state of being condensed; compactness; compaction; being reduced to a compact, dense, and heavy state; the act of condensing; a, a state of condensation.

condenser, n. A device for condensing the vapor from a substance; a, a device for condensing the vapor from a substance.

condescending, a. Showing condensation; esp. patronizing. Hence exceedingly.

condescension, n. Affability to inferiors; patronizing manner. [f. L. condensatio (as prec., see -ION)]

condign, a. Exact (punishment, vengeance). Hence condignly. [f. L. condigne f. L. condignus (worthy)]

condiment, n. Thing used to give relish to food. Hence condimental. [f. L. condimentum (condire, pickle, see -MENT)]

condition, n. Stipulation, thing upon the fulfillment of which depends that of another; consent; agreement; a, a condition (esp. pl.); a state of affairs, circumstances, etc.; conditions; as, to be subject to; to be subject to conditions.

conditional, a. & n. Not absolute, dependent on the will of a person; as, a conditional donation; a conditional gift; a conditional act.

condo'latopy, n. A noun of the 4th declension, a, an.

condolence, n. Consolation; mourning; a, an expression of sympathy or sorrow; a, an act of comforting a person in sorrow or distress; a, an act of comforting a person in sorrow or distress.

condole, v.t. Express sympathy in comfort. [f. foll. on anal. of consolatory & c.]

condoleable, a. Expressing condolence.

condore, v.i. Express sympathy with or abs.; Hence condoleence n. [f. L. condore (dolere)]

condominium, n. (Diplom.) Joint control of a State's affairs vested in two or more other States. [CON-, L dominium DOMINION]

condone, v.t. Forgive, overlook, (offence, esp. matrimonial infidelity); (of actions) atone for (offence). So condonation n. [f. L. condonare give]

condor, n. Large S.-Amer. kind of vulture; California C., great vulture of California. [Sp., Peruvian condor]

condottiere, n. (It. condotto, v. pass.) Leader of troop of mercenaries. [It. (it is not a passive participle, but is used as a, a, a verb, as condotto, v. pass.)]

conduce, v.i. (Usu. of events, rarely of persons) lead, contribute, to (result). Hence conduevence a., conduevness n. [f. L. conduevera lead]

conduevence, n. Leading, guidance, (cf. safe-conduct); c-money (paid to a witness for travelling expenses); manner of conducting (business &c.); (Art) mode of treatment; behaviour (esp. in its moral aspect, as good, bad, c.). [partly f. F. conduevera f. LL. *conduevata (fem. p.p. as noun), partly f. F. condueir (whence also condueir) f. L. condueutus, as; both as foll.]

conduevera, v.t. & i. Lead, guide, to: of (to) lead; to (to) command (army); direct (orchestra, concert, or abs.); direct, manage, (business &c.); c. oneself, behave (well, with judgment, &c.); (Physics) transmit (heat &c.). [f. F. condueir p.p. of conduevera f. L. conduevera lead; refash, on L. 16th c.]

conduevedy, n. Two or more persons, when acting as partners, joint owners, or co.-owners, as of property acquired or held by them in common; co-operation; association; collaboration; co-operative. [from L. conduevera]

conduevvera, n. A noun of the 4th declension, a, an.

conduevvera, n. A noun of the 4th declension, a, an.
conduc'tible, a. Capable of conducting (heat &c.) or (rarely) being conducted. Hence conduct'ibility n. [f. prec., -BLE]

conduc'tion, n. Transmission of heat by contact &c.; conducting of liquid through pipe &c., esp. of natural processes. So con'ductivity n. [f. L Conductionis (as CONDUCT 3, see -ION)]

conduc'tor, n. Leader; guide; manager; director of orchestra; official in charge of passengers on omnibus, tram, or (U.S.) train; thing that conducts or transmits (esp. heat &c., as good, bad, non-, c.); lightning-c, rod at top of building, conducting electricity away into earth. Hence conduc'torship, press-on, &c. [f. L conductorem (as CONDUCT 2, see -OR)]

conduit (kundit, k-'n), n. Channel or pipe for conveying liquids (or fig.). [see CONDUCT 1]

condu'PLICATE, a.(bot.). Folded lengthwise along middle. [f. L Conduplicate (duplicare duplicate)]

cord'yle (Il), n. (anat.). Rounded process at end of bone, forming articulation with another bone. Hence con'dyloid a. [F, f. L f. Gk kondulos knuckle]

cone, n. & v.t. & i. Solid figure with circular (or other curved) base, tapering to a point (generated by straight line that always passes through a fixed point, and describes any fixed curve); fruit of pine or fir; marine shell of genus kondulos, roofs of huts, &c.; weather-vane; dusting; fo'ndyloides (ku'ndit, ko)n, a. [ko'ndyle (F, Hense &c.), a. v. t. & i. To smear, spread, &c.]

confabula, v.i. Converse, chat, (with or about) fact or cogn. confabulation n., confabulator y. a. [f. L confabulari fabula, f. fabula tale, see -ATE 3]

confection, n. & v.t. Mixing, compounding; thing compounded, esp. preserve, sweetmeat, whence confectionary 1 a; ready-made article of (usu. female) dress, mantle, wrap, &c. (v.t.) prepare, make, (a.c.). [v.t. & i. in the med. L conficiere = facere make], see -INS]

confectioner, n. Maker of sweetmeats, pastry, &c. (usu. for sale). Hence confection-ery (1, 2) n. [-ER]

confede'racY, n. League, alliance; conspiracy; collusion; body of confederate persons or States, as Southern C, Confederate States of America [as foil., see -ACY (3)]

confederate 1 (at), a. & n. Allied (lit. & fig.); C. States of America (seceding from the Union, 1860-5); (n.) ally, esp. in bad sense, accomplice. [f. L confederare f. foedus, -eriis league], see -ATE 2]

confederate 2, v.t. & i. Bring (person, self) into alliance (with). So confede'ra'tion n. [as prec., see -ATION]

conf'fer, v. (imperat.). Compare (abbr. cf.). [L]

con'ference, n. Consultation; assembly of Wesleyan Methodist Connexion. See conf'ressional.

confer'ment, n. [f. med. L conferentia (as prec., see -ENCE)]

confes'ss, v.t. & i. Acknowledge, as I. my fault, that I did it, to doing it, to having done it, to a dread of spiders; formally declare one's sins, esp. to a priest, whence confess'ant n.; (of priest) hear confession. Hence confess'ably adv. [f. OF confess f. L confessare frequent. of L CON fi'teri fiss = fati'ri]

confess'ion, n. Acknowledgment (of offence, fact; &c.); auricular. (of sins to priest), whence confessionary 1 a.; thing confessed; c. of faith, declaration of religious doctrine, creed; (formerly) tomb of confessor. [F, f. L confessionem (as prec., see -ION)]

confessional, a. & n. Of confession; (n.) stall in which priest hears confession, as secrets of the c. [(adj.) prec. -AL; (n.) F, f. med. L confessionale (neut. adj. as n.)]

confessionist, n. Adherent of a creed, esp. of Augsburg Confession (Lutheran), [f. F confessioniste (-IST)]

confes'sor, n. One who confesses; one who avows his religion in face of danger, but does not suffer martyrdom; The C, King Edward the C.; priest who hears confession. [L (as confession, see -OR)]

confetto, n. (usu. in pl., -ti). Plaster bonbons, bits of coloured paper, used as missiles in the carnival &c. [It. = sweetmeat]

confida'nt, n. (fem. -ante, pron. -ANT). Person trusted with private (usu. love) affairs. [18th c.; perh. meant to repr. sound of F confident. -ante (as foll., see -ANT)]

confide, v.t. & i. Repose confidence in; impart (secrets to) a person of care, task, &c. [f. L confidere (see -ENT)]

confidence, n. Firm trust; assured expectation; boldness; impudence; imparting of private matters; thing so imparted; told in c. (as a secret); c. trick, persuading victim to entrust valuables to one as sign of c. [f. L confidencia (as prec., see -ENCE)]

confidential -shl, a. Spoken, written, in confidence; entrusted with secrets; charged with secret service. Hence confiden'tially (shl), n., confiden'tial ness, mn. [-AL; see -ATION + -AL]

configuration, n. Mode of arrangement, conformation, outline, (Astr.) relative position of planets &c. [f. L configuratio ( foll., -ATION)]

col'fig', v.t. Give shape to (usu. fig.). [f. L configurare FIGURE]

confine, v.t. (usu. pl.). Borderland, esp. (fig.) between two classes of ideas &c. [f. F confiner pl. med. L confines pl. adj. f. limitis]

confine, v.t. & i. Keep (person, thing, oneself, within, to, limits); imprison; (pass.) be in childbed, be brought to bed; (rarely) c. with, be adjacent to. [f. F confiner f. L confinare (con-fino f. L as prec.)]

confine'ment, n. Imprisonment; being confined, esp. in childbed; limitation, [F (-MENT)]

confir'm, v.t. Confirm. (firm, possession, person in possession); ratify (treaty; possession, title, to person); corroborate (statement, evidence), whence confirmatory, con'firmatory, aa., con'firmatively adv. [construct, establish, encourage, (person in habit, opinion, &c.); admin. religious rite of confirmation to, whence confirm'ee n.; a confirmed (in- flated) candidate, candidate for disease. [f. OF conformer f. L confirmar f. firmus firmus firmus]

confirmation, n. Act of confirming; corroboration; rite administered to baptized persons in various Christian Churches. [OF, f. L confirmationem (as prec., see -ATION)]

confiscate, v.t. Appropriate to the public

For compounds of not given consult co-
congregational, a. Of a congregation; (with cap. C) of, adhering to, Congregationalism. [-AL]

Congregationalism, n. System of ecclesiastical polity that leaves legislative, disciplinary, and judicial functions to the individual church. So Congregationalist n., Congregationalize v.t. [prec. + -ISM] + [AL]

congress, n. Coming together; meeting; formal meeting of delegates for discussion, esp. of envoys or persons engaged in special studies, as Church C., annual meeting of Church of England, Congress C., A., & n.: national legislative body of U.S. or S. & Central Amer. republics; its session; C-man, member of C. [f. L congressus -us f. con(gredi) gress- = gredi walk]

congressional, a. Of a congress. [f. L congressio (as prec., see -ION) + -AL]

Congreve, a. & n. C. (match), kind of friction match; C. (rocket), kind formerly used in war. [Sir W. C., inventor]

congruence, -cy, n. Agreement, consistency, (of one with another, between two). [f. L congruentia (as foll., see -ENCE, -ENCY)]

congruent, a. Suitable, accordant, (with). [f. L congruere not otherwise found], see -ENT]

congruous, a. Accordant, conformable, (with), fitting. Hence or cogn. congruity n., congeni-ality 2 adv. [f. L congruus (as prec.) + -OUS]

cōnīc, a. & n. Cone-shaped; of a cone, as c. section; (n. pl.) study of plane c. sections. Hence con-

conical a., conically 2 adv., conical-ness n. [f. Gk κώνικος (cone, -idi)]

cono-, in comb. With a conical tendency, as e.-cylindrical. (as prec.)

conoic, a. As a conic flower plant. Hence con-

coniferous a. [L (as cone, see -FEROUS)]

conoform, a. Cone-shaped. [cone, -FORM]

cōnīne, cōorraine, n. An alkaloid, the poisonous principle of hemlock. [f. L conium f. Gk κώνιον hemlock + -INE]

conjectural, a. Involving, given to, conjecture. Hence conjecturally 2 adv. [f. L conjecturālis (as prec.), see -AL]

conjecture, n. Formation of opinion without sufficient grounds, guessing, esp. in textual criticism, of a reading not in the text; a c., a guess, proposed reading. [f. F. L conjectura l.co nec-jec- = jectare throw], see -URE]

conjecture 2, v.t. & i. Guess; propose (a conjectural reading); (intr.) make a guess. Hence conjecturable a., conjecturably 2 adv. [f. F. Conjecturer (prec.)]

conjoin, v.f. & i. Join (t. & i.); combine. [f. F conjoindre f. L con(jugere) junct-]

conjoint, a. United; associated. Hence conjoin-

conjugal, a. Of marriage, as c. rights; of husband or wife as c. a., conjugal; (med.) relating to h. or w.; c. relationship, mental, etc.

conjugally 2 adv. [f. F. conjuguer a., conjugal-ly]

conjugate, v.t. & i. (Gram.) inflect (verb) in voice, mood, tense, number, person; (intr.) unite sexually; (Biol.) become fused. [f. L con-(jugare f. jugum yoke) yoke together, see -ATE]

conjugation, n. Joining together; (Gram.) scheme of verbal inflexion; (Biol.) fusion of two (apparently) similar cells for reproduction. Hence conjugal-ly 2 adv. [f. L conjugatus f. L conj(u)x -juguis f. root of jungere join] consort, see -AL]

conjugate 2, v.t. & i. (Gram.) derived from same root; (Math.) joined in a reciprocal relation; (Biol.) fused; (n.) c. word or thing; (as prec., see -ATE]

conjugation, n. Joining together; (Gram.) scheme of verbal inflexion; (Biol.) fusion of two (apparently) similar cells for reproduction. Hence conjugal-ly 2 adv. [f. L conjugatus f. L conj(u)x -juguis f. root of jungere join] consort, see -AL]

conjecture 1, v.t. & i. (Spirit) cause to appear to the fancy. [f. Of conjurer f. L conjure (jurare swear) band together by oath]

conjurer, -or, n. One who practises leger- demain, juggler; unusually clever person, as he is no c. [-er] f. prec. + -ER 1; (-er) of F. conjure f. L conjurer (as prec., see -ER)

conk, n. (Isl.) Nose. [perh. = CONCH]

connate, a. Born with a person, innate; (of two or more qualities &c.) born together, coeval in origin; (Bot., Zool.) congenitally united (of leaves united at base &c.). [f. L con(nati) nat- be born]

connotational, a. Innate, belonging naturally, (to), of like nature. Hence connotationally 2 adv. [f. med. L connotationalis NATURAL]

connect, v.t. & i. Join (two things, one with, to, another); make coherent (arguments &c.); (pass.) have practical relations with; associate mentally; unite with others in relationship &c. (usu. pass. or refl.); (intr.) join on with. Hence connective 2, -OR, -ON, con-

connected, a. In vb senses, esp. joined in sequence, coherent, whence connectedly 2 adv., connectedness n.; related, as well c. (with persons of good position). [-ED]

consecutive, a. Serving, tending, to connect; c. tissue of the body, fibrous tissue connecting & supporting the organs. [v.IE]

consecutive, a. In vb senses, esp. joined in sequence, coherent, whence connectedly 2 adv., connectedness n.; related, as well c. (with persons of good position). [-ED]

convenience, n. Conniving (at in); tacit permission, as done with his c. [earlier -ence, F. conveniencia (as foll., see -ENCE, -ANC)]

conceive, v.t. Wink at (what one ought to oppose). [f. L con(vertere, cf. niecer make a sign, nicator wink)]

For compounds of co- not given consult co.
So **conservatism** n. [F -if-, -ice], f. med. L *conservatus* (as foll., see -IVE)

**conservator**, n. Preserver; official custodian (of museum &c.); *of the peace*, the King, Lord Chancellor, &c.; *of a river* (see **conservancy**). [F *F conservateur* f. *L conservator* (as foll., see -ORY)]

**conservatory**, n. Greenhouse for tender plants; = **CONSERVATORY**. [f. *L conservatorius* a. (as foll., see -ORY)]

**conserves**¹, n. (usu. pl.). Confection, preserve. [F, f. med. L *conserva* (as foll.); see -IVE]

**conserve²**, v.t. & v.i. Keep from harm, decay, or loss. [F *conserver* f. *L conservare* keep]

**consent**, v.t. & i. Conspire mentally reflect *(that, whether, &c., or abs.)*, reckon with, make allowance for; regard as, *I e. him (to be) a knave, c. yourself under arrest;* (archaic) *c. of, think over.* [F *conséder* f. L *considerare* (prec. *sidus* -eria star) examine]

**considerable**, a. Worth considering; of persons (as) notable; important; (of material things) much, no small, (trouble, annoyance, pleasure), whence **considerably**² adv. [f. med. L *considerabilis* (as prec., see -ABLE)]

**considerate**, a. Thoughtful for others; (archaic) careful. Hence **considerately**² adv. [f. cons*iderare*]

**consideration**, n. Act of considering; meditations; *of things* to c., consider; *in c. of, in return for, on account of*; *fact, thing, regarded as a reason, that is a c., on noc.; compensation, reward, as for a c.; (Law) thing given, done, as equivalent by person to whom a promise is made; thoughtfulness for others; importance. [f. *F considération* f. L *consideratio*; see -ATION]

**considering**, prep. In view of, as it is excusable c. his age, how young he is, (that) he has no experience; (ellipt.) that is not so bad, c. (the circumstances). [-ING²]

**consign**, v.t. Hand over, deliver, to (misery, watery grave, person, person's care); transmit, send by rail &c., to (person), whence **consign**-n. Consign, c. (med., n.n.): deposit (money in bank). Hence **consignable**, a. [f. L **consignare** mark with a seal (signum)]

**consignation** (ig)-n. Formal payment of money to person legally appointed; act of consigning goods; *to the c. of, addressed to.* [f. L *consignatio* (as prec., see -ATION)]

**consignment**, n. Consigning; goods consigned. [-MENT]

**consilient**, a. (Of inductions from different phenomenal accordant. Hence **consilience** n. [f. L *consilīre* (salire, jump)], see -ENT)

**consist**, v.i. Be composed of (esp. material things); be comprised in, as virtue consists in being uncomfortable; harmonize with: (bibl., Col. i. 17) [f. L *consistere* stop exist]

**consistence**, n. Degree of density, esp. of thick liquids; firmness, solidity, (lit. & fig.); (cy) state of being consistent, esp. of persons. [as prec., see -ENCE, -ENCY]

**consistent**, a. Compatible, not contradictory, *(with)*; *(of person) constant to same principles.* Hence **consistently**² adv. [as prec., -LY]

**consistory** *(also consisle-)*, n. Senate composed of Pope & Cardinals; Lutheran clerical board; court of presbyters. So **consistorial** a. [f. F *consistoire* f. L *consistorium* (as cons.*-ire, see -ORY)]

**consociate**¹ (shiat), a. & n. Associated(d). [f. L *consociare* f. *socius* fellow], see -ATE²]

**consociate²**, v.i. & I. Associated; associate in **con-association** (-si) n. [as prec., see -ATE³]

**consolation**, n. Act of consoling; consoling circumstance; c. race, prize, stakes, (open to competitors unsuccessful in former events). [f. L *consolatiōnem* (as foll., see -ATION)]

**consolatory**, a. Tending, meant, to consolatory. Hence **consolation**² adv. [f. L *consolatorius* (as foll., see -ORY)]


**console²**, n. (Arch.) kind of bracket or corbel; frame enclosing manuals, drawknobs, &c., of organ; *tablet-mirror* (is supported by bracket against wall). [f. L *tubum*]

**consolidate**, v.t. & i. Solidify (t. & i.); strengthen (usu. fig., power &c.); combine (territories, estates, companies, statutes, debts) into one whole; consolidated annuities, consols, Government securities of Great Britain, consolidated in 1851 into a single stock at 3½, (now 2½), Consolidated Fund, united product of various taxes &c., with a mere number of annuities, are paid. Hence **consolidation**, **consolidator²**, nn., **consolidatory** a. [f. L (solidarī, solidari), see -ATE³]

**consols**, n. pl. See prec. [abbr.]

**consommé**, (F), n. Strong meat soup.

**consonance**, n. Recurrence of same or similar sounds in words, assonance; sounding of two notes in harmony; *(mem)* musical interval, concord; *(fig)* agreement, harmony. [f. L *consonantia* (as foll., see -ANCE)]

**consonant¹**, a. Agreeable to, consistent with; harmonious; agreeing in sound; *(Mus)* making concord. Hence **consonantly**² adv. [f. L *consone* sound f. *sonus*, see -ANT]

**consonant²**, n. Alphabetical element other than vowel; sound that in forming a syllable is combined with vowel. Hence **consonantal** a. [f. F *consolfant* (litteram letter) sounding with another (as prec.)]

**consort¹**, n. Husband or wife; queen-, king's wife; king, princess-, c., queen's husband; ship sailing with another. [f. F *côsort* (ors-rtis lol) sharer, companion, consort]

**consort²**, n. Associate *(with, t. & i.)*; keep company; agree, harmonize, *(with)*. [f. prec., and f. vb, sort (in same senses)]

**conspicuous**, a. Of the same species. [con-*] *conspicious*, n. General mental view; tabulation of details, synopsis. [L, vb n. f. *conspicere* look at]

**conspicuous**, a. Clearly visible, striking to the eye; attracting notice, remarkable, as c. by its absence. Hence **conspicuity**, **conspicuousness**, nnn., **conspicuous**ly² adv. [f. L *consipicuous* (as prec.) + -OUS]

**conspiracy**, n. Act of conspiring (in good or bad sense); combination for unlawful purpose; plot. [f. L *consiparius* (as fol., see -TION), with -ACY (attested), c.]

**conspirator**, n. One engaged in a conspiracy. Hence **conspirator** n. [f. F *consiputeur* f. L *consipitor* (as foll., see -OR²)]

**conspire**, v.i. & t. Combine privily for unlawful purpose, esp. treason, murder, sedition; combine, concur, *(to do)*; plot, devise, as c. his wife, c. and a. *attributed.* [f. * conspirer* f. L *consipīre* (spirare breathe) agree, plot]

**conspue**, v.t. Express detestation, clamour for the abandonment or abolition, of (person, policy, &c.). [f. F *conspuer* f. L *conspuer* (spire spirit) spit upon]

For compounds of *co-* not given consult co.
co\textasteriskcomp)[k\textasteriskcomp]-stable, n. (Also police c.) policeman; special c., person sworn in to act asc. on police business: in Great Britain, a c. of ad\textasteriskcomp) inspect, police district. C. of France, principal officer of household of early French kings, commander-in-chief in king's absence; C. of England, Lord Hig. C., similar officer in English Royal household (now temporary officer on special occasions). [f. Of const\textasteriskcomp)stable f. LL. omes stab\textasteriskcomp)buli count of the stable]

const\textasteriskcomp)bul\textasteriskcomp)ary, a. & n. (Organized body) of const\textasteriskcomp)ables (usu. 

\textasteriskcomp)ar\textasteriskcomp)ia), as "const\textasteriskcomp)bul\textasteriskcomp)ary court." [f. const\textasteriskcomp)bul\textasteriskcomp)us const\textasteriskcomp)able, see -ARY]

const\textasteriskcomp)ancy, n. Firmness, endurance; faithfulness; uncon\textasteriskcomp)ningness. [f. L const\textasteriskcomp)anta (as foll., see ANCY)]

const\textasteriskcomp)ant, a. & n. Unmoved, resolute; faithful (to); unchanging; unremit\textasteriskcomp)nt, as c. attention, const\textasteriskcomp)ant (Math., n.) quantity that does not vary; (Bot.) a plant without a relation, property, &c., that remains the same for same substance in same conditions, as c. of friction. [f. L const\textasteriskcomp)ante, see -ANT]

Const\textasteriskcomp)ant, a. Wine from the C. farm near Cape Town.

const\textasteriskcomp)antly, adv. Always; often. [-LY 2]

const\textasteriskcomp)ulate, v.t. & i. Form into a constellation. [f. L const\textasteriskcomp)ulat\textasteriskcomp)io, see -ATE]

const\textasteriskcomp)ellation, n. Number of fixed stars grouped within an imaginary outline (also fig.). [f. L const\textasteriskcomp)ellatio (as prec., see -ATION)]

const\textasteriskcomp)ern\textasteriskcomp)ate, v.t. Dismay (usu. pass.). [f. L const\textasteriskcomp)er\textasteriskcomp)nants, -ern\textasteriskcomp)ere, throw down), see -ATE 3]

const\textasteriskcomp)ern\textasteriskcomp)ation, n. Dismay. [f. L const\textasteriskcomp)ern\textasteriskcomp)atio (as prec., see -ATION)]

const\textasteriskcomp)ipation, n. Body of voters who elect a representative member; place, body of residents in place, so represented; body of customers, subscribers, &c. [f. foll. see ENCY]

const\textasteriskcomp)ient, a. & n. Composing, making up, a whole; appointing, electing; able to frame or alter a (political) constitution, as c. assembly, power; one who appoints another his agent; component part; member of a constitution; as foll., see -ENT

const\textasteriskcomp)itute, v.t. Appoint, as c. him presi- dent, c. oneself a judge; establish, found; give legal form to (assembly &c.); frame, form, (esp. parliaments) or, as a constitutional constitution; make up, be the component of. [f. L const\textasteriskcomp)itut\textasteriskcomp)um (-ut = stat\textasteriskcomp)utere set up]}

const\textasteriskcomp)itution, n. Act, mode of constituting; character of the body as regards health, strength, &c.; mental character; mode in which State is organized; body of fundamental principles according to which a State is governed; written or un\textasteriskcomp)form constitution; (n.) c. walk, for health's sake. Hence constitution\textasteriskcomp)ally adv. [AL]

const\textasteriskcomp)itution\textasteriskcomp)al, a. & n. Of, inherent in, affecting, the bodily or mental constitution; essential; of, in harmony with, authorized by, the political constitution, as c. sovereign, government, (limited by c. forms), whence con\textasteriskcomp)stitution\textasteriskcomp)al; constitutional or mental constitution; (n.) c. walk, for health's sake. Hence constitution\textasteriskcomp)ally adv. [AL]

const\textasteriskcomp)itution\textasteriskcomp)alism, n. Constitutional government; adherence to constitutional principles. [-ISM]

const\textasteriskcomp)itutional, n. Writer on the political constitution; adherent of constitutional principles. [-IST]

const\textasteriskcomp)itution\textasteriskcomp)alize, v.t. & i. Make constitutional; (intr.) take a constitutional. [-IZE]
consulare, a. & n. Of a consul; (Roman) of c. res.; [archaic] of (as prec., see -aret) n.

consult-(at), n. Office, establishment, of a (modem) consul; (period of) consular government in France; office of (Roman) consul. [f. L consultatus (as prec., see -aret)]

consul't, v.t. & i. Take counsel (with person, book, or abs.); seek information or advice from (person, book); c. one's pillow, take a night for reflection into consideration (feelings, interests). Hence CONSULTABLE, CONSULTATIVE, aa., CONSULTER' n. [f. L consultare frequent. of consulare-sult- (as CONSUL)]

consultant, n. One who consults; consultation-physician. [as prec., see -ANT]

consultation, n. Act of consulting; deliberation; conference. [f. L consultatio (as prec., see -ATION)]

consume, v.t. & i. Make away with; use up; eat, drink, up; spend, waste, (time, trouble, &c.); (p.p.) eaten up (with envy); (intr.) waste away. [f. L consumere sumpt- take up]

consoméd'y, adv. Excessively. [prec., -ly]

consumer, n. In vb1 senses, esp. (Pol. Econ.) uses of an article, opp. to producer. [as CONSUMMATE]

consummation, n. Complete; perfect, as c. general, skill, ass. Hence CONSUMMATELY adv. [f. L consummari complete f. summos usum; see -ATE]

consummate, v.t. Accomplish, complete, esp. marriage (by sexual intercourse). Hence CONSUMMATIVE a., CONSUMMATOR n. [as prec., see -ATE]

consummation, n. Completion (esp. of marriage, see prec.); desired end, goal; perfection; perfected thing. [f. L of consummation f. L consummationem (as prec., see -ATION)]

consumption, n. Using up; destruction; waste; amount consumed; wasting disease, esp. pulmonary c., phthisis. [f. L consumptio (as CONSUME, see -IVE)]

consumptive, a. & n. Tending to consume; tending to, affected with, consumption, whence CONSUMPTIVITY adv., CONSUMPTIVENESS n.; (n.) c. patient. [as CONSUME, see -IVE]

contab'lescence, n. (bot.). Suppression of pollen formation in anthers of flowers. So contab'escence, v.t. & i. (from a., n.).

contact, n. State, condition of touching, as be in c. with: (fig.) come into c. with, come across, meet; make, break, c., complete, interrupt, electric circuit (so c.-maker, -breaker); (Math.) touching of straight line & curve, two curves, or two surfaces. [f. L contactus N. f. L contingere touch = tangere touch]

contagion, n. Communication of disease from body to body; contagious disease; moral corruption; contagious influence (fig.). [f. F. L contagionem f. L tangere touch, -ON]

contagionist, n. One who thinks a disease (plague, cholera, &c.) contagious. [-IST]

contagious, adj. Of a disease; spreading disease by contact (lit. & fig.); (of diseases) so communicable; (fig.) catching, infectious. Hence CONTAGIOUSLY adv., CONTAGIOUSNESS n. [f. OF contagious f. LLL contagious (as CONTAGION, see -OUS)]

contain, v.t. Have, hold, as contents; contain (in amount, weight, &c.); be included (within a space, between limits); (Geom.) enclose, form boundary of; (of numbers) be divisible by (number) without remainder; restrain, could not c. himself for joy, c. your anger. Hence CONTENTLY adv., CONTENTNESS n. [f. L containere tent- = tenere hold]

cont'ain'me'nt, v.t. Pollute, infect. So CONTAMINATION n. [f. L contaminare f. contamen f. tag- root of tangere touch], see -ATE]

contagio'ny, n. (pl. -oes). Percentage paid by buyer of stock for postponement of transfer (cf. BACKWARDATION); (adj.) contaminated-day, day before settling-day, (pl. = Sp. contagien I check, stop, f. contenter f. Las contain) CONTENT (êm), v.t. Despise, treat with disregard. Hence CONTENTMEN1 (-mn) n. [f. OF contenter f. L. contentemere tempt-]

contente'mate, v.t. & i. Gaze upon; view mentally; expect; intend; purpose; (intr.) meditate. So CONTENTMENT, CONTENTOR, &n. [f. L contentemari f. tempus -TEMPLE, open space for observation, see -ATE]

contente'ma'tive, a. Meditative, thoughtful; (of life in middle ages) given up to religious contemplation, opp. to active. Hence CONTENTMENTLY adv., CONTENTMENTNESS n. [OF (-if, -ire), f. L contentivus (prec., -IVE)]

contemporary, a. & n. (Person) belonging to the same time; of the same period. Hence CONTemporàn'ney, CONTemporàneousNESS n., contemporaneous adv. [f. L contemporaneus f. tempus -ORIS time, see -ANEUS]

contemporary, a. & n. (Person) belonging to the same time; of the same period. Hence CONTENTMENTLY adv., CONTENTMENTNESS n. [as CONTEMPT + -OUS]

contem'porize, v.t. Make contemporary, cause to agree in time. [f. st. of prec. + -ize]

contempt, n. Act, mental attitude, of despising; condition of being despised; have, hold, in c., bring, fall, into c.; (Law) disobedience to sovereign's lawful commands or to authority of Houses of Parliament or other legislative body, esp. c. of court, disobedience to, interference with administration of justice by, courts of law. [f. L contemptus -as (as CONTENTMEN)]

contemnible, a. Deserving contempt, despisable. Hence CONTEMPUBLI'ITY, CONTENTMENNESS, mn., CONTENTMENLY adv., CONTENTMENNESS n. [as CONTENT + -OUS]

contemp'uous, a. Showing contempt (of); scornful; insolent. Hence CONTENTMENOUSLY adv., CONTENTMENOUSNESS n. [as CONTEMPT + -OUS]

contend, v.t. & i. Strive, fight, (with person for thing); struggle with (feelings, natural forces); compete, be in rivalry, as contending powers; argue (with) (trans.); contend that (f. L contender f. tempus -TEMPLE, open space for observation)

content, n. (Pl.) cc. of, what is contained in (vessel &c., book, document, &c.); (table of) cc., summary of subject-matter of book; (also ko'-ntent) capacity (of vessel), volume (of solid). [f. L as CONTENT]

content', n. Contented state, satisfaction, c. one's heart's c. [f. CONTENT V. or A.]

content', a. & n. Satisfied; willing (to do); well c., well pleased; (House of Lords) c., not c., = ay, no, in House of Commons; (n. pl.) those who vote c.' [f. AS content'] (orig. = bounded in desires by what one has)

content', v.t. Satisfy; c. oneself, be satisfied (with doing, with doing). Hence CONTENTLY adv., CONTENTNESS n., CONTENTMENT, mn. [f. F contenter (as prec.)]

For compounds of co- not given consult co-.
conviction, n. Proving or finding guilty; summary c. (by judge or magistrate without jury); act of convincing; settled belief; (Theol.) awakened consciousness of sin. [f. L convicTio (as prec., see -IN)]

convince, v.t. Firmly persuade (of, that; esp. pass.); produce in (person) a moral conviction (of sin &c.). Hence convincemcnt, convincingly adv. [as CONVINCT]

convivial, a. Open to conviction. [as prec., see -IBLE]

convivially, adv. Of, or of (pol.) (sc.) (n.) (colloq.) (ch.) violent (also festive, &c.); becoming (also festal, &c.). [f. L convivium, escort of (wine &c.) fellow-eater f. convivium (as prec.)]

convocation, n. Calling together; assembly; (Ch. of Eng.) synod of clergy of province of Canterbury or York; legislative assembly of Oxford or Durham Univ. Hence convocaTion. a. [f. L convocatio (as foll., -ATION)]

convoker, v.t. Call together, summon to assemble; [f. L convoquer f. L convocare (call)]

convolute, a. & n. (bot., conch.). Rolled together, coiled; (m.) coil. [as CONVOLVE]

convoluted, a. (zool.). Coiled, twisted. [f. vb convolute (as prec.) otherwise rare]

convolution, n. Coiling, twisting; fold, twist; [as convolute, see -IN]

convoy*, v.t. & i. Roll together, roll up, (escort in p.p.). [f. L convolvere (roll out)]

convoy*, n. (pl. -iases). Genus of plants including bindweed. [L, as prec. with dim. suf.]

convoy, v.t. (of ship of war) escort (merchant or passenger vessel); escort with armed force; (archaic) conduct (guests, lady, &c.). [f. F as CONVEY]

convert, v.t. Act of converting; protection; escort (for honour or protection); company, supply of provisions, &c., under escort, number of merchant ships under escort or able to defend themselves. [f. F convert (as prec.)]

convulse, v.t. Shake violently (lit. & fig.); throw into convulsions (usu. pass.); cause to be violently seized with laughter (usu. pass.). [f. L convulsc- (as prec.)]

convulsion, n. Violent irregular motion of limb or body due to involuntary contraction of muscles (usu. pl.); (pl.) violent fit of laughter; violent social or political agitation; violent physical disturbance. Hence convulsioN-ARTY adj. a. [f. L convulsionis (as prec., see -IN)]

convulsive, a. Attended or affected with, producing & causing convulsions (lit. & fig.). Hence convulsively adv. [CONVULSE, -IVE]

co*ny, -ney, n. Rabbit (now used only in statutes &c.); (bibl.) small pachyderm of Palestine, living in clefts of rocks; (archaic) c.-catcher, sharpener. [sing. f. pl. conies f. OF coniz pl. of conil f. L conicus rabbit, etym. dub.; formerly pron. kú-]

coo, v.t. & i. (Make) soft murmuring sound of or as of doves & pigeons; bill & c., converse amicably; say cooingly. [imit.]

coo*ee, coo*ey, n. Sound adopted as signal by Australian colonists from the aborigines.

cook*, n. One whose business is to cook food; h.-house, outdoor kitchen in warm countries, (on ship; also c.-room) galley; c.-shop, eating-house. [f. OF coquet]

cook*, v.t. & i. Prepare (food or abs.) by heat; (intr.) undergo cooking; (also c. up) concoct (fig.); (coll.) tamper with (accounts &c.), c. his goose, do for him, settle his hash. [prec.]

cooker, n. Cooking-apparatus, -store; ves-

sel food is cooked in; fruit & c. that cooks well; one who cooks (accounts &c.) or concocts. [-ER]

coo*kery, n. Art, practice, of cooking; c.-book (dealing with c.). [-ERY]

coot*, n. (Sc.) plain bun; (U.S.) small flat cake. [prob. f. Du. cootje dim. of coekt cake]

coot*, n. (colloq.). (Usu. female) cook. [-y]

cool, a. & adv. Moderately cold; (hunt.) c. scent (faint, weak); unexcited, calm; lacking zeal, lukewarm; wanting cordiality; calmly audacious, as a c. hand (person); (complacently or emphatically) of large sums of money it cost me a c. thousand; (n.) c. air, c. place, coolness; c.-headed, not easily excited; c. tankard, cooling drink; c. wine-juice, &c. Hence coolish 1 a. coolly adv. [as prec.]

coolness, n. [OE col f. OE Teut. köluz (kal- = L gel-cold)]

cool*, v.t. & i. Become cool (lit. & fig.); also c. down); make cool (lit. & fig.); e. one's coppers, c. one's heels, be kept waiting. [OE colian f. OE Teut. kölotan (as prec.)]

cooler, n. Vessel in which a thing is cooled, as wine, butter, c. [ER]

coo*leLY, -ly, n. Indian or Chinese hired labourer. Hence coolies (3). n. [f. Hind. guila]

coomb, compt., (kōm), n. Valley on flank of hill; short valley running up from coast. [OE cumb, etym. dub.]

coon, n. (U.S.). = Raccoon; sly fellow; gone c., one whose case is hopeless. [abbr.]

coon, n. (archaic) large almost soft bird, often sitting or fattening fowls; basket used in catching fish. [= ME coype basket, cf. G Kufe cask]

coop*, v.t. Put in coop; confine (persons; also c. up, in). [f. prec.]

cooper, n., & v.t. Maker of casks for dry goods (dry c.) or liquids (v. et c.); white e., maker of piles, tubs, &c.; (on ship) repairer of casks (v. et c.). [also with suffix -Ing] c.-at, n., & v.t. One who samples, bottles, or retains wine; equal mixture of stout & porter; (v.t.) repair (cask), stow in casks, furnish up. [vb t. f. n. med. L cuparius (as prec., see -ARY)]

coope rage, n. Cooper's work or workshop, So coopery (3). n. [-AGE]

co(-)operate, v.t. Work together (with person in a work, to an end); (of things) concur in producing an effect. [f. co-OPPERANT a. & n., CO-OPERATIVE adj. 2 a. [f. L coopera (conj. opus operis work), see -ATE]]

co-operation, n. Working together to same end; (Pol. Econ.) co-operative combination. [f. L cooperatio (as prec., see -ON)]

co-operate, v. Of, tending to, co-operation; (Pol. Econ.) c. society (for production or distribution of goods, profits being shared by members), c. store (belonging to c. society). Hence co-operatively adv. [as COOPERATE, see -IVE]

co-opt, v.t. Elect into body by votes of existing members. So co-optation n. [f. L cooptare choose]

co(-)ordinate (at), a. & n. Equal in rank, esp. (Gram.) of clauses of compound sentence (cf. co-author, etc.) consisting of e. things; (n.) thing, esp. (Math.) each of a system of magnitudes used to fix position of point, line, or plane. Hence co-ordinateLY adv. [f. co- + Lordine (ordo -inis order), see -ATE]

co-ordinate, v.t. Make co-ordinate; bring (parts) into proper relation. Hence co-ordinating, etc. n., co-ordinative adj. a. [-ATE]

coot, n. Name of several swimming & diving birds, esp. the Bald C, web-footed bird with base of bill extended to form white plate on forehead, whence bald as a c. [ME cote = Du. coet, etym. dub.]

For compounds of co- not given consult co-
183

COP

cop1, n. (spinning). Conical ball of thread wound upon spindle. [OE cop top]
cop2, n. (slang). Policeman. [cf. foll., Copper3]
cop4, n. (sp.): Horn, hornet. N. Am. [prob. from the use of articles of this material in the hand crafts].

cópal, n. Resin used for varnish. [Sp. Mex. copal incense]
cóparcéncary, -ery, cóparcéncary, n. =PARCENARY, PARCENER. [CO-]
cóparncy, n. Fellow-partner, associate. [prob. from the use of articles of this material in the hand crafts].
cóparntery, n. Copartnership. [f. prec. see -ERY(2)]
cópe, n. (Ecol.) long cloak worn by ecclesiastics in processions; (fig.) cloak of night. c. (canopy) of heaven. (Founding outer portion of mould; = coping. c. stone; head stone of building, finishing touch. [f. med. L copa cap] c. v.t. & i. Furnish with a cove; cover (wall &c) with coping; cover as with a vault; (intr.) hang over like a coping. [f. prec.]
cópe, v.i. Contend evenhanded, succeed (with person, thing). [f. F couper strike (Coup)]
cópeck, n. Russian copper coin (about a farthing). [f. Russ. kopěka dim. of kopělance]
cópek1, n. (Also horse-c.). horse-dealer. [f. obs.]
cópek2, coöoper (kô-), n. Floating grog-shop for North Sea fishers. [f. Fliem. & Du. kooper f. koopen buy (cf. CHEAP)]
Cópernican, a. C. system, theory. (that the planets, including earth, move round sun). [f. Copernicus latinized f. Koppernik, astronomer (d. 1543) + AN]
cóping, n. Top (usu. sloping) course of masonry on wall; overhanging ledge projecting wall-fruit; c. stone (used for c.). [COPE + ING]
cópious, a. Plentiful; abundant in information; profuse in speech; (of languages) having large vocabulary. Hence cópiously adv. cópiousness n. [f. L copiosus (copia plenty, see -OUs)]
cópper, n. & a. reddish malleable ductile metal; bronze (formerly c.) coin, penny, half-penny, farthing; cooking or laundry boiler of iron or c.; hot cc., mouth & throat parched by drinking, cool one’s cc. (by drinking); c. -bit, soldering tool pointed with c.; c.-bottom, v.t., sheet bottom of (ship) with c. (esp. in p.p.); c.-capitan, shain captain c. Indian, red Indian of N. America; copperhead, venomous American snake; copperplate, polished c. plate for engraving or etching. print from this, (adj.) of (writing) neat; c. -smith, one who works in c.; (v.t.) cover (ship’s bottom &c) with c. Hence cópper2 a. [vb f. n.] OE coper f. pop. L coprium, L Cyprium (ace), Cyprian metal]
cópper2, n. (slang). Policeman. [cf. cop3]
cópperas (-as), n. Proto-sulphate of iron, green vitriol. [f. med. L cop(e)rosa perh. = aqua cop perh. = L copus, a cup or bowl]
cóppice, n. Small wood of underwood & small trees, grown for periodical cutting; c. wood, underwood. [f. Of Opeiz f. LL, colpaticium f. colpate cut (colpus L f. L Gk kolaphos blow, cut)]
cópra, n. Dried kernel of coco-nut. [Port., prob. Filipino kaway or kàpara coco-nut]
cóprico in comb. = Gk koproos dung, as: -lite, fossil dung, soil; -tite a.; -togy, treatment of filthy subjects in literature &c.; -phagous, (of beetles) dung-eating.
cópspe, n. & v.t. = coppice; copsewood, underwood; (v.t.) treat as copsewood, cover with cc. Hence cópsely2 a. [syncop. form of copped] Copt, n. Native Egyptian Christian of Jacobite sect of Monophysites. [f. Copt. gyptios, kyptios, f. Gk Agyptios Egyptian]
Cóptic, a. & n. (Language of the Copts. [ic]
cópula, n. (Logic, Gram.) verb be (as mere sign of predication); (Anat.) connecting part (bone, cartilage, ligament; (Mus.) short connecting passage. Hence cóplak1 a. [L (co-+ ap- fasten + dim. suf.)]
cópulate, v.i. Unite sexually. Hence cópulatory a. [f. L copulare fasten together (prec.), see -ATE3]
cópulation, n. Sexual union; grammatical or physical union. [F. L copulationem (as prec., see -ION)]
cópulative, a. & n. Serving to connect; (Gram.) connecting words or clauses that are connected in sense (cf. DISJUNCTIVE), also, connecting subject & predicate; (Zool., Anat.) relating to sexual union; (n.) conjunction or particle. Hence cópulativey adv. [F (co-?), f. L copulatrix (as prec., see -IVE)]
cy1, n. Reproduction (of writing, picture, &c.); imitation; page written after model (of penmanship); (Law) transcript of manorial court-roll, containing entries of admissions of tenants to land hence called COPYHOLD; written or printed specimen of (book &c.); rough, foul, c., original draft; fair, clean, c. (transcribed rough c.); c. of verses, short set as school exercise; c., man’s model version of this; model to be copied; manuscript or matter to be printed; c.-book, one containing cc. for learners to imitate; c.-book maxims, morality, (commonplace). [f. F copie f. L copia abundance, in phr. dare copiam legendi give the power of reading, i.e., give a copy]
cy2, v.t. & i. Transcribe (from original), write c.-ivist n.; make copy of, imitate. [f. F copier f. med. L copiare (as prec.)]
cópyhold, n. & v.t. Tenure by copy; (land) so held. Hence cópyholder1 n.
cópyright, n. & a., & v.t. Exclusive right given by law for term of years to author, designer, &c., or his assignee to print, publish, or sell, copies of his original work; (adj.) protected by (of book &c.); (v.t.) secure c. for (book &c.).
cóquett, n. -k-, f. Coquettish. [F. orig. noun, dim. of cog cock]
cóquett, n. -tte, (k), v.i. (tt.-). Play the coquette; flirt (with); dally, trifle, with (matter). [f. F coqueter f. prec.]
cóquetry, n. Coquettish behaviour or act; (fig.) trifling; attractive prettiness as result of art. [f. F coquetterie (coquetier, as prec.; see -ETRY)]
cóquette, n. Woman who trifles with man’s affections; crested humming-bird. Hence cóquettish a., cóquettishly adv. [F. fem. of COQUET]
cóqui(-k), n. Chillian palm-tree yielding palm-honey. [Sp. dim. of coco coco-nut]
cór-, pref. = COR- before r.
córal, adj. & n. Covered with water-resistant material covered with watertight material used on Welsh & Irish lakes & rivers. [f. W curwyl f. curwyl=Ir. curwyl boat]
córaço in comb. (anat.). Of the coracid process (beak-shaped process extending from shoulder-blade towards breast-bone). [f. Gk korax-akros crou]
córal, n. & a. Hard calcareous substance (of bone, limestone &c.) secreted by many tribes of marine polyps for support & embellishment; c.- reef, accumulation of this; toy of polished c. for children cutting teeth; unimpregnated role of lobster; (a.) like coral, esp. red; c.-island (formed by growth of coral); c.-rag, limestone containing beds of petrified cc. [OE, f. L coralium f. Gk korallion]
coralli- in comb. Coral, as *ferous, form, bearing, shaped like coral. [as prec., see -1] coralline1, n. Genus of seaweeds with calcareous jointed stem; (pop.) name of various plant-like compound animals; c. zone of sea-depths, in that which in these abound. [cf. It. *corallina dim. of corallo, OF. *coral] coralline2 (-i,-e), a. Coral red; c. ware, Italian red slate pottery (17th-18th c.); like, composed of, coral. [f. L *corallinus (CORAL-, *INE)] corallite, n. Fossil coral; coral skeleton of polyp; coraline marble. [-ITE] coralloid, a. & n. (Organism) like, akin to, coral. [-OID] corallodeep, p. a. Deep. In the presence of (judice, a judge, populo, the public, &c.). [L] corbel, n., & v.t. & i. (II-l). (Arch.) projection of stone, timber, &c., jutting out from wall to support weight, whence corbelled 2 a. ; (also c.-block) short timber laid on wall or pier longitudinally under beam; c.-table, projecting course resting on c.; (v.t. & i.) cut off, (cause to) project on c. [(v.b. f. n.) OF, f. L *corbelus dim. of corvas raven] corbie, n. (Sc.). Raven; carrion crow; c.-steps, step-like projections on sloping sides of gable. [f. O.F *corbель + v.] cord, n., & v.t. Thin rope, thick string; ( Anat.) cord-like structure in animal body, as SPINAL, UMBILICAL, c. VOCAL c.; cord-like rib on spine of spiny fish; c. coralline; c. coral; c. coralline breeches or breeches; measure of cut wood (usu. 128 cubic ft.); (fig.) cc. of discipline, fourfold c. of evidence, &c.; (v.t.) bind with c. [(v.b.f. n.) f. F *corde f. L *gk korhēd gut, string of musical instrument] corderage (-i), n. Cords, ropes, esp. in rigging of ships; (as prec. + AGE) cordered, a. Heart-shaped. [f. L *cor cordis heart, see -ATE] corded, a. Bound with cords; furnished with cords; (of cloth &c.) ribbed. [-ED1, 2] cordeller (-ier), n. Franciscan friar of strict rule (wearing knotted cord round waist). [f. Cordelle dim. as cord, see -IER] cordial, a. & n. (Medicine, food, drink) that stirs up the body, esp. wine, comprising all aromatized & sweetened spirit; hearty, sincere, warm, friendly, whence cordiality n. ;cordially adv. [f. med. L *cordialis (cordis heart, -AL)] cordillera (-ya), n. Mountain ridge or range (of parallel series), esp. of the Andes & same system in Central America & Mexico. [Sp.] cordon, n. A smokeless explosive. [f. Cord (from its appearance) + -TE2] (2) cordon, n. Projecting course of stone in wall; chain of military posts; continuous circle of persons; (also sanitary c.) guarded line between infected & uninfected districts; ornamental cord or braid; (pron. as f) ribbon of knighthly order; fruit-tree pruned to grow as single plant. [as CORD, see -0XN] cordonovan, a. & n. (Leather) of Cordova. [f. Sp. *cordonovan] corduroy, n. & a. Coarse thick ribbed cotton stuff, worn chiefly by labourers; (pl.) trousers; (U.S.) c. road, of tree-trunks laid across swamp. [perh. f. F *corde du roi king's cord] cordwain, n. (archaic). Spanish leather formerly used for shoes. [f. O.F *cordonvaier] cordwainer, n. Shoemaker (now only as guild-name &c.). [f. O.F *cordonnier, see prec.] core, n., & v.t. Horny capsule containing seeds of apple, pear, &c.; central part cut out (esp. of rock in boring); bar of soft iron forming centre of electro-magnet or induction coil; central strand of rope; innermost part, as (fig.) rotten at the c., English to the c.; heart; a disease, tumour, in sheep; (v.t.) remove c. from, whence core or *ner of, a. [f. O.F. core or *ner, see prec.] corelation. See correlation. coreligionist, n. Adherent of same religion. [-SIS] core-respondent, n. Man proceeded against together with petitioner's wife (RESPONDENT) in divorce suit. coref. n. Large basket formerly used in mining; basket in which fish are kept alive in water. [cf. Du. korf, G korb, perh. f. L *korbis] coreaceous, a. Like leather, leathery, [f. L *coraceous (corea, crown, scone of acorns)] corelander, n. Annual plant with aromatic fruit (pop. called c. seed) used for flavouring. [f. L *coriandrum f. Gk koriannon] Corinthisian, a. & n. (Native of Corinth; Epistle to the Cc., book in N. T. ; (Arch.) C. order, one of the three Grecian orders, having bell-shaped capital with rows of acanthus leaves, whence Corinthisane, S. &c. a. [f. L *Gk Korinthios (Corinthis) + -AN] cork, n. & a., & v.t. Bark of cork-oak (c.-tree); piece of c. used as float for fishing line &c.; bottle-stopper of c.; (Bot.) inner division of the bark in higher plants; (adj.) made of, c. jacket (for supporting person in water); corkscrew, steel-screw for drawing cancelled bottle, c.-screw, c.-tree, c.-ware; (v.t. & i.) move spirally; corkscrew, name of various light porous woods; (v.t.) stop, stop up, (as) with c., blacken with burnt c. [(v.b. f. n.) f. Sp. corche f. L cortex-icus bark; or f. Sp. alcorque, etym. dub.] corkage (-i), n. Corking, uncorking, of bottles; hotel-keeper's charge for serving wine &c. not supplied by himself. [-AGE] corky, a. Cork-like; (colloq.) frivolous, lively, skittish, restive. [-Y] corm, n. (bot.). Bulb-like subterranean stem, solid bulb. [f. Gk kormos trunk with bulbs lop-sided] cormo- in comb. Trunk, stem, (in terms referring to evolution of races &c.). [as prec.] cormorant, n. A voracious sea-bird. 3ft in length; rapacious person. [f. F cormorant f. L *corus marinus sea-raven] corn1, n. A grain, seed, esp. of cereals (also of pepper &c.); (collect. sing.) grain, also cereal plants while growing; (U.S.) maize; Indian c.; c.-chandler, retail dealer in c.; c.-cob, part to which grains are attached in ear of maize; c.-cob pipe (made of this); c.-crape, the bird Landrail; c.-exchange (for trade in c.); c.-factor, dealer in c.; c.-flag, plant of genus Gladiolus; c.-flower, fine-ground Indian c., also, flour of rice or other grain; c.-flower, name of various plants bearing an inflorescence; c. laces (regulating c. trade, esp. the English laws restricting importation, and repealed in 1846); c.-rent (paid in c. or varying with price of c.). [com. -Tut. f. Aryan *garum (ger- wear down), cf. L *granum grain] corn2, v.t. Sprinkle, preserve, with salt (esp. in p.p.). [-PEC] corn3, n. Any place esp. on feet; tread on my c. hurt my feelings. [OF, f. L *cornu horn] cornbrash, n. (geol.). Coarse calcareous sandstone. [corn1 + *brash rubble, etym. dub.] cornea (-ea), n. Transparent hornY part of anterior covering of eyeball. [L cornea (tela) horntY (web)]
CORPORATE 186

(c. aggregate) or one (c. sole); municipal c., civic authorities of borough, town, or city; (colloq.) abdomen, esp. when prominent. [F. L corporatio (as prec., see -ATION)]
corporative, a. Of a corporation. [F. L corporative (as prec., see -ATIVE)]

corporate, n. Member of a corporation. [as CORPORATE, see -OR]
corporal, a. Bodily: material; (Law) tangible, as c. hereditament of (material objects), Hence corporeality n., corporality adv. 2 [as corporeal] 2 adv. [F. L corporatus (corpus -oris body) + -AL]
corporetly, n. Quality of being or having a material body; bodily substance. [F. med. L corporem (corpus body), see -OR, -AL]
corporant(-zant), n. Ball of light sometimes seen on shipboard during storm, St Elmo's fire. [Port. corpo santo = L corpus sanctum holy body]
corps, n. Body, collection of writings, c. jurisprudential of, c. delicti, all that goes to make a breach of law; (Physiol.) structure of special character in the animal body; (R.-C. Ch.) C. Christi, Feast of the body of Christ (Saturday after Trinity Sunday). [L. = body]
corpses, n. Dead (usu. human) body; c. candle, lambent flame seen in churchyard or over grave, regarded as omen of death. [Of C. (mod. corps) f. L. corpus body]
corpsulent, a. Bulky (of body); fat. So cor-

pulence, -ENCY, nn. [F, f. L. corporulentus (cor
pus body, see -ULENT)]
corpus, n. Body, collection of writings, c. jurisprudential of, c. delicti, all that goes to make a breach of law; (Physiol.) structure of special character in the animal body; (R.-C. Ch.) C. Christi, Feast of the body of Christ (Saturday after Trinity Sunday). [L. = body]
corpuscles (-sl), corpuscle (-shl), n. Minute body forming distinct part of the organism, esp. (pl.) those constituting large part of the body of blood cells, esp. (of electricity). [f. L. corpusculum (as prec., see -CLEUL)]
corpuscular, a. Of corpuscles or atoms; c. (EMISSION) theory of light. [as prec. + -AR 1]
corrél, n., & v.t. (-I). Pen for horses, cattle, &c. (in U.S. & Span. Amer.) defensive enclosure of wagons in encampment; enclosure for capturing wild animals; (v.t.) form (wagons) in rows, esp. in c. [v.t. & n.] Sp. (corro ring of spectators f. correor toros give bull-fight f. L. currere run]
correct, v.t. Set right, amend; substitute right for (wrong); mark errors in (proof-sheet &c.) for amendment; admonish (person); cure (person) of fault; punish (person, fault); counteract (hurtful quality); bring into accordance with standard of (thing of meter &c.). [f. L. correctire rect- =regere guided]
correct, a. True, accurate; right, proper, (of conduct, manners, &c.); in accordance with a good standard (of taste &c.). Hence cor-

rectively 2 adv., correctness n. [as prec.]
correction, n. Correcting; I speak under c., I may be wrong: thing substituted for what is with standard (of taste), c. as house of c. (bridewell). Hence correctional, a. [F. t. correctionen (as prec., see -ION)]
corrective, a. & n. (Thing) serving, tending, to correct or counteract what is harmful. Hence correctively 2 adv. [F -IF, -I.CE], as correct, see -IVE]
correct, n. One who corrects; censor, critic, c. of the press, proof-reader; one who punishes. [F. AF. corecteur f. L. correctorem (as foll., see -OR 2]
corrélâté 2, v.i. & t. Have a mutual relation (with, to); bring (thing) into such relation (with another). [as prec.]
corrélative, a. & n. Having a mutual relation (with, to); analogous; (Gram., of words) corresponding to each other & regularly used together, e.g. either & or; (n.) c. word or thing.
corrépond, v. t. & i. Correspond (with, to); agree in amount, position, &c. (to); communicate by interchange of letters. Hence correspondingly 2 adv. [as prec., -ENTE]
corrépondence, n. Agree, ext., harmony, (with, to); bring (thing) into such relation (with another); communication by letters; letters; [as prec., see -ENCE]
corrépondent, n. & a. One who writes letters (to person or newspaper, esp. one employed for that purpose, as our New York c., war c.); person, firm, having regular business relations with another esp. in another country; (adj.) corresponding (to, with, or abs.); whence corresponding, a. & adv. [as prec., -ENTE]
corrider, n. Main passage in large building, on which many rooms open; outside passage connecting parts of building; c. train (with narrow passage from end to end). [F, f. It. corridore corridor for corridoio (correre run -orio -ory) by confus. w. corridore runner]
correct, n. (Sc.) Corridor or hallway on mountain side. [f. Gael. coire cnaldirn]
corrigerendum (-i), n. (pl. -da). Thing to be corrected (esp. fault in printed book). [L (as correct 1, -ND)]
correctible, a. Capable of being corrected; (of persons) submissive, open to correction. [F (as correct 1, see -IBLE)]
corrivy, a. & n. Strengthening (medicine); corroborating (fact). [F (as foll., see -ARY)]
corrivórate, v.t. Confirm formally (law &c.); confirm (person, statement) by evidence &c. Hence or cogn. corrivórate, cor-
rivóratary, a. & n. Strengthening (medicine); corroborating (fact). [F (as foll., see -ARY)]
corrivórate, n. Confirmation by further evidence. [F (as corrivórate)]
corrivóbar, n. Native dance of Australian aborigines. [native]
corrivóde, v.t. & i. Wear away, destroy gradually, (of rust, chemical agents, diseases, & fig.); (intr.) decay. So corrivó
dion n. [f. L corrivóbar f. robur -oris hard wood], -ATE 2

corrivóse, a. & n. (Thing) tending to corro
dose (lit. & fig.); c. sublimate, mercuric (bi-)
chloride of mercury, a strong acid poison. Hence corrivóse
dy 2 adv., corrivóse
ness n. [F -IF, -ICE], as corrode, see -IVE]
corrugate, v.t. & i. Contract into wrinkles or folds (t. i.); mark with, bend into, ridges, as corrugated iron. Hence corrugation n. [f. L corrugare f. ruga wrinkle], -ATE 2

corrugation, n. Muscle that contracts the brow in frowning. [as prec., see -OR 2]
corrump, v.t. & i. Infect, taint, lit. & fig.; become; destroy property of (language); (intr.) be
come corrupt. So corruptive a. [as prec., displacing earlier corrump]
corrupible, a. Liable to corruption, perish-
able; capable of moral corruption. Hence or
cogn. corruptibility n., corruptibly adj. [F, t. I corruptibilis (corrupt-1, -ble)]
corruption n., Decomposition; moral deterioration; use of corrupt practices (bribery &c.); perversion of language &c. from its original state; (Law) e. of blood, effect of auitnder upon another intimated. [F, I corruptionem (as prec., see -ion)]
corpsae, -ak, n. (zool.). Tartar fox. [Turk.]
corpsage (korsah'zh, kor'sij), n. Body of woman's dress, bodice. [OF (cors body, see CORYSTAE)]
corse, n. (archaic, poet.) =CORPS.
corset, n. Woman's closely fitting inner bodice stiffened with whalebone & fastened by lacing, stays. Hence corse'ted a. [F, dim. of OF cors body, see CORPS]
corset, n., pl. Piece of armour covering body; garment (usu. tight-fitting) covering body as distinct from limbs; (Zool.) insect's thorax, part between head & abdomen. [F (corse), double dim. as prec.]
cortège (ázh), n. Train of attendants; procession. [F]
cortés, n. pl. Two chambers making legislative assembly of Spain or Portugal. [Sp., Port.]
cortex, n. (pl. -ceés). Bark; outer grey matter of brain, outer part of kidney. [L, bark]
cortical, a. (Bot.) of the bark or rind; (Anat., Zool.) forming the outer part of animal body or organ. [L, prec. + al]
corticâte(d), a. Having bark; bark-like. [L corticatus (as prec., see -ate)]
corundum, n. Crystallized mineral of same species as sapphire & ruby, blue, grey, brown, black; mineral species of crystallized alumina. [t. Tamil korundam]
coruscate, v.i. Sparkle, flash, (lit. & fig. of wit &c.). So coru'scant a., corusc'a tion n. [f. I coruscare, see -ATE]
corpée (-vá), n. (feudal). Day's work of unpaid labour due by vassal; statute labour, e.g. that exacted of French peasants before 1766. [F I koruphéd a. LL corrogata (opera) requisitioned (work) f. rogare ask]
corvette (n., naut.). Flush-decked war- vessel with one tier of guns. [F, Sp. corbeta; cf. L corbita (navis) ship of burden (corbis basket)]
corvine, a. Of, akin to, the raven or crow. [L, Le ravinus (corus raven, see -ine)]
corybant, n. (pl. -s,-es). Priest of Phrygian war-god; performed the exuuant dances. Hence Coryba'ntian, Corybantic,
Corybant'ine, aa. [F f. Corybante f. I Corybantem (nom. -as) f. Gk Korubos]
Corydon, n. Typical rustic in pastoral poetry. [L, f. Gk Korón]
córymb, n. (bot.). Species of inflorescence: raceme in which lower flower-stalks are prolonged & terminated by exuviant dances. Hence Coryban'tian, Coryban'tic, Corybant'ine, aa. [F f. Corybë f. I Corybantem (nom. -as) f. Gk Korubos cluster]
coryphaeus (-fè), n. Leader of a chorus (also fig.). [L, f. Gk koropháios (koruphos head)]
corvóza, n. Catharrh. [L, f. Gk korouza running at nose]
cos, n. (Also C. lettuce) kind of lettuce introduced from Cos (now Stanchio). [Gk Kós]
cos, n. [Arab]. Cabbage, cos. [Arab.]
cosaque (ahbk), n. Cracker bon-bon. [F]
cose (-z), v.t. Make oneself cosy. [back-formation on COSY, cf. LAZE f. lazy, & COZE]
cosécan, n. (trig.). Scent of complement of given angle (abbr. cosec). [CO-]
cose'smal (-zil), a. & n. (Line or curve connecting points) of simultaneous shock from earthquake wave. [CO-]
cos'ér, v.t. Pamper, cocker up. [F]
cosignatory, a. & n. (Person) signing jointly with others. [F]
cosine, n. (trig.). Sine of complement of given angle (abbr. cos). [CO-]
cos'metic (-z), a. & n. (Preparation) designed to beautify hair, skin, or complexion. [F. Gk kosmétikos (kosmeô adorn f. kosmos order, adornment, see -ETIC)]
cos'mic, a. Of the universe or cosmos (esp. treating ultimate reality of the earth); c. philosophy, -ology, science of, student of, concerned with, the universe, -astic, moulding the universe.
cos'mology, n. (Theory) of the creation of the universe. So Cos'mogonic(al) aa., Cos'mogonist(3) n. [F. Gk kosmogonia (cosmo- + gonia f. -gonos -begetting)]
cos'mography n. Description, mapping, of general features of universe or earth. So Cos'mograper n., Cosmografia(Ch)ic(al) aa. [OF, see COSMOS, -OGRAPHY]
cos'mopolitan, a. & n. Belonging to all parts of the world; (person) free from national limitations. Hence Cos'mopolitanism n., Cos'mopolitanize v.t. & i. [f. foll. + -AN]
cos'mopolite, n. & a. Citizen of the world; (adj.) free from national prejudices. Hence Cos'mopolitism n. [F. Gk kosmopolitês (cosmo- + politeia citizen)]
cos'mopolitical, a. Belonging to universal polity. [f. prec. + -ICAL]
cos'morama (rah), n. Peep-show illustrating all parts of the world. Hence Cos'moramic a. [F. cosmo- + Gk orama spectacle (horaô see)
cos'mos (z-), n. The universe as an ordered whole; ordered system of ideas, &c., sum-total of experience.
Cossack, n. Name of a Turkish people subject to Russia, esp. as light horse in Russian army. [f. Turki quzzag adventurer]
cos'set, n., & v.t. Pet-lamb; (v.t.) pet, pamper. [vb f. n. perch. = OE costætät cot-sitter (i.e. animal brought up in house]
cost (kaw-, kô-), n. Price (to be) paid for thing; prime c. (also c. price), that at which merchant buys; (pl.) law expenses, esp. those allowed in favour of winning party; expenditure of time, labour, &c.; at the c. of, at the expense of losing; to a person's c., to his loss; c.-book (showing expenses, profit, &c. of mine). Hence Cos'tless a. [OF (as foll.)]
cost (kaw-, kô-), v.i. (cost). Be acquirable at, involve expenditure of, as c. him free, &c., or c. him five shillings, &c. c. with, &c.writer, &c. expenses, esp. those allowed in favour of, as c. him his crown; c. him dearly, involved a heavy penalty; (Commer.) fix prices. (No pass.; the person is indirect object, the price is expressed adverbially, in being understood). [F. Of coster, costuer, f. L costare (stand) with dative of person, locative of price]
cos'tal, a. Of the ribs. [F, med. L costalis (costa rib, see -ATE)]
cós'tard, n. Large kind of apple; (archaic) head. [perh. f. Of coste rib (as prec.) + -ARD]
cós'tate, a. Ribbed, having ribs. [f. L cos'tatus (as COSTAL, see -ATE)]
cós'tea'n, -een, v.i. (mining). Sink pitsdown
COSTERMONGER

COUNCIL

to rock to find direction of lode. [F. Corn. *cõthas stem (cottoned tin).]

*Côster(monger), n. Man who sells fruit, fish, &c., from barrow in street. [COSTARD]

*côstive, a. With confined bowels, constipated; fig.) niggardly. Hence *côstiveness n. [f. Of *costive f. L. *costitus constipated]

côstly, a. Of great value; expensive. Hence *costliness n. [L. *costus]

Aromatic perennial plant, formerly used in medicine & for flavouring ale. [O. E. *cost, f. L. *costus (+St. Mary]

*co'stume(also-tóm), n., & v.t. Style, fashion of dress or attire (including way of wearing hair); complete set of outer garments; c.-piece, play in which actors wear historical costume; (v.t.) provide with c. [vb. f. n.] f. It. costume f. L. *costumen custom]

côstü'mier,-mern, n. Dealer of, in costumes. [F. (-ier). f. costümer (COSTUME)]

cô'sy (-zi), n. & a. & n. Comfortable snug, (of person or place); (n.) canopied corner seat for two (cf. F. *causene), tea, egg, c., quilted covering to retain heat in tepot, egg. Hence costy adj.*

cô't, n., & v.t. Small ejection for shelter, as bolt,-sheep,-c. (poet.) cottage; (v.t.) put (sheep) in. [M. E. *côtom]

cô't, n. (Anglo-Ind.) light bedstead; (Naut.) swinging bed for officers, sick persons, &c.; small (usu. swinging) bed for child; bed in children's hospital. [Anglo-Ind., f. Hind. *khat bedstead, beds, cots, as m.]

cô't, n. Abbrev. of f. oll.

cô'tant'gent, n. (trig.). Tangent of complement of given angle (abbr. côtl). [co-]  
cô'te, n. Shed, stall, shelter, esp. for animals, as dovec., hen,-sheep,-c. (O. E. parallel to côt)

cô't, n. (Anglo-Ind.) light bedstead; (Naut.) swinging bed for officers, sick persons, &c.; small (usu. swinging) bed for child; bed in children's hospital. [Anglo-Ind., f. Hind. *khat bedstead, beds, cots, as m.]

cô't, n. Abbrev. of f. oll.

cô'thurn'us, n. Buskin, thick-soled boot of Athenian tragic actor (also fig., of elevated style &c.). [L. f. Gk *kôthornos]

co-tl'-dal, a. C.line on map (connecting places at a certain distance at same time). [co-]

côtt'il'ion, cótt'il'on (F. cortillon). Name of several dances; music for these. [F. (*-lon), petticoat]

côttage, n. Labourer's or villager's small dwelling; small country residence; c. hospital (in c., without resident medical staff); c. loaf of bread (of two round masses, smaller on top of larger); c. piano (small upright). [prob. f. AF 'cottage + age]

côttager, n. Inhabitant of a cottage. [ER]

co'ttär,-en, n. Scotch peasant occupying cottage on farm, and labouring on farm at fixed rate when required; = cottier. [f. med. L. *costarius (cota cote, see -ary)]

côttor, n. Key, wedge, bolt, for securing parts of machinery &c.; c.-pin, pin to keep c. in cottage.

côttor, n. Cottager; Irish peasant holding under c. tenur (letting of land in small portions at rent fixed by competition). [O. F. (as cottor)]

cô'otton, n. White downy fibrous substance clothing seeds of c.-plant, used for making cloth, thread, &c.; c.-plant; thread spun from c. yarn (also seeing-c.); cloth made of cotton; G. *cè, c.-cake, compressed c. seed as food for cattle; c.-grass, kinds of plant with white silky hairs; c. lord, magistrate of c. trade; c.-spinner, workman who spins cotton, owner of c. mill; c. waste, refuse yarn used for cleaning machinery &c.; c.-wool, raw c., esp. as prepared for wadding; c. yarn, c. prepared for weaving into fabrics. Hence *cotton 2 a. [f. Ff. Ospr. coton f. Arab. *qatun]

côotton 2, v.i. Agree, harmonize, (together, with each other); c. up, make friendly advances (to or abs.); become attached to. [f. prec.]

côtonno'rance, n. The magnates of the cotton trade. [f. Co'tton+ en+ c.]

cô'tyledon, n. Primary leaf in embryo of higher plants, seed-leaf; genus of plants including navelwort or pennycwort. [L. f. Gk *kôtîlô'déa cup-shaped cavity (kôtîlô cup)

cô'tyledo'nosus, a. Having cotyledony. [-ous]

cô'tyloid, a. (anat.). Cup-shaped. [f. Gk *kô'tyloides (kôtîlô cup, see -oid)]

cô'uch (kowtsh), n. Bed; thing one sleeps; lounge like sofa, but with half-back and head-end only; (Melting) bed in which grain germinates after steeping. [f. F. *couche (as foll.)]

côuch 2 (kowtsh), v.t. & l. Lay oneself down (now only in p.p.). (Melting) lay (grant) on floor to germinate; lower (spare &c.) to position of c. all, 1. keep (r.); keep; c. person, peson's eye, for cataract); express (thought &c. in words); veil (meaning under words); (of animals) lie (esp. in lair); crouch, cover; lie in ambush. [f. F. *coucher f. L. *collocare place]

côuch 3 (kow-, kô-), n. (More usu. c.-grass) kind of grass with long creeping roots, a common weed. [var. of *quirc]

cô'uchant (kounkant), a. (herald.). Of animals lying with body resting on legs and head raised. [f. part. as couch 2]

cô'ugar (kô-), n. Large American feline quadruped, puma. [F. 'cougar repr. Guarani *guasu ara]

côugh 1 (kawf, kôf), n. Act of coughing; tendency to cough, diseased condition of respiratory organs. [f. foll.]

côugh 2 (as prec.), v.i. & t. Expel air from lungs with violent effort and noise produced by abrupt opening of glottis; (trans.) c. out, up, eject, by,say with, cough; (of silence (spokesman) by coughing. [ME *cohgen etc. O. E. has cohhetan; f. MDu. eichen, Du. eischen, cough, G. eichen, pant; all imit.]

co'uld. See CANN.

côuslisse (kôôliss's), n. Side-scene in theatre; space between two of these; groove in which sleeve-gate moves. [F. f. OF. couleis f. L. *coltius (colare flow)]

côoulfr (kôôlwar'), n. Steep gorge on mountain side. [F]

côol'om' (kôôl'm). Quantity of electricity conveyed in one second by current of one ampere. [de C., French physicist]

côut'er (kô-), n. Iron blade fixed in front of share in plough. [O. F. *cueler f. L. *coller]

côun'marin (kôô), n. Aromatic crystalline substance found in seeds of Tonka bean &c. [f. F. *coumarine (counara, name in Guiana of Tonka bean, see -ar)]

co'unil (kôun), n. Ecclesiastical assembly, as oecumenical, diocesan; c. (N.T.) Jewish Sanhedrin; advisory or deliberative assembly. [Hist.] Great C., c. of tenants-in-chief & great ecclesiastics (last summoned in 1610), cabinet c., body of councillors, as privy c., c. of State (of foreign countries); body assisting governor of British crown colony or dependency; local administrative body of town, city, or administrative county, as county C.; c. of War, assembly of officers called in special emergency, (in some foreign countries) permanent military board.

For compounds of co- not given consult co...
forming natural complement to another; opposite part of INDENTURE. [COUNTER-(3)]

counterplot, n. & v.t. Plot contrived to defeat another; (v.t.) frustrate by c., devise c. against. [COUNTER-(1)]
counterpoint, n. (mus.). Melody added as accompaniment to given melody; art, mode, of adding melodies as accompaniment according to fixed rules; double c. (in which the melodies contrast in their musical character, any order above or below one another). [f. Of contrepoint f. med. L CONTRAPUNCTUM pricked opposite, i.e. to the original melody (pungere pungit-prick)]
counterpose 1 (z) - n. Counterbalancing weight; thing of equivalent force &c. on opposite side; equilibrium. [f. Of contrepose (fr. L contrapositum) (to put into contrast, weights)]
counterpose 2 (z) - v.t. Counterbalance; compensate; bring into, keep in, equilibrium (lit. & fig.). [f. Of contreposer (contrer COUNTER-+ pester f. L pensare assim. to prec.)]
counter-reformation, n. Reformation running counter to another, esp. that in Church of Rome following on Protestant Reformation. [f. L.]
counterscarp, n. (fortic.). Outer wall or slope of ditch, supporting covered way. [f. F conterscarpe f. I. L CONTRA (SCARPA SCARP)]
countersign 1, n. Watchword, pass-word, given to all men on guard (cf. PAROLE); mark used for identification &c. [f. Of contresigne (see COUNTER- & SIGN)]
countersign 2, v.t. Add signature to (document already signed); ratify. [f. Of contre-signer (as prec.)]
countersink, v.t. Bevel off (top of hole) to receive head of screw or bolt; sink (screw-head) in such hole. [COUNTER-(9)]
counter-ténor, n. (musc.). Part for, singer with male voice higher than tenor, alto. [f. Obs. F contre-ténor (see COUNTER- & TÉNOR)]
countervail, v.t. & i. Counterbalance; avail against. [f. Of contrevaloir f. L CONTRA (VALERE)]
counterwork, n., & v.t. & i. (Milit.) work raised in opposition to those of enemy; (gen.) opposing work; (v.t.) counteract, frustrate; (i. l.). working against, in opposition to. [COUNTER-(6)]
countness, n. Wife, widow, of courter earl; lady ranking with count or earl in her own right. [f. Of contesse f. L LL comitissa fem. of COMES- (IS) COUNT]
counting-house, n. Building, room, devoted to keeping accounts; office.
countless, a. Too many to count. [-LESS] countless, a. Rural, rustic, in appearance, manners, &c. [p. p. of country; else little used (COUNTRY + -FY)]
country (kou). n. Region: territory of a nation; land of a person's birth, citizenship, &c., fatherland; rural districts as opp. to towns, esp. the rest of a land as opp. to the capital; (Cricket slang) in the c., far from the wickets; e. country, county, land of electors; c. cousin, relation of countrified manners or appearance, c.-house, -seat, residence of c. gentleman; c. note, bank-note issued by local bank; c. party, political party supporting agricultural against manufacturing interests; c-side, particular rural district, its inhabitants. [f. Of contre-faire (fr. L contra + faire) (to make against)]
country dance. n. Any rural or rustic English dance, esp. those in which couples stand face to face in two long lines. [COUNTRY + DANCE; perverted to contre-dance &c.]
countryman, n. (fem. countrywoman).

Man of one's own (or a specified) country; person living in rural parts.
county (kou). n. Territorial division in Great Britain and Ireland, chief unit for administrative, judicial, and political purposes; administrative division in most British colonies; (U.S.) political and administrative division next below State; people of a c. c. PALATINE, c. corporative, city, town, ranking as administrative c.; [f.双创t to f. Le county, one of over 30,000 inhabitants ranking (since 1888) as administrative c.; c. council, representative governing body of administrative c.; c. court, local court esp. for recovery of small debts, whence c.-court (v.t. colloq.), sue in this; c. family (with ancestral seat in a c.); c. town, chief town in county. [f. L.]
coup (koo). n. Notable or successful stroke or move; (Billiards) direct holing of ball; c. d'état (détah'), violent or illegal change in government; c. de grâce (de grays), finishing stroke; c. de main (f.), sudden vigorous attack; c. d'œil (F.), comprehensive glance, general view. [f. F.]
couplé, n. Mass of several parts of a railway carriage for two inside & driver; half-compartment at end of railway carriage. [f. p. p. of couper cut, as noun]
couple (kou). n. Hand or number of two joined together, whence (fig.) go, hunt, run, in c.; pair, brace, esp. of hunting dogs; wedded or engaged pair; pair of partners in dance; a couple of two or more persons, esp. for the purpose of (f. c.). a pair of equal and parallel forces acting in opposite directions. [f. Of cople f. L CUPULA]
couple, n. In vb. senses; esp. contrivance for connecting two manuals, or manual with pedals, or two keys, of organ. [prec. + -ER1]
couplet, n. Pair of successive lines of verse. [F. dim. of COUPLE]
coupling, n. In vb. senses; esp. link connecting two railway carriages; contrivance for connecting parts of machinery. [L.ING]
coupon (koo-poon, or as F). n. Detachable ticket entitling holder to periodical payments of interest, services of excursion agency, &c. [f. =piece cut off (couper, see COPE- + ON)]
courage (koo-trij). n. Bravery, boldness, as take, pluck up, lose, c.; Dutch c. (induced by drinking); c. of one's opinions, c. to act up to things together, one with another; (intr.) unite sexually. [f. Of couper (as prec.)]
coutrier (koo). n. Servant employed to make travelling arrangements on continent; title of newspapers, as Liverpool C.; running messenger. [L. ME corcoure f. OE coref. f. LL curri-er (see -ER); of L currie (or core, ous, (corre or run f. L currere)]
course (kourses). n. Onward movement; pursuit of game esp. hares with (grey)hounds; direction taken, as hold, take, change, one's c.; ship's c., a dangerous c. (line of conduct), c. of events, c. of nature (ordinary procedure); (pl.) series of lectures, course of lectures; (behalf of ship or country) title or name (also race-c.); channel in which water flows; coursework; c. of EXCHANGE; career; series (of lectures &c.); each of successive divisions of meal; continuous layer of stone &c. in building;

For compounds of co- not given consult co-
once (twice &c.) removed, my first (second &c.) c.'s child (grandchild &c.), also my parent's (grandparent's &c.) first (second &c.) c.; call ec., claim kinship (with); title used by sovereign in addressing another sovereign or a nobleman of same country. Hence cous anxiousihood, cous-ship, n. [F. f. L. convivus (sous), -sous, f. A. convivus (soos).] A kindred of an Exh. cous for the title. Amb. n. Cousin (ku'zn), (Also first c., c. german child of one's uncle or aunt; my second c., my parent's first c.'s child; my first (second &c.) c. Cousin (ku'zn), (Also first c., c. german child of one's uncle or aunt; my second c., my parent's first c.'s child; my first (second &c.) c. Cousin (ku'zn), (Also first c., c. german child of one's uncle or aunt; my second c., my parent's first c.'s child; my first (second &c.) c. Cousin (ku'zn), (Also first c., c. german child of one's uncle or aunt; my second c., my parent's first c.'s child; my first (second &c.) c. Cousin (ku'zn), (Also first c., c. german child of one's uncle or aunt; my second c., my parent's first c.'s child; my first (second &c.) c. Cousin (ku'zn), (Also first c., c. german child of one's uncle or aunt; my second c., my parent's first c.'s child; my first (second &c.) c. Cousin (ku'zn), (Also first c., c. german child of one's uncle or aunt; my second c., my parent's first c.'s child; my first (second &c.) c. Cousin (ku'zn), (Also first c., c. german child of one's uncle or aunt; my second c., my parent's first c.'s child; my first (second &c.) c.
steep: crotchety, bowl-shaped c.'s-bill, grossly. Hence force, band, cry (n. cf. CRAVE

fill: cunning, (fig.) frame, revolving. Hence trick, machinery, action. Hence cra'mpNESS

1. n. Steep or rugged rock; cragsman, skilled climber of ec. Hence cra'ggy 2 adj.

2. a. Steep, decept.; art, trade, (esp. in combb., as handicap, pricist, stateic). the genteel, angling: members of a c.; the c., brotherhood of Freemasons; boat, vessel, (pl. craft); c.-brother, -guild, workman, guild of workmen, of same trade; craftsman, one who practices a c., whence craftsmanship n. [com. Teut.; OE creft, G Kraft strength].

crafty, a. Cunning, artful, wily. Hence craftfully adv. craftiness n. [com. Teut.; OE creftig (CRAFT, see -Y)]

crag 1. n. Steep or rugged rock; cragsman, skilled climber of ec. Hence cra'ggy 2 adj.
crag'gy 2 adj., a., a., a. c. Grievousness, crafiness, n. [prob. Celt.; cf. Ir. cregy]
crag 3. n. (i.) Decks of slaty sand for making c. from Esk. [persh.- prec.
crack, n., & v. i. Kinds of birds including cornc-c.; cry of the cornc-c.; (v.i.) utter this. [imit., cf. CROAK]

*cramp, v.t. & i., & n. Fill overfull; force (thing into, down); stuff (poultry &c with food); eat greedily; (fig.) prepare (t. & i.) for examination; learn, get up, (subject) for special purpose; press, as clock other can make it; (n.) crowd, cramming for examination, (slang) lie. [n. v.b. OE cramman f. crimean insert, cf. OHG krimman, pinch.

crambo, n. Game in which one player gives word to which the others must find rhyme; damb-c., game in which one side must guess word agreed upon by other side, who, as each gives a word to it in dumb show. [prob. L cramble repetita cabbage served up again]
cramer, n. In vb senses, esp.: one who crams (esp. pupils); lie. [-ER]

crank, 1. n. Contraction of muscles from sudden strain. & c.; fish, electric ray, torpedo. [of. O. frampe f. same root as CRAM]
crank 2. n. (Also c.-iron) metal bar with bent ends for holding masonry &c. together; portable tool for pressing two planks &c. together; restraint. [as prec., but thr. Du.]
crank 3. a. Hard to make out, as c. word, handwriting; contracted, cramped. Hence crankiness n. [f. crank 1 or O. crampe a.]
crank 4. v. t. Affect with crampe 1; confine narrowly (also c. up); (fig.) restrict (energies &c.); fasten with crampe 2. Hence cram'pedness n.
crammon, n. Metal hook, grappling-iron; iron plate with spikes for walking on ice &c. [f. f. LL crimponem, nom. -o, f. root of CRAM 1]
cran, n. (Sc.). Measure for fresh herrings (37, 29)
crânage, n. Use of crane; dues paid for this. [CRANE 1 + AGE]
cranberry, n. Small dark-red acid berry, fruit of dwarf shrub native of British N. Europe, N. America. &c. [recent in E, thr. N. Amer. colonists f. LG krömber]
crane, n. Large wading bird with long legs, neck, & beak, &c. having moving heavy weights; siphon; (also water c.) tube for supplying water to locomotive; c. fly, daddy-long-legs; c.'s-bill, various species of geranium. [O.ER c. ren, cf. Du. kraan, G kranich]

2. v.t. & i. Move with crane; stretch (neck), stretch neck, like crane; c. ut, pull up at, shrunk from, (hedge, difficulty). [V. prec.]
cranio- in comb. = fossa, as cranialogical, -logist, -logy, -metry.
crânum, n. (pl. -ia). Bones enclosing the brain; bones of the whole head, skull. Hence cranial adj. a. [med. L. f. Gk kranion skull]
crank, n., & v. t. Part of axis bent at right angle for converting linear to rotational motion, or vice versa; elbow-shaped connexion in bell-hanging; revolving disk turned by criminals as punishment; (v.i.) bend into c. shape, furnish or fasten with c. [vb f. n.] OE crane, prob. f. craneum (past crane) rare by-form of cringuan contract, curl up.
crank 2. a. Weak, shaky, (usu. of machinery. [f. CRANK 1]
crank 3. a. (naut.). Liable to capsize. [f.]
crankle, v.i., & n. Bend in and out, twist; (n.) bend, twist. [twist. (f. vb) CRANK 1 vy + i t.]
cranky, a. Sickly; shaky, crazy; capricious; eccentric, eccentric; full of twists; (Naut.) unsteady.
cranky adj. [Gk, adv., trub, rugged]
crankly adj. [Gk, adv., trub, rugged]
cran'ny, n. Ancient lake-dwelling in Scotland or Ireland. [Ir. crannu tree, beam]
cran'ny, n. Chink, crevice, crack. Hence cran'ned 2 a. [prob. f. F. cran, etym. dub.]
crape, n., & v. t. Gauze-like fabric with wrinkled surface, usu. of black silk or imitation (as for mourning). [f. L crapis (crapula deucha)buck, Gk krapais, used for mourning dress; band of this round hat etc. as sign of mourning; c. cloth, c. like woollen material; (v.t.) cover, clothe, drape, with c. Hence cran'py 2 a. [F. CERVE]
crepèd, a. In vb senses, also, crissped, crimp-ed. [CRAPE + -ED]
crâ'pulent, a. Given to, suffering from effects of other eating, or material now used. Hence or cogn. cran'pulence n. crane'pulous a. [f. L crâpulentus (crapula debucha)buck, Gk kraipâl drunken headache, see -ENT]
crash 1. v.i. & t., & n. Move a c. (see n.); move, go, with a c.; (trans.) dash in pieces, throw, force, drive, with a c.; go, fall, c. (with a c.); (n.) noise as of broken crotchet, thunder, loud music, etc., violent percussion or (in music) sharp, ruin, collapse of mercantile credit. [imit.]
crash 2. n. Coarse linen for towels &c. [f.]
cras'is, n. (Gk gram.). Combination of the vowels of two syllables (as kagy for kali ego). [Gk. = mixture (kerannumi mix]
crâss, a. Thick, gross; (fig.) gross, as c. stupidity; grossly stupid. Hence crâss'i 2 adj. & adv. crâss'ness n. [f. L crassus solid, thick]
crâssitude, n. Grossness; gross stupidity. [f. L crassitudo (as prec., see -TUD)

'=crot., = support-er, member of, a.-crot., & use & appended similarly, (crot., ocrat). Hence cran'crosis(al) adj. suff. [f. F. cratré formed f. adj. in -cratique (on anal. of Gk auto-krates or independently) f. Gk -kratia -cracy]
crâ'tà, n. Neck, neck. [f. L crassus solid, thick]
crâ'te, n. Mouth of volcano; bowl-shaped cavity. Hence cran'eteriform a. [f. L, Gk krâ'tera mixing-bowl for wine (kerannumi mix]
crâ'vetâ, n. Tie, (now archaic or shop). Hence cran'vâtt'ed 2 a. [f. F. cravate f. G Kr fabrât Crotâian]
crâ've, v.t. & i. Beg for; long for; beg, long, for. [OE craven]
194

**CRAVEN**

craven, a. & n. Cowardly, abject, (person.) cry c. surrender. Hence **cra'venly** adj. [f.]
craw, n. Crop of birds or insects. [ME crawe cogn. w. Du. kraag neck]
crawfish. See CRAWFISH.
crawl1, v.i. & n. Move slowly, dragging body along close to ground, or on hands & knees; walk, move, slowly; creep abjectly, (of ground &c.) be alive with crawling things; feel creepy sensation, whence **craw'ly** a.; (n.) crawling.
crawl2, n. A soft, sinuous sea-urchin, or the Norse; cf. Du. krassel, Sw. kraal grotesque.
crawler, n. In vbl senses; esp., cab moving slowly in search of fare.
cravyfish, crayfish, cray-. n. Small lobster-like fresh-water crustacean; spiny lobster. [ME & OF crevisse f. OHG cerebief f. same st. as cra'we]
cravyol, for as F., n., & v.t. Stick, pencil, of coloured chalk or other material for drawing; carbon point in electric arc lamp; (v.t.) draw with cc.[fig. sketch. (m. F. c'raie f. L creta chalk, see -oxn); (vb) F. crayonner]
crazé, v.t., & n. Render insane (usu. in p.p.); produce small cracks on (pottery; intr.) have such cracks in. (n.) insane fancy, mania, crazy or crazed mind; (of painting) show cracks, shatter, perish. (direct. &c. fr. L. creak, pass. of creare = ereser) r. Sw. krasa
crazing, n. In vbl senses; c.-mill (for crushing thin ore). [L]
crazy, a. (Of ship, building, &c.) unsound; shaky; sickly; insane, mad. Hence **cra'ziy** adj.
crazi*ness n. [craze + -y].
crab, v.t. & n. Hard, shrill strident noise, as of unmoiled hinge, new boots, &c. (v.i.) make this. Hence **cra-bly** adj.
cream1, n. Oil. part of milk, which gathers on the top, & by churning is made into butter; cotted (also Devonshire) c.; fancy dish, sweet, like or made of c.; best part of anything; part of milk that gathers at the top; c. of tartar, purified & crystallized bitartrate of potassium, used in medicine &c.; of lime (pure slaked); c.-like preparation, as cold c. (cooling unguent); c.-coloured horse; c.-cheese, soft rich kind made of unskimmed milk & cream; c.-fruit, a c.-like fruit of Sierra Leone; c.-coloured, yellowish white; c.-laid, -woven, paper, laid, wove, papyrus; c.-coloured, c. of a, c.; separator, machine for separating c. from milk. Hence **cream'y** adj.
cre'min'ness n. [F. creme f. L. as cristm]
cream2, v.t. & i. (Of milk & liquids) form cream or scum; cause milk to c. ; take cream from milk; take the best part of anything; add cream to (tea &c.). [f. prec.]
creamer, n. Flat dish for skimming cream of milk, or separating cream. [F]
creamery, n. Butter-factory; shop where milk, cream, &c. are sold. [F. c'remerie as cream3, see -ery]
crease, n. & v.t. & i. Line caused by folding, fold, wrinkle; (Cricket) line defining position of bowler & batsman, as bowling c. (from ball which the bowler delivers ball); (v.t.) make cc. in (material); (v.i.) fall into cc. Hence **creas'y** adj. [F]
créate, v.t. Bring into existence, give rise to; originate, as, (of actor) c. a part; invest (person) with rank, as, c. a man a peer, c. a peer. Hence **créative** a., **créatively** adv., **créativeness** n. [F. L. creare, see -ate]
créatisme, n. An organic base found in the juice of flesh. [F. G. kreass-atos meat + -ine]
création, n. Act of creating (esp. the world); investing with title, rank, &c.; all created things; a production of the human (esp. dress-
or stealthily; insinuate oneself into, come in, wp, unobserved; proceed, exist, abjectly (of plants).—creep, v.t. & i. (of creeping things) & c.; flesh, creeps, feels as if things were creeping over it (result of fear, repugnance, &c.). (Naut.) drag with creeper at bottom of water; c.-mouse (adj.), timid, shy. (N.) creeping; shrieking horror, as (colloq. pl.) gave me the c.; low arch under railroad embankment; opening in hedge &c. [in fig. & metaph.] —Tough. Sinewy. Tough-skinned. (adj.)

creen, n. In vbl senses, esp. plant that creeps along ground or up wall; grapple for dragging bottom of water. —[ER]-[i]

creepy, a. Having a creeping of the flesh; productive of this; given to creeping. So cree'py-craw'ly a. [v.-y]

creece, crease, kris (-ês,-is), n. Malay dag. pl., crease, crease. [Malay kiris, kris]

cremen, n. Violin made at C.; cremorne.
cremen'ate(d), a. (bot., zool.). With notched or toothed edge. Hence cremenate n. [f. It. on the edge of leaf &c. [as prec., see -ure]

crènel, crènel'le(-é), n. Open space in embattled parapet, for shooting through &c. [of (fire, c.) gateway. It. crema see CRENATE]

crènelledatel, v.t. Furnish with battlements or loopholes. Hence crenellated n. [on F crénel (as prec.), see -ate]

crèole, n. & a. (Descendant of) European (also c. white) or negro (c. negro) settler in W. Indies, Mauritius, &c.; (adj.) of such descent, (of animals &c.) naturalized in W. Indies &c. If. F créole f. Sp. criollo (n. & a.) creola (adj.), originally a. (n.) of Creole breed, domestic, p.p. of criar CREATE

créosote, n. Colourless oily fluid distilled from wood-tar, a strong antiseptic; (Commerc. carbonic acid. [f. Gk kreas meat + sózo save]

crépe (â-), n. Crapy fabric other than black mourning crape; c. de Chine (made of raw silk).

[F. L crupsa curled, fem. adj.]

crépitation, n. (of beetles) eject pungent fluid with sharp report. Hence crepitant a., crepitation n. [f. L cruptare frequent, of crepare creak, see -ate]

crépon (kré-pop, or as F), n. Stuff like crape, but of firmer substance. [F as CRÊPE, see -on]

crep. See CREEP.

crep'uluscular, a. Of twilight; (Zool.) appearing, active in twilight; dim; not yet fully enlightened. [L. crepulsculum twilight—AR-]

crène'ndo (kre-sho), adv., n., & a. (mus.). (Passage of music to be played) with gradually increasing volume (abbr. cres. cresce). (fig.) progress towards a climax. [It. part. of crescere grow as foll.)

créscent (sent), n. & a. Increasing moon; fig. in use first or last quarter: this as badge of Turkish Sultans; the Turkish power; the Mohammedan religion; any figure of shape, esp. row of houses; (adj.) increasing, c-shaped.

[f. L crescecre grow, see -ENT]

cress, n. Name of various plants usu. with pungent edible leaves, as Garden C., water c. [OE cresse, f. root of OHG chreisan cresp]

cresset, n. Metal vessel for holding grease or oil for light, usu. mounted on pole; (mod.) fire-basket for lighting wharf &c. [OF (also cressiscf, f. grasise GREASE]

crest, n., & v.t. & i. Comb or tuft on animal's head; c.-pillars, with drooping c., dejected, abashed; p.-teeth, c., tusks; (apex of helmet; head, top, esp. of mountain; surface line of neck in animals; mane; (Anat.) ridge along surface of bone, as frontal, occipital, c. of skull; (Herald.) device above shield & helmet on coat of arms, or separately, as on seal, note-paper, &c.; (v.t.) furnish with c., serve as c. to, &c.; (v.i.) cresentes (v. bald) (v. v.) (v. v.) (v. v.) v. callus or erisome a. (of the nature of) chalk. [L. cremen (creta chalk, see -ACEOUS)

crétic, n. Metrical foot (~). [L. crenicus (Creta Crete, see -ic)

crétify, v.t. Impregnate with salts of lime. Hence crenificat'ion n. [L. crenaca chalk + -FY]

crêpou, n. A former idiot of a kind found esp. in Alpine valleys. Hence crenina n. [f. F. Crètins I. Christianus Christian in mod. Rom. sense barely (human creature)

crétonne (also krêt'-t), n. Stout unglazed cotton cloth with pattern printed on one or both sides. [F]

crèvasse, n. Deep fissure in ice of glacier. [F. readopted from a different. f. foll]

crévice, n. Chink, fissure. [ME & OF creve f. LL crepatia (crepare creak, crack)

crew, n. Whole body of men manning ship or boat; associated body, company, of persons; set, gang, mob. [F. Of crew increase fem. p.p. (as n.) of croistre grow I. L crescre]

crewel, n. Thin worsted yarn for tapestry & embroidery; c.-work, design in worsted on linen or cloth ground. [I]

crib, n. Barred receptacle for fodder; novel, hut; small bed for child, with barred sides; wicker salmon-trap; framework lining shaft of mine; (U.S.) bin for maize, salt, &c.; set of cards given to dealer at cribbage, taken from other players' hands; (coll.) plagiarism; translation for (esp. illegitimate) use of students; CRACK 2 a c.: c-biling (of horses), habit of seizing manger in teeth & at same time nosily drawing in breath. [com.-WG; Du. krib]

crib, v.t. Confine in small space; furnish (cowshed &c.) with crib; pilfer; copy unfairly or without acknowledgment. [f. prec.

cribbage, n. Card game for two, three, or four persons. [F. CRIBH + AGE]

crïb'iform, a. (anat., bot.). Having small holes, like a sievel. [L. cribrum sieve + FORM]

crick, n., v.t. Spasmodic afflection of muscles of neck, back, &c., sudden stiffness; (v.t.) produce c. in (neck &c.). [prob. imit.]

cricket, n. (Also house-c.) A jumping insect. [F. Of cricquet conn. w. criquer crack, imitate]

cricket, n., v.t. & i. Open-air game played with ball, bats, & wickets, between two sides of 11 players each; (v.i.) play c. Hence cricket-ER n. [etym. dub.; Of has a c奇特 game, (also) a stick to aim at]

cricket, a. & n. Roof-shaped (cartilage of larynx). [F. Gk krikos (krikos ring; -oid)]

crîl'er, n. One who cries; officer who makes public announcements in court of justice or (town c.) in a town. [ME & OF criere, nom. of criue r (crier CRY, see -OR)

crîkey, int. (slang). expr. astonishment. [perh. substituted for L Christes O Christ]

crime, n. (Act, usu. grave offence) punishable by death; evillact, sin. Hence crimeless a. [F. L crimen minus Judgment, offence (cernere cren- decide)]

crîminal, a. & n. Of the nature of crime;
CRIMINATE

C. conversation, connexion; (person) guilty of crime. Hence or cogn. criminality n.

cri'minal, adj. [f. Fr. criminel f. L. criminalis (as prec., see -AL)]

cri'minate, v.t. Charge with crime; prove (oneself &c.) guilty of crime; censure. Hence or cogn. CRIMINATION n., CRIMINATIVE, CRIMINATORY, a.a. [f. L criminarI (crimen, crime), see -ATE] 2

cri'miné, -né, int. expr. astonishment. [perh. = It. crimine CRIME, or suggested by jumpy for Gemini]


cri'minous, adj. Guilty of crime, only in pln. c. clerk (clergyman).

CRIMP1, n., & v. t. Agent who entraps men for seamen or soldiers (also fig.); (v.t.) entrap thus, impress, (seamens, soldiers). [?] 2

CRIMP2, v.t. Compress into plaits or folds. frill; make flutings in, corrugate; contract (fish) of freshly-caught fish) by gashing; mould, bend, into shape. [S. same root as CRAMP1, cf. Du. krampen contract (intr.)]

cri'mson, a. & n., & v. t. & i. Deep-red (colour); (v. t. & i.) turn c. [vb f. n.] S. Sp. cromesin, car-, cromesin CHROMATIC, -INE 1

cringe (;), v.i., & n. Cow; bow servilely; behave obsequiously (to); in:) fawning obeisance, cringing. [v. b. earlier crringan c. cringan, see CRANK 1]

cri'ngle, n. (naut.). Eye of rope containing thimble for another rope to pass through. [cf. G kriingel dim. of kriing ring f. root of CRANK 1]

cri'ni'te, a. (bot., zool.). Hairly. [f. L. crinitus (crinus hair, cf. -ATE 2)]

cri'nkum, -n'kum, n. & a. (Thing) full of twists & turns (lit. & fig.). [playful CRANK 1]

cri'noid, a. & n. (zool.). Lily-shaped (echinoderm). Hence crino'id'Ala. [f. G. krinoi'des (literally, like a sea plant)]

cri'nolite, n. Contrivance for distending back of woman's skirt. [dim. f. foll.]

cri'noline (also -én, n. Stiff fabric of horsehair &c. formerly used for skirts; hooped petticoat; netting round warship as defence against torpedoes. [f. L. crinis hair + liviun thread]

cri'o- in comb. = Gk krios ram, as -sphinx (ram-headed), -creatis, ram's-horn ammonite. 

cris'pate, a. (Bot., Zool.) with curled or undulated margin. [f. L. crispare, -ATE]

cris'pation, n. Curling; undulation; contraction (esp. = GOOSE-SKIN). [as prec., -ATION]

cris'py, a. Curly; brittle; brisk. [-Y 2]

criss-cross. See CRISTCROSS-ROW.

crise, n. (nat. hist.). Having a crest. [f. L. crista f. Gk. kri'sa, kri'sis]

cri'sterian, n. (pl. -ia). Principle, standard, a thing is judged by. [f. Gk. kri'teros as foll.]

critic, n. One who pronounces judgment; censurer; judge of literary or artistic works; one skilled in textual criticism. Hence criti'ca'NSTER n. [f. L. f. Gk. krítikos (krítis judge f. krisin, see -IC)]

cri'tical, a. Censorious, fault-finding; skilful, engaged, in criticism; belonging to criticism; involving or used in criticism; for critical operation; (Math., Physics) marking transition from one state &c. to another, as c. angle, temperature. Hence critically adv. [-AL]

criti'cism, n. Work of a critic; critical essay or remark; textual c. (dealing with text, character, &c., of literary documents, esp. the Bible); the critical approach (other than verbal). [-ISM]

criti'cize, v.t. Discuss critically (often abs.). Censures. Hence criticiz'able a. [-IZE]

critico- in comb. = critically, critical & - as, -historical. [CRITIC + -O]

crit'ique n. Critical essay or notice; art of criticism. [f. (as CRITIC]

croak, n. & v.i. & t. Deep hoarse sound of frog or raven; (v.l) utter c. forehead evil, (v.t) utter dismally. Hence cro'ak'y a. [prob. imit.]

croak'er, n. In vbl. senses; esp. prophet of evil. [-ER]

cro'céeate (sí-, -shi), n. Saffron, saffron-coloured. [f. L croceus (CROCUS), see -ATE]

cro'chet (shi), n. & v.i. (-ched present past. When involving sk or suspense, as condition, crocheted needle; (v.t.) make (shawl &c. or abs.) in c. [vb f. n.] F. dim. of croche, croc, hook

cro'cidolite, n. A fibrous silicate of iron &c. &c. blue asbestos; yellow mineral produced from this, used for ornament. [f. Gk. kroktis-idos nap of cloth + -ITE]

crock, n. & v.i. & t. E. A pot or jar; (dia!) metal pot; broken piece of earthenware used for covering hole in flowerpot. [OE croc, croca, cf. IceL. krukka]

cro'cket, n. Small ornament (usu. bud or curled leaf) on sides of pinnacles &c. [-A. F crocket = F CROCHET]

cro'codile, n. Large amphibious reptile (esp. the Nile species); c. tears (hypocritical, from belief that the crocodile wept while devouring or to allure, its victim); (colloq.) girl's school walking two & two. Hence crocodi'lian a. [f. L. f. Gk krokodilos]

cro'cus, n. (pl. -uses). Genus of dwarf bulbous plants with brilliant (usu. yellow or purple) flowers; c. sativus, species of this yielding saffron; a porerode of iron used for polishing. [f. L. f. Gk krokodios, saffron]

cro'esus (kré-), n. Wealthy person. (C, king of Lydia)

cro'ft (-aw-, -ô), n. Enclosed piece of (usu. arable) land; small holding of CROFTER. [etym. dub., cf. Du. kroft high & dry land]

cro'fter, n. One who rents a small holding.

crooked, adj. Bent, twisted, crooked farm. [-ER]

cro'melech (k), n. Prehistoric structure consisting of large flat stone laid horizontally on upright ones. [W crom bent, ilch flat stone]

crom'or'ne, cre'mo'na, n. An organ reed-stop. [f. f. G krummhorn hooked horn]

crone, n. Withered old woman; old ewe. [alt. f. ONI. caroline, see CARRION]

crony, n. Intimate friend. [f]

crook, n. & a., & v. t. & i. Shepherd's, bishop's,
crooked, a. Not straight, bent, twisted; deformed; bent with age; (fig.) not straightforward, dishonest. Hence crookedly adv., crooked-ness n. — crooked'-ness. adj., &c. (Hum., sing. munter, in low undertone. [chiefly Sc. till 19th c.]; cf. Du. krommen groen). crop, n. Pouch-like enlargement of gullet in birds, where food is prepared for digestion; stock, handle, of whip; (also hunting) short whipstock with loop instead of lash; produce of cultivated plants, esp. cereals; in, under, out, of, and across various parts of a body (as the dental, dental, or cerebellum); entire hide of animal tanned; cropping of hair; style of wearing hair cut short; piece cut off end; name of some cuts of meat; neck & c.; c.-eared, with ears (also, hair) cut short. [OE.=bird's crop, rounded top of plant, cf. LG & Du. krop, OHG chropf, bird's c.; other senses developed in E.]. cropper, n. Person, thing, that crops; pigeon with large crop, pouter; good, heavy, light, &c., often yielding good & crop; (slang) heavy fall, come [cropp doomed. — cropp] cropped, adj. (usu. with other than cropper; often superfluous). cropped hair, esp. (Hist.) Irish rebel, sympathizer with French revolution, in 1798. [cropped (1) + y.]. cropped (croquet-(k)), n. Game, played on lawn, in which wooden balls are driven with mallets through hoops; act of croqueting a ball. [perh. North. F. dial. form of croquet]. croquet (ki), n., v.t. (croquetting, pron. kro'-k'ing; croqueted, pron. kro'-kid). (In game of croquet) drive away (opponent's ball or abs.) by placing the two together & striking one's own (cf. roquet). [f. prec.]. croquette (kret), n. Seasoned & fried ball of rice, potato, meat, &c. [F. croquer crunch] croire, n. (Anglo-Ind). Ten millions, one hundred thousand. [AS. centum ('the hundred thousand'); venerable.]. croisée, zier,-zeyer, n. Bishop's, abbott's, pastoral staff; (improper) archbishop's cross. [orig. = bearer of a crook, f. OF croicer. f. med. L crociarius (crocia crook) confused w. F. croisier f. L * cruciarius cross-bearer (cross xux); mod. croisier = c.'s staff (16th c.)]. cross (aw. -o), n. Stake (usu. with transverse bar) used by the ancients for crucifixion; c. that on which Christ was crucified; model of this religious emblem; sign of c. made with right hand as religious act; staff surmounted with c. & borne before archbishop or in processions; c.-bearer, person who carries this; monument in form of c., esp. (also market- c.) one in centre of town; Christian religion; trial, affliction; annoyance; c. marked things; (South. F. c.) cross-linguistic, adj. [Greek c. (upright with limbs of equal length); Latin c. (with longer limb); St. Andrew's c. (like X); Tau c., c. of St. Anthony, (like T); Maltese c. (with equal limbs, narrow where they join & widening out towards outer extremities, which are indented); fiery c.; Scotch signal forog. two bloody sticks) sent through district to rouse inhabitants; decoration in orders of knighthood (Grand c., highest degree of this; Victoria c., decoration for personal valour); intermixture of breeds; animal resulting from this; mixture, compromise, between two things; (slang) fraud, swindle; on the, diagonally. Hence crosswise adv. [ult. f. L crux cruxis; late OE has cruc, ME cruche, crouche, & thr. Of crois]. cross, v.t. & i. Place crosswise, asc. swords (in fighting, also fig.); make sign of cross on or over (esp. oneself, as sign of awe, to invoke divine protection, &c.); fortune-teller's hand; cross of insult; as, as c. out, off, cancel, c. cheque (with two lines usu. filled up with & Co. or name of bank through whom it may be paid); write across (what is already written, a letter); go across (road, river, sea, or abs.); besride (saddle, horse); carry, move, across; meet and pass (each other or abs.); c. persons letters c. (each being distant); c. and the path of, to meet with, have; c. person, will, plans; (cause to) inter-breed; cross-fertilize (plants). [f. prec.]. cross, v. in comb. 1. f. cross n., objectively, as c.-bearer, or attrb. = having a transverse part, as cross-bow, marked with a c., as c.-bn. 2. f. cross a. = crossing, transverse, as c.-bar, -beam, -keys, -piece, -section, cross-bones. 3. adv., in vbs as c.-breed, -fertilize, (animals, plants, from individuals of different species), cross-examine, cross-QUESTION; in vb nouns as c.-fire, firing in two crossing directions. 4. prep. = across, as c.-country, adj. across, fields, not following roads. croxbill, n. Bird the mandibles of whose bill cross when bill is closed. [cross(2)]. cross-bones, n. pl. Figure of two thigh-bones laid across each other, usu. under skull as symbol of death. [cross(2)]. cross-bow, n. Bow used across wooden stock, with groove for the missile (stone, arrow, &c.) and mechanism for holding and releasing string. [cross(1)]. cross-buttock, n. Throw over the hip, in wrestling. [cross(0)]. cross-cut, n. Cut, path, &c., from side to side, figure in skating. [cross(5)]. cross-case, n. A large, round, croquet-like implement used in lacrosse. [F. f. OF crois, croc, hook]. cross-examine, v.t. Examine (esp. witness in legal action) minutely, with a view to checking previous examination or eliciting suppressed facts. Hence cross-examination n. [cross(3)]. cross-grain, n. Grain running across the regular grain. [cross(2)]. cross-grained, a. (Of wood) with grain running irregularly or in crossing directions; (fig.) perverse, intractable. [ed]. cross-hatch, v.t. Engrave with intersecting series of parallel lines. [cross(3)]. crossing, n. In vb senses; also esp. intersection of two roads, railways, &c., as level c. of road and railway (or two railways, on same level); place where street is crossed; c.-sweep, one who sweeps this. [ing]. cross-legged, a. (Of person squatting)
crystallize, v.t. & i. Form into crystals or (fig.) definite or permanent shape. Hence crystal-lize vt. & i. Ornamental [f. Gk kristallo (f. 1st comb.) -stallos = Gk krastos, Crystals, as -ge'nic, -geny, forming, formation of, crystals, -grapher, -graphic, -graphy, student of, pertaining to science of, crystall structure.

crystal-lloid, a. & n. Crystal-like; (body) of crystalline structure (cf. colloid). [opp.]
crystall-ine (t. & i.) Young of fox, as c.-hunting; young of bear or other wild beast; unpolished youth; (vb.) bring forth (c. or abs.). Hence cebblish a., & cebhood n. [f.]
cubage, n. (Finding of) cubic content. [cub + c-age]
cubature, n. = prec. [f. mod. L cubare at-] see -ure

cubbing, n. Cub-hunting. [cub + -ing]
cube, n. & v.t. Solid contained by squares; block of anything so or similarly shaped; product of a number multiplied by its square (c. of 2 = 8, c.-root of 8 = 2). c. powder, gunpowder in cubical grains. c. content of solid, its volume expressed in c. feet &c.; involving the cubes of numbers, as c. equation. Hence cubical a., cubically adv. [f. L cubique L. cf. cubus, die]
cubical, n. Separate small sleeping compart- ment in schools &c. [f. L cubiculum (cubare lie down)]
cubiform, a. Cube-shaped. [-I, -FORM]
cubit, n. Ancient measure of length, 18 to 22 in. [f. L cubitus elbow, length of fore-arm]
cubital, a. Of the fore-arm or corresponding part in animals. [f. L cubitalis (prec. -al)]
cuboid, a. & n. Cube-shaped, like a cube, as c. bone of the foot); (n.) rectangular parallele- piped. Hence cuboidal a. [f. L cuboideus (as cubi, see -ic)]
cuckold, n. & v.t. Husband of unfaithful wife; (v.t.) make a c. of. [v.f. n.) ME coke- wold. OF cuycaout (cucou cucou); mod. F cou- cou cucou, cocu cuckold]

cuckoo (kōo-) n. Migratory bird reaching British Islands in April & depositing its eggs in nests of small birds; simpleton; c.-clock (striking with sound like c.'s note); c.-cuckoo, rugged Robin & others; c.-joint, common arum, wake- robin; c.-spit, froth exuded by certain insects for enveloping larvae in. [f. Fr cocou, imit.]
cucculate(d), a. (bot., zool.). Shaped like, covered with a hood. [f. LL cucullatus (cucul- latus hood, see -ATE)]
cucumber, n. (Creeping plant with) long fleshy fruit eaten in thin slices as salad; cool as a c.; c. vine, c. plant. (f. L cucumher (mod. cown)) L cucumer (nom. -mis)
cucurbit, n. Gourd. Hence cucurbit- ACEOUS a. [f. L cucurbita]

cud, n. Food that ruminating animal brings back from first stomach into mouth & chewed at leisure; (fig.) chew the c. reflect, ruminate, masticate. [OE cu'd (c.), hu'd (c.)]
cudbear, n. Purple or violet dyed-powder prepared from various lichens; kind of lichen, [named by Cuthbert Gordon, patentee]
cuddie, v.t. & i. & n. Hug, embrace, fondle; lie close & snug; nestle together; curl one- self up; (n.) hug, embrace. [i]

cuddy, n. Cabin in large ship, abat & under round-house, in which officers take meals; closet, cupboard. [i]

cuddy, n. (Sc.) Donkey; fool, ass; young of the coal-fish; lever on tripod for lifting stones &c. [i]

cudgel, n. & v.t. (N.) Short thick stick used as an army c.-play, contest with cc. (fig.) take up the cc. for, defend vigorously; (v.t.) bent with c., esp. (fig. c. one's brains for, try to think of. [v.f n.) OE cygel, etym. dub.

cudweed, n. Composite plant with chaffy scales round flower-heads, given to cattle that had lost their cud.

cue, n. Last words of a speaker in a play, serving as signal to another actor to enter or speak; (Mus.) similar guide to singer or player; hint how to act; proper course to take. [i]

cue, n. Pigtail (also QUEE); long straight tapering leather-tipped rod for striking ball in billiards &c. [l F Queue (OF cue) L. Leauetis tail]
cuest, n. Billiard-player. [prec. + -ist(n)]
cueball, n. Or cu. bottom part of sleeve; separate band of linen worn round wrist. Hence (-)cuff ed a. [l]
cuff, v.t. & n. Strike with fist or open hand; such blow. [etym. dub.; Sw. has kuffa thrust]
cui b'o'no? (ki), sentence. Who profited by it? (i.e. who is most likely to have brought it about?); (pop.) to what purpose? [l]

cuiress (kwir-es, kwir-es), n. Body armour. breast- & back-plate fastened together; woman's close-fitting sleeveless bodice. [f. F cuisses L. coriaceae fem. adj.) leathern (corium leather, see -ACEOUS)

cuirassier (kwir-as'er, kwir-as), n. Horse-soldier wearing cuirass. [F as prec., see -EER]
cuisine (kwize'n), n. Kitchen arrangements; style of cooking. ['F. = kitchen L. Coquina (cure) cook]
cuisse (kwis), cuish (kw), n. (hist.) thigh armour (usu. pl.). [earlier cusses, -ies, -es, (pl.) F. OF cuisesse l. Coizelle (cote hip)]
cul-de-sac (E), n. Blind alley; (Anat.) tube &c. open at one end only.

cule, dim. suff. = F -cule L. culus, culum, -culum; the L. suf. appears in E as -ccle, as -cule, -cull, -cul, -cullus, -cul, -culus, etc.; body, corpuscle, fasci- culus, Auricula, vascularun.
culinary, a. Pertaining to a kitchen or cooking; fit for cooking, as c. plants. [f. L culinaria (culina kitchen, see -ARY)]
cull, v.t. & n. Pick (flower &c.); select; (n.) animal removed from flock (& usu. fattened) as inferior or too old for breeding. [f. OF cul- ler (mod. culier) L. as collect]
cullender. See COLANDER.
cullet, n. Refuse glass with which crucibles are replenished. [later form of COLLET]
cully, n. (slang). Dupe, simpleton. [l]
culm 1, n. Coal-dust (esp. of anthracite). [f.]
culm 2, n. (bot.). Stem of plant (esp. of grasses. So culm'PERSOUS a. [f. L culmus]
culm'PERSOUS a. [f. L culmus]
culm'mate, a. Full; cull. full; cull. cull. 
culm'blate, adv. [f. Of coupable L. culpabilis (culpa fault)]
culprit, n. Offender; prisoner at the bar. [17th c. orig. in formula Culprit, how will you be tried?, said by Clerk of Crown to prisoner]
cutaneous, a. Of the skin. [f. mod. or med. L cutaneus (cutis skin, see -ANEOUS)]
cut-away, a. & n. (Coat) with skirt cut back from the waist.
cutcherry, cutcherry, n. (Anglo-Ind.). Public office, court-house; office of planter &c. [f. Hind. koāhrahī]
cut, a. (collag.). Clever, shrewd, ingenious. Hence cutely adv., cuteness n. [for ACUTE]
cuticle, n. Epidermis or other superficial skin; (Bot.) superficial film of plants. Hence cuticular a. [f. L cuticula dim. of cutis] cutitis, n. (anat.). True skin, underlying the epidermis. [L = skin]
cutlass, n. Short word with wide slightly cut blade, one that used by sailors. [f. F coutelas augment. of couteau (-tel) knife, dim. f. L as COUTLER]
cutler, n. One who makes or deals in knives & similar utensils. [f. OF coutelier f. coutel, see prec. & -ER(2)]
cutlery, n. Trade of the cutler; things made or sold by cutlers. [f. OF cutelercie (as prec., see -ERY)]
cutlet, n. Small piece of meat (esp. mutton or veal) cut off for broiling &c. [f. F côtelette double dim. of côte rib f. L costa]
cutter, n. Person, thing, that cuts; superior kind of brick that can be cut; boat belonging to ship of war, fitted for rowing & sailing; small self-propelled vessel rigid like sloop, but with running bowsprit. [ER1]
cutting, n. In vb senses; esp.: excavation of high ground for railway, road, &c.; press c., paragraph &c. cut from newspaper. [ING1]
cuttle, n. (Usu. c.-fish) fish ejecting black fluid when pursued; c.-bone, its internal shell, used for polishing. [OE cudle, etym. dub.]
cutwater, n. (Naut.) short pipe, c.-stool, seat in Sc. churches where unchaste women sat to receive public rebuke during service. [CUT2, -Y3]
cutwater, n. Knee of head of ship, dividing water before it reaches bow; forward edge of prow.
cutworm, n. Caterpillar that cuts off young plants level with the ground.
cygaeus, adj., special form of the abstract suf. -Y1, repr. L cia, -tia, & Gk -kia, -kea, -tia, -cia (see -ACY, -ANCY, -ENCY). On anal. of wds in -acy, -ney, with correspond. in -ate, -nt, as advocacy advocate, infancy infant, -cy was extended to wds in -a, as chaplaincy, captaincy, after in -ency, liendancy, &c.; being thus regarded as independent suf = -ship, to other wds as colonelty; it is even added to wds ending in -t (where c should have been substituted for -t), as bankruptcy, idiocy, normal form being idiocy f. Gk idiopteia.
cyan, a. Blue; (Chem.) of, containing, cyanogen. [as fowl, +RC]
cyan, n. Dark-blue, as -meter, instrument for measuring blueness of sky; 2. of, containing, cyanogen. [f. Gk kuanos, a dark-blue mineral]
cyanogen, n. (chem.). Compound radical consisting of one atom of nitrogen and one of carbon. [f. F cyanogène (as prec., +GÉN)]
cyanosis, n. Blue jaundice, due to circulation of oxygengated blood. [f. Gk kuanosis (as prec., see -OSIS)]
cy-cad, n. (bot.). Kinds of palm-like plant.
cycle, n. & v.i. Recurrent period of (events, phenomena, &c.); Metonic or Lunar c., one of 19 years, used for finding date of Easter; period of a thing's completion; complete set or series; series of poems collected round a central event &c.; bicycle, tricycle, or similar machine; (v.i.) revolve in cc., ride c. [vb f. n. L f. Lf. Gk kuklos circle]
cycelle, -ical, aa. Recurring in cycles; belonging to a chronological cycle; (of a cycle of poems, as c. poet; (Gk Ant., -e) c. chorus, dances in ring around altar (Bot., of flower) with its parts arranged in whorls. [f. Lf. Gk kuklos (as CYCLE)]
cyclist, n. Rider of a cycle. [CYCLE + -IST] cyclo- in comb. = Gk kuklos circle, as -graph, instrument for tracing circular arcs, -meter, instrument for measuring (1) circular arcs (2) distances traveled by bicycle &c., -stomous, with round mouth, cy-olo-, on.
cycloid, n. Curve traced by a point on a radius of a circle within (prolate c.), on (common c.), or without (cylcete c.) its circumference, as the circle rolls along a straight line. Hence cycloidal a. [f. Gk kukoïdes (as CYCLE, see -OID)]
cyclo-an, n. System of winds rotating round a centre of minimum barometric pressure; violent hurricane of limited diameter. Hence 
cyclonic a. [irreg. f. Gk kuklos circle]
cyclo пара-edia, n. = ENCyclopediaædia. Hence cyclopaedic a. [abbr. of ENCyclopediaædia]
cyclopean, -el-o', pl. of, like a cyclops; huge; C. masonry, an ancient style of masonry with huge irregular stones. [f. L Cyclo- peus, -ius, f. Gk kukoïpe, -ios, (as foll.)]
cyclo(s), n. (pl. -ops, -opse, -öpes). (Gk Myth.) one-eyed giant; one-eyed person. [L (-s), f. Gk kukoïps (kuklos circle + öps eye)]
cyclostyle, n. Apparatus printing copies of writing from stencile plate cut by pen with small toothed wheel. [CYCLO-]
cygnets, n. Young swan. [L. Cygnus swan + -ET] cyliner, n. (Geom.) solid generated by straight line moving parallel to itself and describing with its ends any fixed curve, esp. circle; roller-shaped body, hollow or solid; barrel-shaped object of baked clay covered with cuneiform writing and buried under Babylonian or Persian temple; stone of similar shape used as seal by Assyrians; cylindrical part of various machines, esp. chamber in which steam acts upon piston; metal roller used in printing. [f. Lf. Gk kulinodros (kulinôd roll)]
cylindrical, a. Cylinder-shaped. [f. Gk kulinodrikos (as prec., see -ICO) + -AL]
cylinder, a. & n. (Figure) like a cylinder. [f. Gk kulinodricëdes (as prec., -ID)]
cy-ma, n. (pl. -mas). Ògic moulding of corse. =CYME. [mod. L, f. Gk kuma wave, anything swollen]
cy-mba, n. One of a pair of concave brass or bronze plates, struck together to make ringing sound. Hence cymbalist n. [f. Lf. Gk kumbalon (kumbê hollow)]
cymbalo, n. Strung Musical instrument; played with hammers. [f. It. cembalo, as prec.]
cymbiform, a. (anat., bot.). Boat-shaped.
cymbocéphale, a. With boat-shaped (i.e. long and narrow) skull. [f. Gk kumbo boat + kephalê head + -ICO]
cy-mé, n. (bot.). Inflorescence in which primary axis bears single terminal flower that develops first, system being continued by axes of secondaries and higher orders (cf. RACEME). Hence cymostem a. [F. -STEM (as CYMA)]
Cymric (k), a. Welsh. [f. W Cymru Wales]
cymric, a. & n. Of, characteristic of, the Cymric philosophers; =foll. (m.) philosopher of sect founded by Antithenes, marked by ostentatious contempt for pleasure; sneering fault-finder. Hence cymricism n. [f. Lf. Gk kunios (kunon dogos, nickname for Cynic)
cynical, a. Churlish; captious; incredulous of human goodness; sneering. Hence cynically adv.
cyno- in comb. repr. Gk kunon dogos, as -phobia, dread of dogs.
cynocéphalus, n. Fabulous dog-headed man; (Zool.) dog-faced baboon. [L, Gk kunoceképhalos (prev. & kephead head)]
cynosùræ, n. Constellation containing Polar Star; Little Bear; Pole-star; guiding star; centre of attraction or admiration. [F, Lf. Gk kunosoura dog's tail, Little Bear (kuon kunos dog + oura tail)]
cypher. See CIPHER.
cy press, n. Coniferous tree with hard wood and dark foliage; branch of this as symbol of mourning. [f. OF cipres f. LL cypressus f. Gk kuperissos]
Cyprian, a. & n. (Inhabitant) of Cyprus; licentious (person). [f. L Cyprius (Cy-
prus) + -AN]
Cyprián, a. & n. (Philosopher) of the hedonistic school of Aristippus of Cyrene. [f. Lf. Gk Kurenaiskos (Kurêni)]
CYRILlic, a. C. alphabet, that used by Slavonic peoples of the Eastern Church. [St Cyril, supposed inventor, + -IC]
cyro- in comb. =G kurtos curved, as -meter, instrument measuring curves of chest.
cyst, n. (Biol.) hollow organ, bladder, &c., in animal, plant, containing liquid secretion (Path.) sac containing morbid matter, parasitic larva, &c.; cell containing embryos &c. [f. G kustis bladder]
cyst-, cysti-, cysto-, in comb. repr. Gk kustis, kusté, bladder, as cystiform, bladd-ershaped, cystocèle -TOMY.
cystic, a. Of the urinary bladder; of the gall-bladder; of the nature of a cyst. [f. F cystique (as cyst, see -IC)]
cyte, cyte, n. in biol. wds meaning cell, as LECYCO-
cyte. [f. G kutos vessel]
cyto- in comb. =cell, as -blast, protoplasmic nucleus of a cell. [as prec.]
czar, tsar, (z-, ts-), n. Title of Emperor of Russia. [f. Russ. tsar (s)ar f. L Caesar]
czarina, n. Queen of Russia. [f. Russ. tsarévtits, z-]
czarevna, tsar-, n. Daughter of a czar. [Russ.]
czaryna, tsar-, (-e-), n. Wife of a czar, Russian empress. [f. G czarin f. CZAR]
czaritza, tsar-, n. Russian form of prec.
D
d (de), letter (pl. Ds, D's, Dees). D block, trap, calf, shaped like the letter; also D=DEE. (Mus.) second note of natural major scale. (Pall. & Cl.) half of 100, or cl. (O.E.) 500, as XD 490, MDCLXVI 1666. D, dat in D.S. (segno); dat in D.D.D. (diet, dedicat = he gives, devotes & dedicates; also d.d.d.; delirium, D.T. (tremens); Det. D.V. (volente); de-
putty, as D.A.A.G. (assistant adjutant-general); D.A.Q.M.G. (assistant quarter-master-gene-
ral); distinguished. D.S.O. (service order); doctor, as D.C.L. (civil law), D.D. (divinity), D.Lit. (literature); dono. D.D. (dedit = gave as a gift; also d.d.). d., died (as d. 1780); de-
marius (penny, as £10 8d.). d.—, (also d—, damned),
Abreviations (2) (Dak., dot) Dan. (id., O.T. book); Del. (aware); del. (inevit = drew this); dep. (arts) Deut. (eronomy); do, ditto; Dr, Debtor, Doctor; Dunelm., bishop of Durham; Dun.
(ham); dwt, pennyweight.
—, p.p. subj. (heard &c.); see —Ey 1, & cf. DEAD.
da. See DAD.
dab, v.t. strike lightly or undecidedly, tap, peck; press but not rub (surface) with sponge &c., & whence dabber 1 (2) n.; press (brush, barber, &c.) against surface. [f. 1300; etym. dub.]
dab2 n. Slight or undecided but sudden blow, tap, peck; brief application of sponge, handker-
chief, &c., to surface without rubbing; moist-
ure, colour, &c., so applied. [f. prec.]
dable, v.t. & i. Wet intermittently, slightly, or partly, soil, moisten, splash; move the feet, hands, bill, about in water; engage in or at pursuit &c., as a hobby, whence dabbler 1 n. [f. Du. dabbelen & DAB 1 & -E3]
da'beick, n. Water-bird, the Little Grebe. [f. Latin form;—pop. gen. w. p. pip]
dabster, n. = DABSTER. [-STER]
da'ca'po (dah-chah), mus. direction. Repeat from the beginning. [It.]
da'ce, n. Small fresh-water fish. [ME darse f. OF dezar DART]
dachshund (dah'ks-hoont), n. Short-legged breed of dog. [G. = badger-dog]
dacle, n. Member of Indian or Burmese armed robber band. [f. Hind. jakait f. daka gang-robbery]
dacoity, n. (Act of) gang-robbery. [f. Hind. dakiati as prec.]
da'etyl, n. Metrical foot —. [f. Lf. Gk dak-
tulos finger]
dacy'tlic, a. & n. Of dacyt's; (noun, usu. pl.)
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
to check combustion); (Mus.) stop vibration of (string); discouragement, depress, (deal, hopes); moisten; (Gardening) d. off, rot & fall off from d. [vb. f. adj. f. noun; cf. Du. & Da. damp, & D. dampf, & G. dampf, & L. bâmer].

dampen, n. Person or thing that depresses; (Piano) pad silencing string except when removed by loud pedal or by note's being struck; metal plate in flute controlling conduction; contrivance for wetting paper, stamps, &c. [Er] 1

da*m*se*l (-zil), n. (archaic & literary). Young unmarried woman. [f. O.E. ðámisaste f. med. L damasella damseling mistress].
da*m*son-(-zn.) n. & a. Small dark-purple plum (d. plum, larger but similar); tree bearing it; d. cheese, solid conserve of dd. & sugar; (adj.) d. coloured. [ME damascene f. L damascenum (prunum plum) of Damascus].
dance, v.i. & t. Move with rhythmical steps, glides, leaps, revolutions, gestures, &c., usu. to music, alone or with a partner or set (d. to one's tune or pipe, follow his lead); jump about, skip, move in lively way (of heart, blood, &c.); bob up and down on water &c. (d. upon nothing, be hanged); perform (minuet, waltz, &c.); d. attendance (upon person), be kept waiting (by), follow about; cause to. d. (bears &c.); toss up & down, dandle, (baby); d. away, off, into, &c., leave in disorder (hanging his head off, his chance away, herself into favour). [f. Of. dancer, -ser, perh. f. OHG dansôn stretch out].
dance', n. Dancing motion (see prec.); some special form of this; single round or turn of one; tune for dancing to, or in d. rhythm; dancing-party; lead (person) a. d., entangle him in useless pursuit or toil; D. of Death or of Macabre, &c., &c., variant & subject of Death leading all ranks to grave; St Vitus's dance, disorder chiefly in children with convulsive involuntaries movements. [f. prec.]
dancer, n. In vb evals; esp.: one who dances in public for money; merry dd., aurora borealis. [Er] 1

da**ndel**'on, n. Yellow-flowered composite plant with widely toothed leaves, [f. F dent de lion's tooth].
da**ndle, v.t. Dance (child) on knee or in arms; pet. [cf. It. dandolare (dandola doll)].
da**ndru*s, -buff, -iff, n. Dead skin in small scales among the hair, scurf, [also dander; ending perh. Yorksh. hufw f. Icel. hruva scab]
da**ndy', n. & a. (Person) devoted to smartness esp. of costume, neat, smart, decorated, whence dandi*cal a., dandi*fy v.t., dan*ifice n. 1 a. dan*isy(2) n.; sloop with special rig; (also d.-cart) springcart used by milkmen; d. brush, of whalebone &c for cleaning horse. [1720 in Scotland, Where Da*dy also diz. F Aître].
da**ndy, 2, n. = DENGUE. [negro corrupt of dengue, perh. w. assim. to prec. w. ref. to stiff attitude caused by pain]

Dane, n. Native of Denmark; (Hist.) Northman invader of England; (also Great D.) powerful short-haired breed of dog. [f. Da. Dæner f. G. dänner].
da**nger, v.i. & t. Be suspended & sway to & fro; hold or carry (thing) swaying loosely; hold (hopes &c.) as temptation before person, in his sight, &c.; hover after, round, about, person as d. angler 1 n. [etyl. dub.; cf. Da. dangle].

Dâniel, n. Upright judge, person of infallible wisdom. [Dan. i-vi, & Merchant of Venice, iv. 1, ii. 333].

Dânish, a. & n. (Language) of Denmark or the Danes. [OE Denise (is)h 1].
dank, a. Soaked, oozy; unpleasantly or unwholesomely damp, &c. [cf. Sw. dank marshy spot].

Dânte' an, a. & n. (Student) of Dante; in Dante's style or recalling his descriptions. So Dânte'sque a., Dântis't 3 n. [An]
dap, v.i. & t. & n. Fish by letting bait on water; dip lightly; make (ball) bounce, (of ball) bounce, on ground; (n.) bounce of ball. [cf. Dan 1]
daphné, n. Kinds of flowering shrub. [Gk (ē) = laurel].
dapper, a. Neat, smart, in appearance or movement. [cf. Du. dapper, G tapfer, valiant].
dap'ple, v.t. & i., & n. Variegate, become variegated, with rounded spots or patches of colour or shade. (N.) dappled effect; d.-grey, (horse) of grey with darker spots. [perh. Icel. dripp to drip spot]; but G apelgrau, F fris possmé, & other parallels, suggest some connexion with apple].
darb'ies, n. pl. (slang). Handcuffs. [f]

Dar'by & Joan(jon), n. Devoted old married couple. [perh. f. poem 1733 in Gentleman's Mag.]
dare, v.t. (before expressed or implied infin. without to, the 3 sing. pres. is usu. dare, the 3 sing. perf. & past, or its part. dared, daren, or its part. dared; infin. without to is usual only after the sense venture in negative or virtually negative sentence. Venture (to), have the courage or impudence (to), (I, d. swear; d. he do it?; he dares to insult me; I would if I durst or daren; they dared or durst not come, did not d. to come); attempt, take the risks of, (d. all things, a leap, the event, person's anger); defy (person); challenge (person) to do, to it, &c.; I dare say (rare exc. in 1st person; 3rd sing. in reported speech, he dares to say, past he dared say or to say), am prepared to believe, do not deny, = very likely (often iron.). d.-devil, reckless (person). [OE durran f. Aryan thers f. Kg thars e bolb; the pres. (cf. CAN) is an old past, whence are as 3rd sing.]
daring, 1 n. In vb evals; esp., adventurous courage. [Ing] 1

daring, 2 a. In vb evals; esp., adventurous, bold. Hence daringly 2 adv. [Ing] 2

dark, a. With no or relatively little light, unilluminated (d. lantern, that can have its light covered), gloomy, sombre; of colour more intense, &c. near black (d. grey, d. brown, d. colour as d.-brown); brown-complexioned; not fair; evil, atrocious; cheerful (d. side of things); sad, sullen (d. of humour), frowning; obscure (d. saying, d. oblivion); secret (keep thing d.; keep d., remain in hiding); little known of (d. horse, unexpected winner of race, &c. fig. of persons); unlightened (in the darkest igno- 

tance); the; d. Continent (in last two senses), Afric; d.-room, with actinic rays excluded for (treat photographic plates. Hence darkish 2 a., darkily 2 adv., dark'ness n. (Prince of darkness, the Devil). [OE deore; as adj., exclusively E, but cf. OHG tarchjanan to hide].
dark, n. Absence of light (esp. in the d.); nightfall (at d.); d. colour (esp. in art, the lights and dd. of a picture); want of knowledge (am
dark\'le, v.i. Lie concealed; grow dark. [mod. back-formation f. follar misunderstood as part.] dark\'ken, adv. & a. In the dark. [L. =< L.ING\(2\)]
dark\'kely(n.), a. Cowardly, timorous. [coll.]
dawn, v.t., & v.i. & Mpend (esp. knitting) by interweaving yarn with needle across hole, whence dawning\(5\); darning-ball, last, for stretching work during operation; (n.) place so mended. [perh. f. obs. vb & adj. hide, hide; ON. hidr, hide; OE. hyre.] dawn\(2\), v.t. (slang). Dawn (as imprecation). [deforation of DAMS]
darn, v. & v.t. & i. Pointed needle, esp. light jayling; string of insect &c.; sudden rapid motion; act of throwing missile. (vb) throw (missile) in a sudden, (gland) dash, (angry) dash, (start rapidly in some direction. [OF, accus. of darz cf. DACE]
darter, n. In vb senses: also web-footed bird of pelican tribe; (pl.) order of birds including kingfishers & bee-eaters; kinds of fish. [ER1]
dartle, v.t. & i. Keep on darting. [-E3 (3)]
dartre (ter), n. Kinds of skin disease, esp. hives, in which there is a prurient sensation of itching. [f. Dartre (ter), D.-palm), commits (dated from London), whence dat\'r\(2\); refer (event) to a time; count time, account (dating from the Creation); bear d., be dated; have origin from (church dates from the 11th c.). Hence dat\'a-ble, a. [f. prec.]
dateless, a. Undated; endless; immortal. [f. DARE -3]
d\'ative, a. & n. D. case or d., the case in nouns, pronouns, & adj., proper to the remoter object or recipient. So dat\'iva\(1\)al, d\'ative\(2\)ly adv. [f. L. dativus (dare dat- give, -ive)]
dat\'um, n. (pl. -ta). Thing known or granted, assumption or premises from which inferences may be drawn. [L, neut. p.p. of dare give]

day, n. 1. Days of poisonous plant, including stramonium, yielding strong narcotic. [Hind. dhatura]
daub, v.t. & i., &. Coat (wall &c.) with plaster, clay, &c. (n., the material); smear (surface; n., a smear), lay on (greasy or sticky stuff); soil; stain; paint (t. & i.) mottling; lay (colours) on so, (n., a coarse painting), whence dauber, daunt\(3\)er, dauuent, daw\(3\)er, dau\(3\)sTER, dau\(3\)sTER, dau\(3\)st\(3\); da\'s\(3\)erLY, a. [Aryan; OE. dohtor, Du. dochter, G. Tochter, Gk. thygater. cf. Skr. d.-to milk]
daunt, v.t. Disourage, intimidate; press (herings) down in barrel. [f. Of daunter (now dompt) f. L. domitar frequent. of domare tame]
daw\(\text{-}\)nt\(\text{-}\)less, a. Intrepid, fearlessness. Hence daw\(\text{-}\)nt\(\text{-}\)ness, n.

daw\(\text{-}\)ph\(\text{-}\)n, daw\(\text{-}\)ph\(\text{-}\)n, n. (Wife of) King of France's eldest son. [family name (f. L. delphinus DOLPHIN) of lords of Dauphiné, last of whom ceded it on condition of dauphin's being accepted as French heir-apparent's title]
da\'venport, n. Esquire with a name & linded wits & sl. [prob. maker's name]
daw\(\text{-}\)vit, n. Crane at ship's bow for hoisting anchor clear of side; one of pair of cranes for suspending or lowering ship's boat. [formerly also david prob. f. the male name; cf. jenny]
Davy\(\text{-}\)lamp, n. Miner's wire-gauze safety lamp. [Sir H. D. inventor]
davy\(\text{-}\)s\(\text{-}\)s, n. A word one's d., swear (that, to fact). [short for AFFIDAVIT]

Davy Jones's locker, n. The deep, a watery grave (in the sea). [?]
daw, n. =JACKDAW. [cf. OHG t\(\text{o}\)ha, D gohle]
daw\(\text{-}\)d\(\text{-}\)le, v.t. & t. & n. Idle, daily; d. away (time &c.), waste; hence daw\(\text{-}\)d\(\text{-}\)le1, n. (N.) dawling person. [cf. DODGER2 & dial. daddle too\(\text{-}\)le tos was bby.] -d\(\text{-}\)le

dawk, d\(\text{a}\)k, n. (Anglo-Ind.). Post or transport by relays of men or horses; relay; d. bun\(\text{-}\)galow, house for travellers at d. station. [Hind.]
da\(\text{-}\)wn, v.t. & i. Begin to appear or grow light (of day), day-light, morning, country shine upon, things becoming evident to mind, intelli-
daylight, n. Light of day (burn^2 d.), openness, publicity; let d. into (slang), stab or shoot; dawn (before, at, d.); visible interval as between boats in race, wine & glass- rim (no d., fill up), on day & saddle.

daybreak, n. First dawnings & c., beginning; dawning, the East; (non.) first light, daybreak, rise of incipient gleam of anything. [back-formation of d. dawning prob. f. ON which displaced dawning vb. n. f. obs. daw OE dagian became day.] daybreak, n. Time while sun is above horizon, (loosely) including twilights (d. & night, adv., throughout these or in both alike: all d., all the d., adv., throughout it; d.-break, break of d., dawn, d.-dream, -ing, -er, reverence or castle in air, indulgence, indulger, in them; dawn (before, at, d.); daylight (by d.: was broad d.; clear as d.; twenty-four hours (solar or astronomical) d., d.); sidereal d., between two meridional transits of first point of Aries, about 4 shorter than solar; natural d. = sidereal, also in first sense above); civil d. as point of time, date, &c. (one d., adv., on an unspecified date past or future; the other d., on a not long ago; one of these d. or fine d., before long, in prophecy or promise; some d., adv., in the future; d. of grace); date specified &c. (first d., Sunday; Christ- mas d., birthd., pay-d., last d., or D. of JUDGMENT); date agreed upon (keep one's d., be punctual; one's d., for being at home to guests, esp. once a week); victory (carry, win, lose, the d.); period (often pl., in the d. of, the d. of old, in d. to come, men of other d.; better d., when a thing will be better, or not so bad; on d. & in misfortune; sing, at, to, this d.; present-d., adj. = modern; the d., the current d., sufficient for the d. is the evil thereof, do not anticipate trouble; men of the d., persons of importance at any time); one's d., lifetime, period of prosperity, activity, power, &c., (also pl. end one's d.); die every dog has his d. no one alive can say this d. will last a month; year, reckoning forward or back from today; d. about, on alternate d.; d. by d., d. after d., from d. to d., every d., adv., of daily repetition or progress; twice &c. a. d., in each d. (see A2); know the time of d., be wide awake, knowing; the d. before, after, the fair, adv., too early, late, for opportunity. D.-boarder, schoolboy feeding but not sleeping at school; d.-book in boarders' school, schoolboy's book in which various transactions are entered at once for later transfer to ledger; d.-boy, schoolboy boarding at home; d.-fly, ephemeral; d.-labourer, hired by d. at fixed wage; d.-long, a. & adv., (lasting) for whole d.; d.-owl, Hawk-owl, hunting by day; d.-room, used by d. only, esp. common living-room at schools; d.-school, opp. Sunday, evening; boarding school; d.-spring, dawn (poet.); d.-ticket, covering return on same d.; d.-time, not night, esp. in d.-time. [OE d@g, com.-Teut. cf. Du. dag, G tag; not cogn. w. L dies].

dazzle, v.t., & n. Stupefy, bewilder; dazzle; hence dazedly adv. (N.) stupefaction, bewilderment. [ME dasen cf. Icel. dasask refl. vb become weary] daze, v.t., & n. Confuse or dim (sight) with excess of light, intricate motion, incalculable number. R. from noun or surprise (mind) by brilliant display lit. or fig., hence dazzle-

daz'lement n., daz'lingly adv. (N.) glitter. [f. prec. + -IE(3)]

dead, pref. From I de (prep. & pref.) down (depend, a way (depend, orig. fetch off, deduce, deprecate), completely (declare, decline), un-

(deadly, occur), only (in L often dis-, but also de-, which is now a living pref. in this sense, as decentralize; many such E wds in de- are also f. in de-, which represents L dis-, OR & Rom. des-, as well as L de-), twice over or doubly (in chem. & bot. wds as companion), and twice (in assoc. with -fold).

deacon (de'kn.), n. ( Primitive Church) appointed minister of charity (Acts vi, 1-6); (Epis-
copal) member of third order of ministry below bishop & priest; (Presbyterian) officer attending to congregation's secular affairs. Hence de'a'conship n. [f. I. f. Gk diekonos servant]
de'a'coness, n. Woman in primitive & some modern Church orders with functions analogous to deacon's. [~esl]
deaf (dèf), a., n., & adv. That has ceased to live (the d., noun, d. person or persons, or all who have ever died; from the d., from among these; d.-house, mortuary; d.-march, funeral music; d. office, funeral service; d. as a door-
nail, quite d.; d. & gone; wait for d. man's shoes; PLOG d. horse; d. men, empty bottles; d. man's finger, hand, thumb, kind, gate); benumbed, insensitive, (of hands &c.; also d. to, unconscious or unappreciative of, hardened against); without spiritual life; obsolete, past, not effective, (d. language, e.g. ancient Gk; d. letter, law no longer observed, unclaimed or undeliverable letter at post office); inanimate (d. tree, etc.), &c., opp. quirked; d. matter; extinct, dull, hard; speech, muffled, (d. brand, coal; d. gold, unburnished; d. colour, first layer in picture, cold & pale; d.-nettle, non-stinging weed like nettle; d.-alike, spiritless; d. sound, not resonant); inactive, motionless, idle. (D. Sea; d. point or d. centre, least & greatest extension of piston or crank, where it exerts no effective power; d. weight, inert, of lifeless matter, also fig. of debt &c.; d. pull, lift, at thing too heavy for one to move; d. freight, sum paid in chartering ship for part not occupied by cargo; d. arch, window, &c., sham; d. hours, still, in night; d. season; d. stock, unemployed capital, unsalable goods; d. ball, out of play; wind falls d. as noun; d. time, at d. o'night, in the d. of winter); d. certainty, d. course, (esp. in exact, come to d.); stop a. d. faint; on a d. level; d. heat, exact equality in race; a. d. calm; d. loss, without compensation; be in d. earnest; a d. certainty; d. on the target, quite straight, so d. shot, unerr- ing; d.-lock, utter standstill; d.-eye (naut.), round flat three- holed block for extending shrouds; d.-fire, St Elmo's fire, as presaging death; d.-head, non-paying theatre-goer or passenger; d.-light (naut.), shutter protecting cabin-window or porthole in storm; d.-recoil (naut.), of ship's position by log, compass, &c., when observations are impossible; D.-sea Apple; hence dea'dness n. (Adv.) profoundly, absolutely, completely, (d. asleep, tired, drunk; d.-beat, tired out; curv^2 d. & d. against, directly opposite); [OE d@d, com.-Du. d@d, G tol, f. OE Teut. d@dow p.p. of vb st. daw.-DIE^2] deade'n (de-dn), v.t. & i. Deprive of or lose vitality, force, brightness, feeling, &c., make insensitive to. [~EN]
dea'dly (dè-lé), a. Causing fatal injury; of poisonous nature (D. Nightshade); entailing damnation (d. sin); implacable, interminable, deathlike (d. paleness, faintness, gloom); intense (in d. haste; d. dullness). Hence dea'd-

di'ness n. [OE deadic (DEAD, -LY)]
deadly^2 (dè-dél), adv. As if dead (d. white,
faint); extremely (d. tired, dull). [OE dãdårlic (DEAD.-LY)]

dear [OE debe]. a. Wholly or partly without hearing (the d. d. people; d. as adder or post; none so d. as those that won’t hear); insensible to harmony, rhythm, &c.; not giving ear to, uncompliant, (turn a d. ear to; d. nut, with no kernel; d.-d. dumb alphabet, language, &c., signs for communication by the d.; d.-mute, d. & dumb person. Hence  
deafer 2 adv., d. (slang) deafness, deafness. [OE dbefen, Teut. cf. Du. doof, G taub, also Gk tptohol blind]

defar (de'fn). v.t. Deprive of hearing by noise; make (sound) inaudible by louder one; make (floor &c.) impervious to sound. [EN9]

defal, n. A great, good, d., large, considerable, amount; (slang) a d., a great d.; (same phrases used adv.) to a large, considerable, extent, (esp. with comparative or superl.) by much, considerably. [OE defl, com.-Teut. cf. G tel part; also cogn. w. dole]

defal 3 v.t. & i (defal pr. délt), & n. Distribute, give out, (gifts &c.) among several; deliver as his share or deserts to person (esp. of Providence &c.; d. him happiness, good fortune, &c. of persons, esp. a d. a blow, abs. or with at, lit. & fig.); (as a ball, etc.) to a game or round (n., such distribution, player’s turn for it, as my d., or round played after it), give (card, hand, &c.) to player; associate with (esp. neg. as refuse to d. with; do business with person, in goods (n., slang, a bargain or transaction; also dishonest job); occupy oneself, grasp (as if in reflection, contemplation), take measures, with; (with adv.) behave (a. domi-
nantly, crudely, esp. with or by person). Hence  
defalbing n (l). [OE ðelan as prec.]

defal 4 n. Piece of sawn fir or pine wood over 7 in. broad & 6 ft. long, & not over 3 in. thick; a quantity of these; fir or pine wood. [cogn. w. OE hille thilth, but f. LG cf. Du. deelt, G dide]

defaller n. In vb sense: 1 dealer, trader; dealer at cards; trader, usu. in comb. as corn-d.

defamation, n., defamatory, a. Walking. [f. L deambulatio, deambulatorius, f. deambulare walk, -ATION, -ORY]

defain, n. Head of cathedral or collegiate-church chapter; also (rural d.) clergyman interested with jurisdiction or precedence over district or group; (usually plural) any fellow, or one of several, with disciplinary & other functions; (foreign, Scotch, & modern universities) president of a faculty: = DOYEN. [earlier sense one set over ten monks f. L (Vulgate &c.) decanus prob. f. decem ten]

defain, dene, n. Vale (esp. in names ending in-Dean, -dene, -den). [OE dene, cogn. w. DEN]

defarner, a. Office, house of (rural d.; group of parishes presided over by rural dean. -ERY]
defar, a., adv., & int. Beloved (often as merely polite or even ironical form in talk, esp. my d. sir, my d. Jones, & now used at beginning of most letters not intended to be markedly business-like; as noun, d. or dearest, esp. in v.o-d. = d. one; a d., esp. in coining formulae, precious to; one’s cherished (for d. life, though life were at stake); high-priced, costly, (as adv., sell, buy, pay, d.; d. year, shop, in which prices run high); hence dearly 2 adv., d.: d. dear, d. me; oh d. d. expressing surprise, distress, sympathy, etc. [OE dene, Teut. cf. Du. dier, dier loved, dierer, G teuer]
defarth (der.), n. Scarcity & dearness of food; scanty supply of. [ME dørthe (prec., -TH)]
defarly, -le, n. (usu. voc.) Dear one. [v.-Y]

defath (deth), n. Dying (dier 2 the d.; d.-bed, on which one dies; d.-rattle, sound in dying person’s throat; d.-watch, kinds of insect whose eggs are laid on some plant and o’er which is going to count as citizen by outlawry, banishment, &c.; catch one’s d., i.e. fatal chill &c.; d.-duties, tax levied before property passes to heir; d.-rate, yearly number of dd. to 1000 of population; d.-trap, unwholesome or dangerous place; being killed or killing (field of d., battlefield &c.; be d. of, kill, put stone, &c.; d. to the d., to the d.; d. and killed; it is, we make it, d. to, d. is the penalty; be in at the d., see fox killed, or fig. any enterprise ended; be d. on slang, skillful at killing game &c., or fig. at doing anything; sick unto d., tired to, to utmost limit; d.-adder, kinds of venomous snake; d.-bow, mortal, lit. & fig.; d.-warrant, for criminal execution, abolition of custom &c.); ceasing to be, annihilation, personified power that annihilates, (at d.’s door, soon to die; d.’s-head, skull as emblem of mortality, also kind of moth with skull marked on back; sure, pale, as d.; hold on like grim d.; d. on rats, good rat-killer, of dogs; death, archaic inprecation); being dead (d.-mask, cast taken of dead person’s face; d.-face, face; d.-mask, face); (n., often d. d., the d., d. old, d. age, a., archaic or d.; d. name, group of names (Geol.) sudden rush of water carrying along blocks of stone and other debris; confused rush, rout, stampede]
debar, v.t. (-rr). Exclude from admission or right (also d. person the crown &c.); (rare) prevent, bar, (entrance &c.). [f. 1539; d. barrer, OF desbarer, LL debarrire, have already contrary sense unbar; cf. DE- in Defend]
debarke, v.t. & i = DISEMBARK. Hence  
debarcation n. [f. F d. débarquer (DEF, BARK 3)]
debase, v.t. Lower in quality, value, or character; adulterate (coin). Hence  
debasement n. [DE- + obs. base for ABASE]

defatable, a. Questionable, subject to dispute; (a) prov. & fig.; for, of, for which parties contend, borderlands. [cf. OE d. ðeate]
defate, v.t. & i. & n. Contest, fight for, (long debated the victory); dispute about, discuss, (a question); hold argument, esp. in Parliament or public meeting (debating-society, for practice); consider, ponder, (l. i.); hence  
defaeter n. (N.) controversy, discussion, public argument. [f. OE deate & 18th-c. F débat (DEF, Rom. battre fight)]
deback (tsch), v.t. & n. Pervert from virtue or morality; make intemperate or sensual; seduce (woman); vitiate (taste, judgment); hence  
debacchable a. (N.) bout or habit of sensual indulgence; hence  
debacchery (n.) [f. F d. débaucher entice from a master (DEF, perh. from d. de beech, wh. d. decoct] 

For compounds of de- not given consult DEF.
esp. fixed interest constituting prior charge on assets; d.-stock, dd. consolidated or created as stock whose nominal capital represents debt of which interest only is secured as perpetual annuity. [perh. (w. assim. to -ure) = L debentur are due, as initial word of voucher]

debilitate, v.t. Enfeebles (constitution &c.). [f. L debil- (de- weak, -ty)]

debilitate, v.t. Feebleness (of health, purpose, &c.). [f. L debilitatem (debilis weak, -ty)]

débit, n., & v.t. Entry in account of sum owing; side of account (left-hand) in which these entries are made (cf. CREDIT). (Vb) charge (person) with sum; enter (sum) against or to payment of indebtedness. [f. L debitor, -ae (debitor), debtor]

débonair, a. (archaic). Genial, pleasant, unembarrassed. [f. Of débonnaire = de bonne (bon) air of good disposition]

déboshed, a. (archaic) for debauched.

débouch (dibou'sh), v.i. Issue from ravine, wood, &c., into open ground (of troops; also of stream). So débouchement n. [f. L débouchent (débouche), to break out]

débris, dé- (dé-brè), n. Scattered fragments, wreckage, drifted accumulation. [f. (dé-), f. obs. débriser break down]

debt (dét), n. Money, goods, or service, owing (d. of honour, not legally recoverable, esp. of sum lost in gambling; d. of nature, death; National D., sum owed by State to persons who have advanced money to it; funded d., the part only is invested into fund of which interest only is to be paid; floating d., part of it repayable on demand, or at stated time; small d., of limited amount recoverable in County Court); being under obligation to pay something (in out of get into, d. or person's d.). [ME & OF dette f. L debitum neut. p.p. of debère owe]

debtor, n. One who owes money or an obligation; person (Book-keeping) Debtor, Dr, heading of left-hand or debit side of account. [ME & OF detour f. L debitorum (prec., -or)]

début (f.), n. First appearance in society or on stage &c. as performer.

débutant (f.), n. (fem. -ante). Male or female performer before public for first time.

déca-, déca-, pref. f. Gk déka ten in many test. (fr. ten) décalque (Gk penté female) with ten pistils, déchêdral (Gk hedra base) ten-sided, décadrous (Gk andr male) with ten stamens, decastyle (Gk -stulos) ten-columned (portico); esp. in French metric system = 10 of the specified unit (cf. deci.), whence décagram (me), 333 oz. avoid.; décalitre (-lit), about 2½ gal.; décametre, about 33 ft.

décade (adj., décade, n. Set, series, of ten; ten years; ten books (1-10, 11-20, &c.) of Livy. So décadé, décadic, aa. [13th-c. F (-e), -f. L f. G dekas f. déka ten, -d., ade(-2d)]

décadence, n., décadent, a. & n. Falling away, declining, deteriorating, (used esp. of a period of art or literature after culmination) (2 ft. 9 in. slang) decadent, (writer or artist) affecting certain vices, obscurities, & turgidities of style. [f. F décadence f. med. L decadentia (DE-, rom. cadère=décadre fall, -EXCEN)]

décagon, n. Plane figure with ten sides and angles. So décagonal, a. [f. med. L decagonum f. Gk -gonos angled]

decalify, v.t. Deprive (bone &c.) of its lime. [B.N.]

décatalogue (adj.), n. The ten commandments. [f. F décatalogue f. L f. Gk dekalogos (koi deka logoi the ten words)]

décameron, n. Collection of tales like the D. of Boccaccio (100 tales told by a company in ten days). [f. It. Decamerone wrong form f. Gk -meron in hexameron neat. adj. of six days]

décamp, v.i. Break up or leave camp; go away suddenly, take oneself off, off. So décampement n. [f. F décamer (DÉCAMPI)]

décarnal, a. Of, or in a state or situation from which a living being can sit, of choir. [f. L decanus DE+AL]

décâni, mus. direction. To be sung by decanal side in antiphonal singing (cf. CANTORIS). [L, genit. as prec.]

décant, v.t. Pour off (liquid of solution) by a gradual inclination of vessel without disturbing sediment; pour (wine) similarly from bottle into another (cf. decípere). [f. med. L decantatio (L. decantare, to pour, d.) f. L f. Gk kanthos CANT 1, CANT 2 n. (ME be) (L be) (SSE)]

décanter, n. Stopped glass bottle in which wine or spirit is brought to table. [-ER]

décapitae, v.t. Behead (esp. as legal punishment); cut the head or end from. So décapitale a., decapitation n. [f. F décapiter f. LL de-capitare f. caput =its head]


décarbonizae, v.t. Deprive of its carbon or carbonic acid. [DE-]

décasyllabic, a. & n., decasyllable, n. & a. (Line of ten syllables. [DECA-]

décatholize, v.t. Divest of its catholic character. [DE-]

décay, v.t. & I. T. Deteriorate, lose quality, decline in power, wealth, energy, beauty, &c.; rot (t. & i.); cause to deteriorate. [f. Of declarer f. Rom. DECÆDERE for CADEÆRE fall]

décay 2, n. Decline, falling off; ruinous state, wasting away (phonetic d., wearing down of word-forms); break-up of health; decomposition; rotten tissue (remove the d.). [f. prec.]

décasse (-es), n., & v.i. (Esp. in legal and formal use for death, die, departiture from life). Hence décaséèd (-ed) 2 a. and n. [f. F décès f. L DEcessus = f. cedere cess-go]

decelt, n. Misrepresentation, deceiving; trick, stratagem; the vice of deceitfulness; misleading appearance. Hence deceitful a.; deceitfully adv.; deceitfulness n. [f. Of deceit f. L deceitum neut. p.p. of deceitir f. L deceitýre take deceit]

décieve, v.t. & I. Persuade of what is false, mislead, (d. oneself, juggle with one's own convictions, also be mistaken); use deceit; disappoint (esp. hopes). So deceivable a. deciever 1 n. [f. Of deceitir f. L as prec.]

december, n. Twelfth month of year. [f. Of décembre f. L December (decem ten) orig. tenth month of Roman year]

decemvir, n.(pl.-rs,-ri). (Rom. Hist.) member of board of ten acting as council or ruling power, esp. that appointed 451 B.C. to draw up laws of Twelve Tables; member of any ruling body of ten, as at Venice. So decemviral a., decemvirate 1 n. [L, f. decem viri ten men]

décency, n. Propriety of behaviour; what acts are permitted by taste not indecency; avoidance of obscene language & gestures & of undue exposure of person; respectability; the dd., decorous observances, requirements of a decent life. [f. L decetitia (deceire be fitting, -ENCY)]

déceanary, a. & n. (Of period of ten years. [f. L decennis (decem, annus) ten-year + ARY 1] décennial, décennium (pl.-s,-ri) n. Ten-year period. [ad irreg. f. L.-um) f. decennis (prec.) see -AD]

décennial, a. Of ten-year period; recurring in ten years. Hence décennially adv. [f. L decennium see prec. + AL]

décént, a. Seemly, not immodest or obscene or indeclicate; respectable; passable, good
decentralize, v.t. Undo the centralization of; confer local government on. Hence de-

déception, n. Deceiving, being deceived: trick, sham. [f. F déception f. L deceptio-
men (decipere see deceit, -ION)] déceptive, a. Apt to deceive, easily mis-
taken. Hence déceptively adv., de-
ceptiveness n. [f. L f. decipere, -IVET]
déchristianism (-sthi-), v.t. Divest of its
Christianity, (esp. -IVET) déchristianize, v.t. & n. (decipere, -IVET) décim, a. (decipi,
-IVET) décimateur, i, f. One who makes legal declar-
ings, or who declares. [f. L declam
eri, -ARE, -ANT]
déclaration, n. Statute, announcing; posi-
tive, emphatic, solemn, or legal assertion, an-
nouncement, or proclamation (d. of war, before
beginning hostilities, not now usual; d. of the
court, of vote-totals of election-candidates);
manifesto, written announcement of in-
tentions, terms of agreement, &c. (d. of
INDUL-
ation, d. of rights, &c.); manifesto, (see
4th July 1776 by N.-Amer. British colonies; D.
of Paris, in 1856 on belligerent and neutral mar-
itime law); (Law) plaintiff’s statement of claim,
affirmation in lieu of oath. Custom-House state-
ment (see foll.). [f. L declaratio (foll., -ATON)]
declaré, v.t. & i. Make known, proclaim
publicly, formally, or explicitly, (d. war, a divi-
dend); pronounce (person &c.) to be something,
as d. him to be an enemy to mankind; d.
oneself, avow intentions, reveal character; d.
for, against, side with, against; d. off, break
off (bargain &c., or abs.); (Customs) name
dutiable goods as in one’s possession. Hence or
cogn. de
clarative, déclaratoire, aa. déclara
tion, n. Declaration, dec. (decider, i.
declamary, i.

declaratorial, déclaratoire, aa. de
claring, sent. &c.); adj. [f. declam
eri, -ARE, -ANT]
declasseé (deklásä), a. (fem. -È) That has
lost caste or sunk in social scale. [F]
declension, n. Deviation from upright-
ness &c.; deterioration, decay; (Gram.) case-
inflexion, one of the noun-classes distinguished
by their different methods of case-inflexion, de-
classed, déclassé, adj. & n. (decider, i.
declamary, i.
declinaison corresp. to venison)
declinaison, n. Downward bend; (Astron.)
an angular distance of star &c. north or south of
celestial equator, celestial latitude; (Compass)
deviation of needle from true N. & S. variation.
Hence déclinaison, a. (decider, i.
declamary, i.
delection, n. Settlement of question &c., conclusion, formal judgment; making up
one’s mind, resolve, resoluteness, decided char-
acter. [F (dè), f. L decisio
men (decide, -ION)]
de
cisive, a. Deciding, conclusive, (esp. d.
battle); -DECIDES (character, &c.); -DECIDENTLY (superiority). Hence decisively adv., decisiveness n. [f. L med. L decisivus (decide, -IVET)]
de
civilize, v.t. Divest of civilization. [DE-
deck, n. Platform of planks or wood-covered
iron extending from side to side of ship or part of it (in large ships main, middle, lower, &d.,
also upper or spar d. above main, &c.; orlop be-
low lower; poop & forecastle d., short ones in
stern & bow); CLEAR 2 the dd.; -d. chair, camp-
stoal, also long-armed reclining chair, used in
passenger steamers; -d. house, room erected on
d. [perh. as foll. f. MDU., but found in E 160
years earlier than the corresp. Du. in same sense]
d. with thanks iron., reject scornfully; (Gram.) inflect, recite the cases of, whence declinable a. [f. F décliner f. L see declension; d- in the L wd = away, in the E chiefly down] declare\(^3\), n. Sinking, gradual loss of vigour or excellence, decay, deterioration; phthisis, consumption; fall in price; setting, last part of course, (of sun, life, &c.;). [f. L declarin f. dcl- + evo] declinometer, n. Instrument for measuring magnetic declination. [irreg. f. L declarin see declension + -meter] declivity, n. Downward slope. [f. L declivitas f. declivis f. clivus slope] -TY declivious, a. Sloping down (esp. in Zool. of palate). [f. L declivis, -is, see prec., -ous] decrease part sth. in or of, (esp. to extract essence; liquor resulting. [OE, f. L deccione m. coquer coquit boil, -ion] decollate, v.t. Behead, truncate (p.p., of spiral shell without apex). So decollation n. [L decollare f. collum neck, -ATE\(^3\)] decollete\(^3\) (dée-ta\(^a\), a. (fem. -ée). Low-necked (of dress); wearing low-necked dress. [F] decease part sth. in, (esp. to extract essence; liquor resulting. Hence deco\(\_\)u\(\_\)zation, deco\(\_\)u\(\_\)riz\(-\)Er\(^2\), nn. [DE- f. DECOLO f. COLLUM + -ATION] -complex (k-o), a. Doubly complex, having complex parts. [DE-] decompose, v.t. & i. Separate into its elements (substance, light, &c.); analyse (thought, motive); rot (t. & i.). Hence decompos\(\_\)able a., decomposer\(-\)able\(^2\), decomposition, nn. [f. F décomposer] decomposite (d\(-\), d\(-\), a. & n. (Substance, word, &c.) made by composing a compound with another element, further composite. [f. L decompositus transl. of Gk parasuntheticos used of words derived from compounds; see DE-] d\(\_\)e\(\_\)compound\(-\)k\(-\), a. & n. = decomposite (esp. in Bot.). [DE-] dec
decompose\(\_\)corate, v.t. Secularize. [DE-] decorat\(-\), v.t. Furnish with adornments (esp. church with flowers &c.;) serve as adornment to; invest with order, medal, &c.; de
corated as adj. or n., (of) third English style of architecture. Hence dec\(\_\)orative a. [f. L decorare decus oris beauty, -ATE\(^3\)] decoration, n. In vbl senses; esp. (pl.) flowers, put on occasion of public rejoicing; medal, star, &c. worn as honour. [f. L decoratio (prec. -ATION)] de\(\_\)corator, n. In vbl senses; esp. trader, man who papers, paints, &c. houses. [-OR\(^2\)] decorous, a. Not offending against good taste or propriety, dignified and decent. Hence decorously\(^2\) adv. [f. L decorus decor f. de
cor, -ate] decor\(-\), a. Seefulness, propriety, etiquette; particular usage required by politeness or decency. [L. neut. adj. as prec.] decoy, n. & v.t. (Entice, esp. by help of trained bird &c. into) pond with narrow netted arms into which wild duck may be tempted and caught; allure into, out of, away, &c. ensnare; bribe &c. in or to. [of d. &c. also d. locom. swindler's confederate, tenderer; bait, entice. [earlier coy f. Du. kooti f. WG cavia f. L canae cægæ; d- unexplained (duck-coy, n. & v., is early, but not earliest, E form)] decrease, v.t. & t. decrease, n. Lesser, diminish, (l. & l.); hence decreasing\(^1\) adv. (N.) diminution, lessening. [vb. Of de
crease\(\_\)growth, see prec. decrease\(\_\)er f. (Rom. dis-) L decrecere cret grow) decree\(^\ast\), n. & v.t. Ordinance or edict set forth by authority; decision (in other courts called judgment) in Admiralty cases, (in Divorce cases) order declaring nullity or dissolution or giving judicial separation ut nisi, order for divorce unless cause to the contrary is shown within a period, at least six months; will, as shown by result, of God, Providence, Nature, &c.; (vb) ordain by d. [f. OF drecr f. L decre\(\_\)tum neut. p.p. of cernere sit] thing decided] decrem\(\_\)ent n. Decrees, agreement lost by diminution or waste, (esp. as scientific term opp. INCREMENT. [f. L decrem\(\_\)tum (DECREASE, -MENT)] decrepit, a. Wasted, worn out, enfeebled with age or infirmities, (of persons or institutions). So decrepitude n. [f. F drecr f. L decrepitus p.p. of crepare break] decrepitate, v.t. & i. Calcine (mineral or soil) till it crackle and crumble. Hence decrepita\(\_\)tion n. [DE- L crepitare frequent. of crepare break] decrese\(\_\)ndo (dâkrés\(-\)h), = DIMINUENDO [IT] decres\(\_\)ent, a. Waning, decreasing, (usu. of moon). [f. L decrescens (DECREASE, -ENT)] decre\(\_\)tal, n. Papal decree; (pl.) collection of these, forming part of canon law. [f. F dé
crêtal f. L decretus (lit. letter of DECREE, -AL)] decry\(-\), v.t. Disparage, cry down. [f. L dé
crêr (DE- CRY\(^2\)) decre\(\_\)man, a. Especially large or powerful (usu. of wave lit. or fig.). [f. L dec\(\_\)u\(\_\)m, used of main gate of camp where tenth cohort was quartered (decimus tenth, -AN)] decr\(\_\)um\(\_\)ent, a. (bot. & zool). Lying along ground (amount, shoot, bristles). [f. L decr\(\_\)um\(\_\)bere lie, -E) de
c\(\_\)uple, a., n., & v.t. & i. Tenfold (amount); (vb) multiply by ten. [F (de\(-\)), L de\(\_\)cupus (decem ten, plus cf. double\(\_\)S\(\_\)ple\(\_\)US)] decuss\(\_\)ate, a. -AT\(^\ast\), & v.t. & i. -AT\(^\ast\). X-shaped, intersecting (Bot.; with pairs of opposite shoots, each at right angles to pair below; (hist.) chiastic. (vb) arrange in these ways; intersect; hence decussa\(\_\)tion n. [f. L de
cussare (decussis number ten] -ATE\(^3\)] ded\(\_\)icate, v.t. Devote with solemn rites (to God or to sacred use; of church &c. esp. without certain forms necessary for legally consecrating ground or buildings); give up (to special purpose); inscribe (book &c.) to patron friend. So dedica\(\_\)tor\(^2\), dedica\(\_\)tory, aa. [f. L ded\(\_\)c\(\_\)ate declare, -ATE\(^3\)] dedication, n. In vbl senses; also dedicatory inscription on building &c. or in book. [f. Of dedication f. L dedicatio\(\_\)n (prec. -ION)] deduce\(\_\)t, v.t. Bring down (annals &c.) from or to a time; trace descent of (person &c.) from; infer, draw as conclusion, from. So deduc\(\_\)t\(^\ast\), deduc\(\_\)t\(^\ast\)y\(^\ast\) adv. [f. L deduc\(\_\)t, d\(\_\)duct, d\(\_\)duct\(\_\)t, v.t. Take away, put aside, (amount, portion, &c., subtract being now used of numbers) from (or abs.). [f. L deduct- see prec.] dedu\(\_\)ction, n. Deduction; amount deducted; deducing, inference from general to particular, a priori reasoning, (cf. INDUCTION); thing deduced. [f. L d\(\_\)ductio (DEDUCE, -ION)] de\(\_\)crt\(\_\)t, n. & v.t. Declare, declare by deduction, a priori. Hence deductive\(^2\) adv. [f. L duct\(\_\)tivus (DEDUCE, -YE)] dee, n. Letter D; D-shaped harness-ring. deed, n. Thing done intentionally; brave, skilful, or conspicuous act; actual fact, performance, (in word & d.; in d. & not in name, whence INDEED; in very d.;) (Law) written or sealed instrument by which title is transferred & sealed & delivered by disposing party (in practice now always signed also but not always delivered); d. poll, deed made & executed by one party only (paper polled or cut even, not
indented. Hence de
defined less a. [OE déd cf. Du. daad, G tat, cogn. w. do]
deem v.t. Believe, consider, judge, count, (abs. in parenthesis, as it was, I deemed, time to go; d. highly of, have high opinion of: d. its own duty; was deemed sufficient, to suffice; deemed that this would do). [OE déman com.
Teut. f. OTeut, dómjan dómz dooom]
dee'mster, n. One of two justices of Isle of Man. [prec., -ster]
dee5, a. Going far down from top (d. hole, water, draught, drink, drunk, gaming, game-
stray, adversary, avowed, avowed for, worn down, shelf, border; d. mourning, expressed by wide crape &; d. plunge; d. reader, thinker) hard to fathom, profound, not superficial, penetrat-
ing, (d. dissonation; a. d. one, slung, cunning or secretive; the deeper causes; d. learning, study, d. influence; d. insight; heartfelt, ab-
sorbing, absorbed, (d. feelings, interest, curses; d. in a pursuit, dead to everything else); in-
tense, vivid, extreme, heinous, (d. disgust, sleep, night, sin, colour; d.-red, D. D.
in- going discredit)
Dee's defiant, -defendant, n. Act, as defendant (Law)
D. D. a. Defiant, (def)ant, (def)ant. Hence defai-
mister.
Deef نق, n. LawAUH (Law)
Deference (-fes-), n. Rendering humble &
void. [f. OF de
defender see foll. &. cf. PAULT]
defai't1 n. Want, absence, (in d. of, if or since such a thing is wanting); failure to act or appear, neglect, (make d.; judgment by d.,
given for plaintiff on defendant's failure to plead); failure to pay, defaulting. [f. OF de-
fait v. t. & t. Make, be guilty of, d.; fail to appear in court; not meet money calls, break; hence defai'ter 1n. Declare (party) in d. & give judgment against him. [f. Of Of de-
faitir (3 sing. defaIt) f. DE, L fallere deceive]
defau'sance (-fész-), n. Rendering humble &
void. [f. OF de
defender see foll. &. cf. PAULT]
defa'sible (-fész-), a. Capable of annulment, liable to forfeiture. Hence defau'sible n.
as prec., -IBLE)
defa't, v.t. & n. Frustrate, frustration; (Law) annulment; (archaic) disappointment of;
overthrow (v. & n.) in contest esp. in battle. [n. prob. v. vb, which is f. Of defict p.p. of def-
aIre see defau'sance]
defau'ture (-tzer), v.t. Make unrecognized.
[obs. n. noun f. Of defau'ture (prec., -URE)
defa'cate, v.t. Clear of dregs, refine, purity,
(lit. & fig.) get rid of (dregs, excrement, sin).
Hence defau'cation, defau'cator 2n. (Law)
defemarcé f. face f. cès dregs, 
-APE 2

defective adj., having defect(e)s, incomplete, faultly, wanting or deficient (in some respect);
(Gram.) not having all the usual inflexions. Hence defec'tively 2 adv., defec'tiveness n.
[f. F déféctif l. defec'tus as prec., -IVE]
defence n. Defending from, resistance against,
attack (cf. OFFENCE; best d. is offence,
advantage goes with the initiative); in cricket,
guarding of one's wicket, also batting as opposed to bowling; science or art of d., boxing or fenc-
ing; (Mil., pl) fortifications (also line of d.,
series of fortified posts); thing that protects;
justification, vindication, speech or writing used to this end: (Law) accused party's denial,
pleading, & proceedings. Hence defec'te
[f. Of defens f. L defenso
ueat, thing forbidden, &. OF defense f. L defensa
used as noun cf. -ADE(1), both p.p. see foll.]
defend, v.t. & i. Forbid, avert, (archaic; still in God d.) ward off attack from, keep safe, protect; uphold by argument, vindicate, speak or write in favour of; (Law) make de-
defense in court; adv. d. (in defence) (of counsel) appear for defendant, conduct defence of. [f. Of defendre f. L de-
endere fens- FEND]
defendant, n. Person sued in law-suit (cf. 
defender, n. One who defends; D. of the
right; title, (def)end, (def)ender. Hence defend
n. (Law)
defend f. itce f. the f. f. of the f. f. king. [L]
defen'sable, a. Easily defended (in war or argument), justifiable. Hence defen'sibility n., defen'sably 2 adj. [f. L defensiblis (de-
defend, -IBLE)
defensive, a. Serving, used, done, for
defence, protective, not aggressive; hence defensively² adv. (N.) state or position of defence (esp. be, stand, act, on the d. [F défensif f. med. L defensivus (DEFEND, -IVE)].

defender, v.t. & i. (-r). Put off, postpone, (deferred ANNUITY; deferred pay, part of esp. soldier’s pay held over to be paid at discharge, often byavg. (d. expense or deficit); procrastinate, be dilatory. Hence def'er-MENT n. [ME def'er-ent. f. DEF'er (ferre carry)].
déference, n. Compliance with advice &c. of one superior in wisdom or position (pay &c. d. to: which a person may be subject); a manifestation of desire to comply; courteous regard, (in d. to, out of respect for authority of). So défer'ENTiaL, a. déferen'tially² adv. [f. L défér-ence (prec., -ENCE)].
déférent, a. (Physiol.) conveying to a destination of ducts (&c.); (rare for) defereonal. (first sense (f. or direct) f. L défér-ens part. of def'er-cer (ferre carry); second f. DEF'er, ²ENT).
déficit, n. Amount by which less is contained than required, inadequate, excessive. Hence défici'ENTLY² adv. [f. L déficiens (défícere see DEFECT, -ENCY)].
déficient (-isht), a. Incomplete, defective; insufficient in quantity, force, &c.; half-witted. Hence déficien'tially² adv. [f. L déficiens (défícere see DEFECT, -ENT)].
déficit (dé-, dé-), n. Amount by which esp. sum of money is too small; excess of liabilities over assets. [f. F déficit f. L deficit ²sing. of déficere see DEFECT].
de fré, préd. a. Required to be held as article of faith. [L]
defier, n. One who defies. [DEFY, -ER³]
defilade, v.t., & n. Secure (fortification) against enfilading fire; (n.) this precaution or arrangement (also défilément). [n. vb, v. F dé-filer unthread, -DE].
defile, n. March by files, in file; (n.) narrow way through which troops can only march so gorg. [f. F défiler & défiler p.p. (DEF-.FILE, FILE ³)].
defile², v.t. Make dirty, befoul; pollute, corrupt; desecrate, profane; make ceremonially unclean. Hence déf'ile-MENT n. (see DEFILADE). [Earlier defiler f. Of defolier trample (d. defiler, tread on, tread down, tread with foot, tread in full], altered on anal. of E vb $ defiler & obs. befile in same sense f. OE $fylan f. $ foul].
define, v.t. Settle limits of; make clear, esp. in outline (well-defined image; d. one’s position, state it precisely); set forth essence of, declare exact meaning of, (also abs., frame definitions; of properties) make up total character of (d. all the qualities which make up the character of). Hence déf'in-ITE² adv., déf'in-ITENESS n. [f. L définitus p.p. see prec.]
definition, n. Stating the precise nature of a thing or meaning of a word; form of words which is this is done; making or being distinct, degree of distinctness, in outline (esp. of image given by lens or shown in photograph). [OF (-cion) f. L définitus f. finire f. finis end, -ION)].
definitive, a. Decisive, unconditional, final, (of answer, treaty, verdict, &c.). Hence définit'ively² adv. [f. OF définitif f. L definitivus (DEFEND, -IVE)].
deflagrate, v.t. & i. Burn away with rapid flame. Hence deflagra'tion, deflag-rat-OR² (2), mn. [f. L deflagrare blaze), -ATE³]
deflate, v.t. Let inflating air &c. out of (pneumatic tyre &c.). Hence defla'tion n. [f. L deflare blow away (w. changed sense), -ATE³]
deflect, v.t. & i. Bend aside or (rarely) down, (make) deviate. Hence deflec'tor² (2) n. [f. L deflectere flex-].

deflection, n. Lateral or downward bend, deviation, (lit. & fig.; in Electr. & Magn., of needle from its zero). [f. L deflæx- (prec., -ION)].
defloration, n. Deflowering. [OF (-cion) f. L deflorationem (foll., -ATION)].
deflower (dilflow), v.t. Deprive of virginity; ravish; ravage, spoil; strip of flowers. [f. OF plufere (f. plufier, strip of flowers)].
defluent, a. & n. Down-flowing (part; e.g. lower end of glacier). [f. L deflu'cere flow], -ENT.
deforest, v.t. = DISFOREST. [f. OF des-forester].
deformity, n. Being deformed, ugliness, disfigurement, (physical or moral); a malformation esp. of body or limb. [f. OF (-éf) f. L defor'matum f. deformis f. forma shape).
defraud, v.t. Cheat (person, person of, or abs.). [f. OF defrauder (DEF. L fraudare f. fraus -dis FRAUD)].
defray², v.t. Settle, discharge by payment, (cost, expense). Hence defray'ABLE a., defray'Ab-Le² (2) n. [f. F défrayer (DEF. f. fraire sing. of frais expenses perh. =LL fredum fine f. OHG fridu, G friede, peace)].
defrock, v.t. = UNFRACK, deft, a. Dextrous, skillful, handling things neatly. Hence deftly² adv., deft'NESS n. [var. of DAFT].
defunct², a. Dead (the d., way of mentioning a particular dead person), no longer existing. [f. L DEFunctus p.p. of fungi perform dead]
defy, v.t. Challenge to combat or competition (archaic or facet); challenge to do or prove something; resist openly, set at nought; (of things) present insuperable obstacles to (defies definition, capture, attack, &c.). [f. OF defier f. Rom. *dis(fidère trust f. fidus faithful)]
degenerate¹ (-at), a. & n. Having lost qualities proper to race, sunk from former excellence; ( Biol., having reverted to a lower type; hence degener'acy n. (N.) d. person or animal. [f. L p.p. see foll., -ATE²]
degenerates², v.i. Become d. (see prec.). [f. L degenerare, f. degener f. genus eris race] ignoble, -ATE³]
degeneration, n. Becoming degenerate; (Path.) morbid disintegration of tissue or change in its structure (esp. fatty d. of heart). [f. F dégénération (prec., -ION)].
déglutition (- gloö-), n. Swallowing. [f. F déglutition f. L DEglutire swallow), -ION]
degrade², v.t. & i. Reduce to lower rank;
depose as punishment; lower in estimation, debase morally, whence degrading a; reduce (Biol.) to lower organic type, (Physics) to less convertible form (energy), (Geol.) to disintegration (rocks &c.); degenerate; (Camb. Univ.) put off entering for honors examination for a year beyond regular time. So dé-gradation n. [f. OF degradar f. LL degradare (gradus step)]

degree, n. Step (as) of staircase (archaic; perh. so in 2 Kings xx. 9, & in Psalm-title Song of Dd.); thing placed like step in series, tier, row; stage in ascending or descending scale or degree, generally; step in direct genealogical descent (prohibited d.d., number of these too low to allow of marriage, i.e. first, second, & third, reckoning from one party up to common ancestor & down to the other); social or official rank; relative condition (each good in its d., stage in intensity of passion; crown, principal in the first, second, d.); academic rank conferred as guarantee of proficiency, or (honorary d.) on distinguished person; masonic rank; (Gram.) stage (positive, comparative, superlative) in comparison of adj. & adv.; (Geom. &c.) unit of angular or circular-arc measurement, 1/360 of right angle or 1/10 of circumference (symbol °, as ′); (Therm.) unit of temperature in any scale. Hence dégree less a. [f. OF degre f. LL degre (gradus step)]

dehaut en bas (F), adv. In a descending or superior manner.

dehisse (is), v.i. Gape, burst open, (esp. in Bot. of seed-vessels, & in Physiol.). So dehiscence n., dehiscence a. [f. L dehisceere (of hiescence)]

dehortative, a. & v. Dissuasive; thing meant to dissuade. [f. L dehortativus f. hortari exhort, -YI]

déhumanize, v.t. Divest of human characteristics. [de-]

déhydrater, v.t. (chem.) Deprive (substance, of water, or its elements. [de-, Gk hudor in comb. hudr- water. -AT] dèhy'pnotize, v.t. Rouse, release from hypnotic state. [de-]

déiform, a. Godlike in form or nature. [f. med. L deiformis (deus god, -r. -FORM)]
déify, v.t. Make a god of; make godlike; regard as a god, worship. Hence déification n. [f. F déifier f. L deificare (deus god, -FY)]
déign, v.a. Think fit, convene, to do; convene to give (answer &c.). [f. OF déiner i.e. déier (see demier worthy)]
dei gratia', adv. By God's grace. [L]
dé integro, adv. Adversely. [L]

deism, déist, n. Belief, believer, in the existence of a god without accepting revelation; (adherent of natural religion; nature) deist. deist-c(a)la, a. [f. F déisme, déiste, L deius god, -r. -ISM]
déité, n. Divine status, quality, or nature: a god; the D, the Creator, God. [f. F déité f. L deitatem (deus god, -TY)]
déjection, n. Downcast state, low spirits; (Med.) evacuation of bowels, excrement. [OF, L dejectionem (prec., -ION)] déjeuner (dez'zhon, or as F), n. Breakfast, esp. of ceremonial kind. [F]
déjure (joorj), a. & adv. Rightful, by right. [King Sc. d. j. the d. j. king; cf. DE FACTO]. [L]
delaire (de-lair), n. Light dress-fabric. [f. F (mouseline) de laine woolen (muslin)]
delate, v.t. Inform against, impeach, (person); report (offence). So delation, delation 2, n. [f. L delat( -p.p. st. of ferre carry)]
delay, v.t. & i. & n. Postpone, defer, (putting) off, loitering, being tardy, wait; hold up, hinder, impede. [of L. F delai] of delay perh. irreg. f. L delatare frequent of df (ferre lat- carry) defer

del crederë (-ad-) -a., adv., & n. (commerc.). Under, charge made for, selling agent's guarantee that buyer is solvent. [it] délé, printing direction (abbr. d). Delete indicated letter, word, or passage (written in margin. [L, imperat. of delé حرلة]
délectable, a. Delightful, pleasant, (archaic exc. in irony). [OF, t. L delectabilis f. delectare frequent of lacere snare])
délection, n. Enjoyment (used for one's d.). [OF (prec., -ATION)
délectus, n. School reading-book of selected passages. [L, n. (F, L) deiligere lect- = legerere choose)]
déléguation, n. Delegation (act of sending); appointment as delegate; body of delegation.

déléger 1 (at), n. Deputy, commissioner: elected representative sent to conference. [f. Of delegat f. L delegatus (foll., -ATE)]
déléger 2, v.t. Depute (person), send as representative (commit) an agent (authority &c.) to another as agent. [f. L delegare (deputate). -ATE]
déléguer 1 (at), v.t. Delegate (act of delegating); appointment as delegate; body of delegates (U.S., Congress representatives of a single state; Austro-Hungary, the Dd., two bodies appointed by Austrian & Hungarian Parliaments to deal jointly with imperial questions). [f. L delegatio (LEGATION)
déleter, v.t. Strike out, obliterate, (letter, word, passage; also fig.). So délection n. [f. L déletrar = letrare (lineare s- many)]
déléterieux, a. Noxious physically or morally, injurious. Hence déleteriously adv. [f. Gk déletérios f. déletér destroyer (délomai injure) + OUT]
delf(t), n. Glazed earthenware made at Delf (earlier Delph) in Holland.

délire, v.t. (at), a. Intentional; consi-dered, not impulsive; slow in deciding, cautious, leisurely, not hurried, (of movement &c.). Hence délirately adv., délirat-ness n. [f. L deliratus foll., -ATE]
délirate, v.t. Consider, think care-fully, (intr., or with indirect question how it might be done, what to do); take counsel, consult, hold council, debate. [f. L delirare = libraris weigh f. libra balance]. -ATE]
déliration, n. Weighing in mind, careful consideration; discussion of reasons for & against, debate; care, avoidance of precipitation; slowness of movement. [f. F délibération f. L deliberationem (prec., -ATION)]
délirateur, a. For purpose of, deliberation or debate (usu. d. assembly or functions). Hence déliratively adv. [f. L deliberaticus (délirate, -IRE)
déllicacy, n. Fineness of texture, graceful slightness, tender beauty; weakness, susceptibility to disease or injury, need of care, discretion, or skill; nicety of perception, sensitiveness (of persons, senses, or instruments); con-
demarcation, n. Marking of boundary, esp. line of d. Hence (by back-formation) de-
marcate v.t. [Sp. (-cion, f. demarcar mark borders of (de-, mark)]

dématuraliser, v.t. & i. Make, become, non-material, spiritual. [DE-
MATERIALE, all, deman'tantl n. [f. F. demander (OF L DEMAN-der order of MANDATE)]

démarcation, n. Marking of boundary, esp. line of d. Hence (by back-formation) de-
marcher v.t. [Sp. (-cion, f. demarcar mark borders of (de-, mark)]

démécaniser, v.t. & i. Make, become, non-material, spiritual. [DE-
MÉCHANISER, all, demi'sterne (of Attica; (Biol.) undifferentiated aggregate of cells. [f. Gk démès]

démeun, 1, v. refl. D. oneself, behave, con-
duct oneself, (always w. adv. or adv. phr.). [f. OF demener (DE- + mener lead f. L minare threaten & in LL drive cattle)

démêneu2, v.t. (usu. refl.). Lower in dignity, DE-
MÉNANT, all, demi'sne (also demi'sne). (OF L DEMÉNÉN, f. DEMÉNER) (dimios of ancient Attica; (Biol.) undifferentiated aggregate of cells. [f. Gk démès]

déménaun, n. Bearing, outward be-
haviour. [earlier -ure, -ere; see -URE, -ER1, DE-
MÉNAI, all, assoin to honour &c.]

dement, v.t. Drive mad, craze.(usu. in p.p.). Hence demented, v.t. adj. [f. L dementare (from me- DEMENT, all, DEMET, f. DEM, of L DEMINCIUS (of two half brother who have now been fixed to opposite senses)

démersne (also -sin), n. (Law) possession of (real property) as one's own (esp. hold in d.); an estate held in d., all of an owner's land not held of him by freehold tenants, or all that he actually occupies himself; Royal d., Crown lands; State d., land held by state, Sovereign's or State's territory, domain; landed property, estate; region, sphere, of. [f. OF demene f. L dominicus (dominus lord, -iC)]

démi-, pref. usu. written with the hyphen, still used as living pref. to form temporary words, but more or less ousted by semi-. Half-
size, half, imperfect, partially, semi-. [F. f. L demi (diminished)]

démon, n. Martyr, a. Partly divine being, son of god and mortal, or deified man. [prec.]

démonjou (xon), n. Bulging narrow-necked bottle of 3-10 gal., usu. cased in wicker & with wicker handles. [corrupt. of F Dame-jeanne Dame Jane; found in many langg., but earliest in F. prob. as playful personification]

démographie, n. Statistics of births, deaths, diseases, &c., illustrating condition of communities. Hence démographe n., démogra-
phic a. [DEMOS, -GRAPHY]

demoiselle (dé'mwazel'), n. The Numidian crane. [F. = DAMSEL]

démolished, v.t. Pull or throw down (building), destroy; pull through (institution, theory); cut up. So démoli-
tion n. [f. F démoli (ISH2) f. L DEMOLIRI construct f. moles mass]

démon, dæ-, n. (Gk mythol.; often dae- supernatural being, inferior deity, spirit, ghost, in-dwelling or attendant spirit, genius; evil spirit (as in demons); heathen deity; devil; malignant supernatural being; cruel, malignant, destructive, of fierce person, fierce, very fast; personified vice or passion. Hence démo-no- comb. form, démon'latry, de-
mono'logy, nyn. [f. L f. Gk daimôn deity, w. sense also of L f. Gk daimonion divine (power &c.) neut. adj.]

démonetizer (or -mû'), v.t. Deprive (metal &c.) of its status as money. [f. F démonétiser (with demon- and ETUI, wallet)]

démoniac, a. & n. (Person) possessed by an evil spirit; of such possession; devilish; fiercely energetic, frenzied. [f. LL daemonicus (Gk daemonion see DEMON, -ACL]

démoniacl, a. = prec. adj. (esp. in phr. d. possession, & in sense devilish). [prec. + -AL]

démonic, dæ-, a. = prec.; inspired, of supernatural impulses. [f. L f. Gk daimonikos (DEMON, -ICH)]

démonium, n. Belief in or of demons. [-ISMI3]

démonize, v.t. Make into or like, repre-
sent as, a demon. [f. med.L daemonizare (DEMON, -IZE)]

démonstrable, a. Capable of being shown or logically proved. Hence démonstrati-

For compounds of de- not given consult de-.
den, n. Wild beast's lair; lurking-place of thieves &c.; small room unfit to live in; room in which person secludes himself to work &c. [OE denn cf. G tenne, Du. denne]
dēnarius, n. (pl.-b.) Ancient Roman silver coin (orig. about 8d.), whence Engl. d. for denarius.
[def. 3, 4, 5.] dem (numerus) (numus) (coin of ten) (coens)
dénary, a. Of ten, decimal. [f. L (prec.)]
denationalize (nâsh-), v.t. Deprive (nation) of its status or characteristics, (person) of membership or characteristics of his nation, (institution) of its position as national property. Hence denationalizA'TiON n. [F, denimisation, -ination]
denaturalize (nâshtra-), v.t. Change nature of, make unnatural: (usu. refl.) divest of citizenship or membership of State. Hence denaturalizA'TiON n. [DE- NATURE-IZE(3); also DE- + NATURALIZE]
denature (nâsher), v.t. Change nature or essential qualities of (esp. tea or alcohol by adulteration). [f. F denaturer (nâsh tar), -ation]
dendrite, n. (Stone or mineral with) natural tree-like or moss-like marking. Hence dendri'tica n. [f. D. demons'tative adj. (demon tree)] dendron()-(i), -i-, comb. forms. f. G dendron, tree.
Hence dendri'form, dendroid, aa., dendro'logy, dendro'logist, m.
dene, n. Bare sandy tract, low sand-hill. [G dune by sea. duk, Dune]
dene-hole, dane-, n. (archaeol). Artificial cave in chalk entered by vertical shaft often 60 ft deep. [etym. dub.; perh. D. DANE]
den'ge (nâgga), n. Infectious eruptive fever with hectic skin in joints. [f. Zanzibar name, w. assim. to Sp. dengue, prudence, w. ref. to stiffness of patient's neck & shoulders]
deniable, a. That one can deny. [-ABLE]
denial, n. Refusal of request; = SELF-d.: statement that thing is not true (meet charge with flat d.). or existent, contradiction; disavowal of person as one's leader &c. [DENG -ALL]
denier(), one. N. Deny, deny, deny. [D. demo'-nigpa'tor

[Arch.]

[-able]
denigrade, v.t. Blacken; defame, whence or cogn. denigrator, denigrator, m. [L de (nigrare) f. niger black]
denitrate, denitrify, v.t. Free of nitric or nitrous acid or nitrates. [DE-]
denizen, n., & v.t. Inhabit, occupant, (of place); foreigner admitted, residence & certain rights; nationalized foreign word, animal, or plant; hence denizenship n. (Vb) admit as. (usu. pass.). [f. AF dezeniz (deiniz = DEN in f. L DE- inanis within, -eans see -ANES)
denominative, v.t. Give name to, call or describe as so & so (w. obj. & compl). [f. L de(nominare) NOMINATE]
denomination, n. Name, designation, esp. characteristic or class name; class of units in numbers, weights, money &c. (reduce to the same d.; money of small d.d.); class, kind, with specific name; religious sect, whence denominational a. (denomina'tional education, according to principles of a Church or sect; whence denominationalize(3) v.t.
[def. 3, 4, 5, 6.] denominationalize(3) v.t. [f. L de(nominare) (denominatio) NOMINATE]
denominative, a. Serving as, giving a name. [f. L denominativus (as prec., -ATIVE)] denominatior, n. Number below line in vulgar fraction, divisor. [med.L (asprec., -OR)]
denotation, n. Denoting; expression by marks or symbols; sign, indication; designa-
dition; meaning of a term; (Log.) aggregate of objects that may be included under a word (cf. CONNOTATION), extension. [f. L denotatio (DE-
NOTE, -ATION)]

denotative, a. Indicative of; (Log.) merely designating, implying no attributes, (cf. CONNOTATION). Hence denotatively adv. [DE-
NOTE, -ATIVE]

denote, v.t. Mark out, distinguish, be the sign of; indicate, give to understand, (esp. that-clause); stand as name for; (Log.) be a name for, be predicated of, (the word white den-
otes all white things, as snow, paper, foam). Hence denontement n. [f. L denotare f. L DE-
notare mark f. nota note] denotation n. Unravelling of plot or complications, final solution, in play, novel, &c. [f (denouer unknot f. DE-
Lodenare f. nude f. nodus knot, -MENT)]

denounce (ow-) v.t. Prophesy (woe, vengeance); inform against; openly inveigh against; give notice of termination of (armis-
tice, treaty). Hence denouncement n. [f. L denunciare f. nunciare messenger perh. for noventius f. novus news]
de nouveau (de nöövo), adv. Afresh, start-
ing again. [f]
denoué, adv. = prec. [L]
dense, a. Closely packed in substance; crowded together; crass, stupid. Hence densely adv., denseness n. [f. L densus]
density f. f. densitas (prec., -TY)
dent, n. & v.t. (To mark with a) surface impression (as from the blow of a blunt-edged in-
strument. [var. of Dent)]
dentate, a. n. Of tooth, teeth, or dentistry; d. letter or d., made with tongue-tip against upper front teeth (as th) or front of palate (as d, t), whence denta-
Lize(3) v.t. [f. L densis densis tooth + -AL]
dentate, a. (bot. & zool.) Toothed, with tooth-like notches. So dentation n., den-
tate comb. form. [f. L dentatus (prec., -ATE)]
dential, a. n. Of L densis densis tooth, as dentilium formed by teeth & tongue. Hence dentialform, dentialgrous, aa.
dentsicle, n. Small tooth or tooth-like projection = DENTIL. So denticular1, denta-
Lear(2) -at(-al) or -ated, aa., dentilication n. [prec., -CULE]
dentifrice, n. Powder, paste, &c., for tooth-
cleaning. [f. L dentifricium (f. fricate rubi)]
dentil, n. One of series of small rectangular blocks under bed-moulding of cornice in classi-
cal architecture (often d. corinace, -band, -montiling). [f. obs. F dentille dim. of dent
tooth f. L densis dentis]
dental, a. n. Hard dense tissue forming main part of teeth. [f. L as prec. + -ER]
dentist, n. Tooth-doctor. Hence dentsis-
try n. [f. F dentiste f. dent see DENTIL, -IST(9)]
dentition, n. Cutting of teeth, teething; characteristic arrangement of teeth in animal. [f. L dentitio (dente to teeth, -ION)]
denudé, v.t. Make naked; strip of clothing covering, possession, attribute: (Geol.) lay (rock, formation) bare by removal of what lies above. Hence denu
dication n., denuative a. [f. L denu
dare f. nudes naked]
denunciation (al), n. Denouncing; invec-
tive. So denuciative, denuciatory,
dependent, esp. country or province controlled by another. [as prec.-ANCY, ENCY]

dependent3, a. Depending (on), contingent, subordinate, subject; maintained at another’s cost. [earlier -ant- = DEPENDANT]

déphosphorize, v.t. Rid (ore) of phosphorus. Hence phosphorization n. [DE-]
dépict, v.t. Represent by drawing or colours; portray, describe. [Hence from depìc’tor,]
dépictor1, dépictor2, dépiction, n., dépictive a. [f. L de(pìgere pìct- paint)]
dépiction (tscher), v.t. Picture, depict. [DE- + PICTURE v.]
dépilate, v.t. Remove hair from. Hence dépilation, dépilator, dépilatory, n. [L dépilātus, L & depilātor, adj.], a., v.t., & n. (Mill.) place for stores; headquarters of regiment; recruit-drilling station; part of regiment on foreign service. Storehouse, emporium; (U.S.) railway station. [F dépôt l as DEPOSIT]

dépôt (-o), n. (Mil.) place for stores; headquarters of regiment; recruit-drilling station; part of regiment on foreign service. Storehouse, emporium; (U.S.) railway station. [F dépôt l as DEPOSIT]

dépravity, n. Moral perversion, viciousness; (Theol.) innate corruption of man. [DE- + obs. pravely L pra’vitas (prec., -TY)]
déprécate, v.t. Plead against (d. one’s anger; beseech him not to be angry); express disapprobation of; regard with horror or distaste. Hence déprécatingly adv., déprréca’tory, n. [f. L def pre’catare f. pretium price], a., v.t.

dépréciate (-shi), v.t. & i. Diminish (t. & i.) in value; lower market price of; reduce purchasing power of (money); disfigure, belittle. Hence déprréciatingly adv., déprréca’tory, n. [f. L def précēcarī precari, -py care], a. & n. (med.) Lowering, sedative. [medicine]

dépréciation (-shī, -shē), n. Depreciating or being depreciated; allowance made in valuations, estimates, and balance sheets, for wear & tear. [prec., -ATION]
dépredation, n. (usu. pl.). Spoliation, ravages. [F (dés), f. L def prædaçãotem f. prædäre f. prædica pret.-ATION]
dépéndator, n. Spouter, pillager. [f. L de’pendator, -e (prec., -OR)]
dépres, v.t. Push or pull down, lower; bring low, humble; reduce activity of (esp. trade); lower (voice) in pitch; dispirit, deject. Hence déprrés’sible a. [f. OF def deprer l as DEPRESSION frequent, of premere PRESS]
dépression, n. a. & n. (med.). Lowering, sedative. [medicine]

dépression (shn), n. Lowering, sinking; (Astron.) angular distance of star &c. below horizon; sunk place, hollow, on surface; reduction in vigour (esp. of trade), pitch (of voice), vitality, or spirits; (Meteorol.) lowering of barometer or atmospheric pressure. [ground or system of winds round it. [f. L def pressio f. premere press-press, -TON]
dépressor, n. (anat.). D. muscle or d., one pulling down some organ &c. [L (prec., -OR)]
déprivacion (or -i), n. Loss, being deprived, of; deposition from esp. ecclesiastical office; felt loss (that is a great d.). [f. med. L deprivatio f.-,-ATION]
déprevil, v.t. & i. bereave, debar from enjoyment, of; depose (esp. clergyman) from office. Hence déprriv’able a., déprriv’able (shī), n. [f. OF def privier l. privare deprive]
dé pronfus’d, n. & adv. (Cry) from the depths of sorrow &c. [initial L wds of Ps. exxx]
dépth, n. Being deep; measurement from top down, from surface inwards, or from front to back; abruptness; propriety; magnetism; depth; intensity of colour, darkness, &c.; (pl.) deep water, deep place, abyss. lowest or inmost part; middle (in the d. of winter); deep or mysterious region of thought, feeling, &c. (cry from the dd., d. of in-
derm, n. Skin; true skin or layer of tissue below epidermis. Hence or cogn. derm-1, derm-ic, aa., derm(ato)-, dermo-, comb. forms, dermato logy, dermato logist, nn. [L Gk derma skin (dero -flay, -my)].

dern. = DARN-2.

dernier ressort (F), n. Last resort, desperate expedient.

dépota-gate, v.i. Detract. take away part, from (a merit, right, &c.); sink in the scale, do something derogatory, [F L derogare ask, -ATE-3].

dérogation, n. Lessening or impairment of law, authority, position, dignity, &c.; deterioration, debasement. [F (de-), L derogatio (prec., -ATION)].

dérogate, v.t. Tending to detract from, involving impairment, disparagement, or discredit, to; lowering, unsuited to one's dignity or position; depreciatory, [L derogatorius (DEROGATE, -ORY)].

derrick, n. Contrivance for moving or hoisting heavy weights, kind of crane with adjustable arm pivoted at foot to central post, deck, or floor. [obs. senses hangman, gallows, f. name of hangman c. 1600].

dervish, n. Mohammedan friar vowed to poverty & austerity (dancing or whirling dervish, howling dervish, according to the practice of his order). [F Pers. darvesh poor].

déscant1, n. (poet.). Melody, song. [OF descant f. med. L disça(n)tae CHANT].

déscant2, v.t. To talk at large, dwell freely, upon (esp. in praise, d. &c.); to. devising, deviser, devisers. [L. OF descanter (prec., -ANT)].[F descender f. L descedere=scendere climb].

descend (-sè), v.i. & t. Come or go down. sink, fall. (descending letter in Typog., with tail below line); slope downwards; make sudden attack upon; proceed in narrative &c. from earlier to later time, from greater to less (so Math., descent of series of numbers), from general to particular (a stock of pounds; rare be descended from); be transmitted by inheritance from (of qualities, property, privileges) pass to heir, or abs.; go down (hill, stairs). [F descendre f. L descedere=scendere climb].

descendant, n. Person or thing descended (of, or with his &c.); [F (prec., -ANT)]

descended, p.p. Sprung, having origin, from ancestor or stock (is d. &c. ususal instead of the rare descend &c.). [ED-2][2]

descendible, -able, a. Transmissible by inheritance. [OF (able); see -BLE]

descent, n. Descending, downward motion; downward slope; way down; sudden attack, esp. from sea; decline, sinking in scale, fall; in plants. descent, line, lineage, single generation (linear succession of four d.); transmission of property, title, or quality, by inheritance. [F descen te (descendre DESCEND)].

describ-e, v.t. Set forth in words, recite the characteristics of; qualify as (should d. him as a scoundrel); mark out, draw, (esp. geom. figure); move in (such a line, curve); (abs.) deal in (thee, description. Hence describable a. [F L descrebire script- write].

description, n. Describing, verbal portraiture, of person, object, or event (answers to the q. has the qualities specified), more or less complete definition; sort, kind, class, (no food

For compounds of de- not given consult DE-.
serve as name or distinctive mark of style; describe as; appoint to office (as, to for). [f. L désignare f. sigillum mark), -ätiz]  

désignation (-ätiz), n. Appointing to name, description, title. [f. L as prec., -ATION]

désigner, n. In vbl senses; esp. draughtsman who makes plans for manufacturers. [-ER]  
désigning, a. In vbl senses; esp. crafty, artful, scheming. [-ING]

désile, v.t. Extract the silver from (esp. lead). [DE-, SILVER, -IZE]

désilence, n. Trilling, silliness. [f. L désipientia f. désispere = sapere be wise]  
désirable (-ätiz), a. Worth wishing for. Hence désirability, désirableness, mn., désirably adv. [DESIRE, -ABLE]

désirè, n. (esp. in pl., -s). -s. Ununsatisfied appetite, longing, wish (esp. for doing; request; thing desired. [f. O DESIR cf. fol.]

désire (-ätiz), v.t. Long for, crave, wish, (noun, infin., noun & infin., or that-clause; (abs.) feel d.; ask for; pray, entreat, command, (d. him to wait; she desired we would wait). [f. O DESIDER F. L desiderare DESIDERATE]

désirè, n. Fixed or movable piece of furniture or box having (often in combination with drawers, seat, &c.) a board upper. sloped serving as (esp. for writing or reading at; the d. clerical, office, or literary work. Hence desknicht (2) n. [cf. med. L desecare f. L discus disk]

désolate (-ätiz), a. Left alone, solitary; uninhabited, ruined, neglected, barren, dreary; forlorn, disconsolate, wretched. Hence désolètly adv., désolètess n. [f. L DESOLARE f. salus alone], -ATIV]  
désolèt (-ätiz), v.t. Depopulate; devastate; make (person) wretched. Hence désolèator n. [f. prec., see -ATIV]

désolation, n. Desolating; neglected, ruined, solitary, or barren state; being forsaken, loneliness; dreary sorrow. f. L desolation (as prec., -ATION)

désapar, n. & v.t. Loss, utter want, of hope: thing that causes this; whether by badness or unprovoked, or to that extent. [--gap], (esp. for writing or reading at; the d. clerical, office, or literary work. Hence désaparètly adv. [f. O DESPEAR-stressed st. of dispere f. L DESPERARE hope)]

déspatch. See dis-

déspera'do, n. Person ready for or given to reckless, esp. criminal, undertakings. [OSP. (adj. only), f. L desperatus see foll.]

désperato (-ätiz), v.t. Leaving not a little room for hope, extremely dangerous or serious, utterly impracticable; reckless from despair, violent, lawless, sticking on a small chance, whence désperação n.; extremely bad (a. d. night, storm, &c.); very great (d. fear, a. d. foot). Hence désperately adv. [f. O DESPEAR-stressed st. of despere f. L DESPERARE hope]

désespère, v.t. Look down upon, contempt. [f. despi- st. of OFDispere f. L DESPERERE specere look at), -BLE]

dészpe'ise (-ätiz), v.t. Look down upon, contempt. [f. despi- st. of OF Dispere f. L DESPERERE specere look at), -BLE]

déspi'te, n. & prep. Outrage, injury, contumely (archaic); malice, spite, offended pride (esp. of mere d.); in d. qf. d. qf. d. qf. not understanding the opposition of, in the teeth of, in spite of, (also in my &c. d., in spite of my &c. efforts, archaic). Hence déspi'teful a., dés-
DESPAIR

DESPAIRably a. (archaic) Bitterly; hopelessly.

DESCRIPT, a. Capable of being described.

DESCRIPTIVE, a. 
1. Having the nature of a description; that is, giving certain qualities or characteristics in detail, but not necessarily with completeness or truth; as, a descriptive essay or description.
2. Relating to the art of describing; as, descriptive design or art.

DESCRIPTIVE, adv. 
1. In a descriptive manner; as, to describe a country.
2. Relating to the art of describing; as, a descriptive art.

DESCRIPTIVE, n. 
1. A description.
2. An artist's description.

DESCRIPTIvismo n. [Sp.] Description.

DESCRIPTIVism n. 
1. The art of describing.
2. An artist's description.

DESCRIPTIVE, adj. 
1. Capable of being described.
2. Having the nature of a description; that is, giving certain qualities or characteristics in detail, but not necessarily with completeness or truth; as, a descriptive essay or description.
3. Relating to the art of describing; as, descriptive design or art.

DESCRIPTIVELY, adv. 
1. In a descriptive manner; as, to describe a country.
2. Relating to the art of describing; as, a descriptive art.

DESCRIPTIVITY n. 
1. The art of describing.
2. An artist's description.

DESCRIPTION n. 
1. A description.
2. An artist's description.

DESCRIPTIONAL, adj. 
1. Descriptional.
2. Descriptive.

DESCRIPTIONAL, adv. 
1. Descriptionally.
2. Descriptively.

DESCRIPTIONALITY n. 
1. Descriptionality.
2. Descriptivity.

DESCRIPTIVO n. [Sp.] Descriptive.

DESCRIPTIVOS adj. 
1. Descriptive.
2. Descriptional.

DESCRIPTR, a. Capable of being described.

DESCRIPTRONAL, adj. 
1. Descriptional.
2. Descriptive.

DESCRIPTRONALISM n. 
1. Descriptionalism.
2. Descriptivism.

DESCRIPTRONALIST, n. 
1. Descriptionalist.
2. Descriptivist.

DESCRIPTRONALLY, adv. 
1. Descriptionally.
2. Descriptively.

DESCRIPTRONALLY, adv. 
1. Descriptionally.
2. Descriptively.

DESCRIPTRONALITY n. 
1. Descriptionality.
2. Descriptivity.

DESCRIPTRONATION n. 
1. Descriptionation.
2. Descriptivation.

DESCRIPTRONATIONAL, adj. 
1. Descriptionational.
2. Descriptive.

DESCRIPTRONATIONALISM n. 
1. Descriptionationalism.
2. Descriptivism.

DESCRIPTRONATIONALIST, n. 
1. Descriptionalist.
2. Descriptivist.

DESCRIPTRONATIONALLY, adv. 
1. Descriptionally.
2. Descriptively.

DESCRIPTRONATIONALLY, adv. 
1. Descriptionally.
2. Descriptively.

DESCRIPTRONATIONALITY n. 
1. Descriptionality.
2. Descriptivity.

DESCRIPTRONATOR n. 
1. Descriptionator.
2. Descriptivator.

DESCRIPTRONORIZATION n. 
1. Descriptionorization.
2. Descriptivization.

DESCRIPTRONORIZATIONAL, adj. 
1. Descriptionorizational.
2. Descriptive.

DESCRIPTRONORIZATIONALISM n. 
1. Descriptionorizationalism.
2. Descriptivism.

DESCRIPTRONORIZATIONALIST, n. 
1. Descriptionorizationalist.
2. Descriptivist.

DESCRIPTRONORIZATIONALLY, adv. 
1. Descriptionorizationally.
2. Descriptively.

DESCRIPTRONORIZATIONALLY, adv. 
1. Descriptionorizationally.
2. Descriptively.

DESCRIPTRONORIZATIONALITY n. 
1. Descriptionorizationality.
2. Descriptivity.

DESCRIPTRONIZATION n. 
1. Descriptionorization.
2. Descriptivization.

DESCRIPTRONIZATIONAL, adj. 
1. Descriptionorizational.
2. Descriptive.

DESCRIPTRONIZATIONALISM n. 
1. Descriptionorizationalism.
2. Descriptivism.

DESCRIPTRONIZATIONALIST, n. 
1. Descriptionorizationalist.
2. Descriptivist.

DESCRIPTRONIZATIONALLY, adv. 
1. Descriptionorizationally.
2. Descriptively.

DESCRIPTRONIZATIONALLY, adv. 
1. Descriptionorizationally.
2. Descriptively.

DESCRIPTRONIZATIONALITY n. 
1. Descriptionorizationality.
2. Descriptivity.

DESCRIPTRONIZER n. 
1. Descriptionizer.
2. Descriptivizer.

DESCRIPTRONIZATIONALIZATION n. 
1. Descriptionorizationalization.
2. Descriptivization.

DESCRIPTRONIZATIONALIZATIONAL, adj. 
1. Descriptionorizationalizational.
2. Descriptive.

DESCRIPTRONIZATIONALIZATIONALISM n. 
1. Descriptionorizationalizationalism.
2. Descriptivism.

DESCRIPTRONIZATIONALIZATIONALIST, n. 
1. Descriptionorizationalizationalist.
2. Descriptivist.

DESCRIPTRONIZATIONALIZATIONALLY, adv. 
1. Descriptionorizationalizationally.
2. Descriptively.

DESCRIPTRONIZATIONALIZATIONALLY, adv. 
1. Descriptionorizationalizationally.
2. Descriptively.

DESCRIPTRONIZATIONALIZATIONALITY n. 
1. Descriptionorizationalizationality.
2. Descriptivity.

DESCRIPTRONIZATIONALIZE n. 
1. Descriptionorizationalize.
2. Descriptivize.

DESCRIPTRONIZATIONALS, n. 
1. Descriptionorizationals.
2. Descriptivials.
DETERMINATIVE, a. & n. (Thing) that impels in a certain direction; (attribute, mark, symbol) serving to define or qualify. [f. F déterminatif ( foll., -ive)].

determine, v.t. & i. Bring, come, to an end (esp. in law); limit in scope, define; fix before, settle, decide; displease, person's fate, what is to be, or come to a conclusion, give decision; be the decisive factor in regard to (demand determines supply); ascertain precisely, fix; give an aim to, direct, impel to; decide (person) to do; resolve (to do, that, on doing, on a course; be determined, have resolved); Hence deter.'

determined, a. In verbal senses; also, re solve, unflinching. [-ed]

determination, n. Theory that human action is not free but determined by motives regarded as external forces acting on the will. So determined (2) n. & a., determinist a.

[DETERMINATE + -ist]


deter., v.t. Abhor, dislike intensely. Hence or cogn. deter'able, deter'able ness n., deter'sably adv. [f. F détester l. Deterstari call God to witness against]

déstination, n. Abhorrence (have, hold, in d., abhor); detested person or thing. [F détest., f. D'estation (prec. -ATION)].

déthroné, v.t. Depose (ruler, dominant influence). Hence dé'thron'ement n. [DE-]


détontate (or dé-té), v.t. & t. (Cause to) explode with loud report. Hence or cogn. diction'ation n., diction'ate a. [f. L dictionāre that, which can be understood]

détonateur, n. Detonating contrivance; railway fog-signal. [-or]

détoir (détoor), détoir (F). n. Deviation, roundabout way, digression, (esp. make a d.). [F (dé), f. détoiner (DE- TURN)].

détraçt, v.t. & i. Take away (much, something, &c., or all) from a whole (esp. in sense of 'make dit due to') Hence or cogn. détra'ction, détra'ctor, n., détra'ctive a. [f. L détraçture (TRACT-. draw)]

détrait'n, v.t. & i. Discharge, alight from train (trains &c.; cf. ENTRAIN). [DE- + TRAIN n.]

détritement, n. Harm, damage, (except without out. to). [F (dét), f. L détrit(i)mentum l. terrae part, rub. wear, -MENT].

détritium, n. Harmful, causing loss, whence detriment'ally adv.; (n., slang) undesirable suitor, e.g. younger son. [-AL]

détritide, a. (geol.). Disintegrated, formed as detritus. [DETritus as p.p. +-Ed]

détrition, n. Wearing away by rubbing. [f. L. detrit- see DETRIMENT, -ION]

détritus, n. Matter produced by detritus, as gravel, sand, grit, &c. Hence detrit'al a. [wrong use of L detritus-as is wearing down for detritum neut. p.p. see DETRIMENT]

de trop (de trò), pred. a. Not wanted, unwelcome, in the way. [F. D.]

deuce, n. The two at dice or cards; (Tennis) state of score (40) all games, all against which either party must gain two consecutive points or service faults. [f. L duos nom. -a, two-]

deuce, n. Plague, mischief; the devil (d. take it; who, where, what, &c., the d. ? ; the d. is in it if I cannot; I certainly can; play the d. with, spoil it, ruin), trouble, thought to be expected; a d. of a mess; d. knows, trouble, d. a bit, not at all; the d. he isn't, it is incredible that he is not). [perh. = prec., the two at dice being the worst throw; cf. G duies in same sense]

duééd (du-, doo-), a. Confounded; great (in a d. hurry). Hence dueédy adv. [-E-D]

d'us ex machinā (k-), n. Power, event, that comes in the nick of time to solve difficulty, chance or providential, as it were, to the point, &c. [L. = god from the machinery (by which in ancient theatre gods were shown in air)]

dueutagōnist (also á-go), n. Person of next importance to PROTAGONIST in drama. [f. Gk dei τε άγοιστης, an agonist actor]

deutero-, comb. form of Gk deuteros second, as d.-Isaiah, supposed later author of Is. xi-xlvi, in canonical, deutercanonical books, admitted later to Canon, deuteroaigy, second marriage.

deuterónomist, n. Author, joint-authors, or compiler, of Deuteronomy. [-IST]


devol, v.t. & i. Unfold (t. & i.), reveal, bring or come from a latent to an active or visible state (MIL. open (an attack); make...to become fuller, more elaborate or systematic, or bigger; (Photog.) treat (plate, film) so as to make picture visible; make progress; exhibit has developed a tendency to, come or bring to maturity. Hence develop'able, a. develop er (1) n. [f. L developper etym. dub.; cf. It. vi-ta, or trapping]

development, n. Gradual unfolding, fuller working out; growth; evolution (of animal & plant races); well-grown state; stage of advancement; product; more elaborate form; developing of photograph. [-MENT]

developmental, a. Incidental to growth (d. diseases); evolutionary. Hence develop'mentally adv.; -ALLY

deviate, v.t. Tread, side, diverge, (from course, rule, truth, &c., or abs.,) digress. [f. L déviare f. via way]. [-ATE]

deviation, n. In vb senses; esp.: deflexion of compass-needle by iron in ship &c.; divergence of optic axis from normal position. [-ATION]

devise, n. Make, look, (archaic; things of rare, strange, d.); (pl.) fancy, will, (left to one's own device); plan, scheme, trick; contrivance, in- vention, thing adapted for a purpose, contrivance, design, figure; emblematic or heraldic design; motto. [ME & OE devise, devise, f. L dividium, -a, neut. & fem. p.p. of dividere divide]

dévél, a. The D., supreme spirit of evil, tempter of mankind, enemy of God, Satan; heathen god; evil spirit possessing demoniac; supernatural misgiving, being; wicked or cruel person; mischievously energetic; clever, knavish, or self-willed person, luckless or wretched person (usu. poor d.); vicious animal; junior legal counsel working for a leader (Attorney-General's d., junior Counsel to Treasury); literary hack doing what his employer takes the credit and pay for; printer's d., errand-boy in printing establishment; personified evil quality (the d. of greed &c.); fighting spiritual, infamy, rash in attack; (name of) kinds of animal, bird, firework, & work; implement; highly seasoned dish, esp. devilled bones. Phrases (see also Devise2, in all of which d. may be substituted):

F.D.
devote, v.t. Consecrate, dedicate, give up exclusively, (oneself, another, thing, esp. abilities &c.) to (God, person, pursuit, purpose); give over to destruction &c. Hence devotional n. [F. L. dévotion.]  

devoted, a. In vb. senses; esp. zealously loyal (d. friend), whence devotedly adv.; dosed (esp. d. head). [Éd]  

dévoté', n. Votive of one devoted to; zealously or fantastically pious person. [ÉE]  

devotion, n. Devoutness; devoting; divining; a prayer, (esp. pl.) prayers, praying, (was at his dd.), whence devotional a., devotionally adv., devotionalism (3), devotionalism (2), un.; enthusiastic addiction or loyalty (to, or abs.). [OF (-cif)] L. devotionem (DEVOTE,-ION)  

devour* (owl), v.t. Eat of beasts); eat like a beast or ravenously; (bibl.) consume recklessly, waste, destroy, pillage, (substance, property, etc.); kill, decimate, (of fire, sword, plague, &c.); engulf; take in greedily with ears or eyes (book, story, beauty or beautiful person); absorb the attention of (devoured by anxiety); (poet.) d. the way &c., go fast, esp. of horses. Hence devouringly adv. [F. Of DEVOR.] L. dévorer (swallow).  

devoid of, a. Free from, destitute of (property, &c.), whence devout-ness n.; earnest, hearty, genuine. Hence devoutly adv.  

devout (-owt), a. Reverential, religious, pious, (in public or private worship), &c.; hence devout-ness n.; earnest, hearty, genuine. Hence devoutly adv.  

dew, n. Atmospheric vapour condensed in small drops on cool surfaces from evening to morning; freshness, refreshing or gently stealing influence, (usu. of sleep, eloquence, youth, music, &c.); any beaded or glistening moisture, esp. tears, sweat, perspiration, liquid, falsely distilled whisky; dewberry, kind of blackberry; d.-claw, rudimentary inner toe of some dogs; d.-drop; d.-fall, time when d. begins to form, evening; d.-point, temperature at which it forms; d.-rake, for surface of grass or stubble; d.-ret v.t., RET by exposure to d. instead of steeping in water; d.-warm, large garden worm. Hence dewy, dewy adj., dewily adv., dewiness n. [OE déw, com.-Teut. cf. Du. dew, G tau]  

dew2, v.t. & i. (Impers.) form or fall as d. (it is beginning to d.); bedew, moisten. [ME dewen as prec.]  


dex-ter, a. Of or on the right-hand side (in Heraldry, to the spectator's left). [L, comparative (of -ther) f. dexter, Goth. dextis, Goth. to left side, skew, Skr. daksah.  

dexterity, n. Manual or mental adroitness, cleverness; dexterity of handling; right-handedness, using of right hand. [F. L dextéritas -ity]  

dext-erous, n. (chem.). Soluble gummy substance obtained from starch & used on adhesive stamps &c. [as foll. + -IN]  

dextro-, comb. form of L DEXTER, esp. in terms concerned with. chem. property of causing plane of polarized light ray to rotate to right (dextro, -which is for compounds).  

dextrorse, n. (chem.). Dextro-rotatory form of glucose. [prec., -OSE]  

dextrous, -ter, a. Neat-handed, deft; mentally adroit, clever; using right hand by preference. Hence dexterously adv.  

dextrose, -ter, n. (chem.). Dextro-rotatory form of glucose. [prec., -OSE]  

dexterous (-ous), adv. -9. (of) deft; mentally adroit, clever; using right hand by preference. Hence dexterously adv.  

dexiall (dowel). n. Single-pointed Arabian-Sea ship of about 20 tons; any Arab ship, esp. as
diagonal, a. & n. (Straight line) joining two non-adjacent angles of a rectilinear figure or solid contained by planes; obliquely placed on the d. of a parallelogram (d. row or d., as of the square, the sides being on chessboard), inclined at other than a right angle, having some part so inclined (d. cloth or d., twilled with ridges oblique to the lists). Hence dia'gonally² adv. [l. Diagonalis f. Gk Dia'gonios f. gonia angle], -al.

diagram, n. (Geom.) figure made of lines under proving &c.; sketch showing the features of an object, used for exposition; symbolical representation, by lines, of process, form, &c. Hence or cogn. diagrammatica² a., diagramma'tically adv., diagramma'tize(I) v.t. [f. l. Diagramme f. l. Gk Día'gramma-atos f. grapho write, -mi].
diagraph, n. Instrument for drawing projections, enlarging maps, &c., mechanically. [f. l. diagramme (prec., -GRAPHO).]
dial, n. & v.t. (-ll). (Usu. sun-d.) instrument showing hour by sun's shadow on graduated plate; also d.-plate face of clock or watch; plate in steam-gauge, gas-meter, &c., on which pressure, consumption, &c., are indicated by index-finger; (vb) measure, indicate, (as) with d. [prob. f. med. L rotio daily (wheel) f. rotis daily, &c., one make].
di'aleict, n. Form of speech peculiar to a district, class, or person, subordinate variety of a language with distinguishable vocabulary, pronunciation, oridions. Hence di'alec' tally² adv., dia'leco'togy, dia'leco'logist, n. [l. f. Gk diaklektos f. dia'lektos dialogue, criticism].
dia'lektic, n. (often in pl.) Art of investigating the truth of opinions, testing of truth by discussion, logical disputation: (Mod. Philos.) not in pl. criticism dealing with metaphysical contradictions & their solutions. So dia'lekt'ic an. [f. OF dialectique f. l. Gk dialek'tikè (techne art) of debate (prec., -10)].
dialect¹, a. & n. Logical of disputation; (person) skilled in critical inquiry by discussion; dialectical, a. [f. l. Gk dialek'tikos (prec., -10)].
dialectical, a. = DIALECTIC² adj., =dialectical; belonging to DIALECTIC¹ in mod. Philos. sense. Hence di'alec'tic ally² adv. [-10].
dialogic (-i). a. In, of, dialogue. [f. med. L dialogicus (DIAGLUWE), -ic].
dialogist (-i). n. Speaker in writer of, dialogue. [l. f. Gk dialogos (dialogue), -ist].
dialogue (-og), n. Conversation; piece of written work in conversational form, this kind of composition (written in d.) the conversational part in a novel. Hence dialogue-wise adv. [f. 13th-c. F dialogue f. l. Gk dialogos (DIAlegomai converse)].
diately, a. (chem.). Of, by, dialysis. [f. Gk Dialeutikos f. lutos loosened f. luò loose, -10].
diamagnetic, a. & n. Tending to lie E. & W., across the magnetic axis, when suspended freely & acted on by magnetism; of d. bodies, the magnetic body or substance. Hence diamagnetically adv., di'amagnetize(3) v.t. [dia].
diamagnetism, n. Magnetic tendency; the diamagnetic branch of magnetism. [dia-].
diamantiferous, a. Diamond-yielding. [f. l. DIamant DIAMOND, -ferous].
diameter, n. Straight line passing from side to side of any body or geon. flight through centre (with special geom. applications for
curves), transverse measurement, width, thickness; unit of linear measurement of magnifying-power (less magnifying 2000 dd.). So diame-
tre f. Lf. Gk diametros (γραμμή μέα) measuring across f. metron measure.

diametrical, a. Of, along, a diameter, diametral; (of opposition, difference, &c.) direct, complete, like that between opposite ends of diameter. Hence diametrical stmt. adv. [f. Gk diame-tri k (διά μέα) + -ally] 2 adj.

diamond, n. a., & v.t. Colourless or tinted precious stone of pure carbon crystalized in octahedrons & allied forms, harder than any other known substance (cut into TABLE, ROSE, & BRILLIANT 2; Bristol, Cornish, &c., d., gems resembling it; black d., dark-coloured d., coal; rough d., not yet cut, person of intrinsic worth but rough manners; d. cut, d., of persons well matched in wit or cunning); glinttering particle or point; (usu. glazier's or cutting d.) tool with small d. for glass-cutting; figure shaped like section of d., rhomb; playing-card bearing this (dd., the suit; a small d., one of lover cards); a printing type; d.-back, kinds of moth & turtle; d. cement, for setting dd.; d.-drill, set with the d. bearing a hard stone, used to form the proper cut across the diamond; d.-field, tract yielding dd.; d.-point, d.-tipped stylus used in engraving, (usu. pl.) place where two lines or rails intersect obliquely: d.-snake, Australian & Tasmanian kinds; d. welding, 60th anniversary; hence diamondiferous a. diamond-wise adv. (Adj.) made of set, with d. or dd., rhomb-shaped. (Vb) adorning with diamonds, &c. [ME XOE's diamant, L. di'amantem nom. as f. L. Gk adamases adaman] 

Diána, n. Horse-woman, lady who hunts. [L, goddess of the chase]

diapason (-zn), n. Combination of notes or parts in harmonious whole; melody, strain, esp. grand swelling burst of harmony; compass of voice or instrument; range, scope, fixed standard of musical pitch: open, closed or stopped, d., two principal foundation-stops in organ. [L. f. Gk dia pas on (khord on) through all (strings) f. pas all]

diaper, n. & v.t. Linen fabric with small diamond pattern; baby's napkin of this; ornamental design of diamond reticulation for paper &c. (v. & vb. decorate with this). [f. ME OF diapre f. Byzant. Gk diaspros adj. f. dia-, aspro white]

diaphanous, a. Transparent. [f. med. L diaphanus f. Gk dia'phanos showing f. phaino show] + -ous

diapragm (-am), n. Muscular & tendin-
ous partition separating thorax from abdomen in mammals; partition in shell-fish, plant tissues, & various instruments, esp. in optics, opaque disk pierced with circular hole. So diaphragmatic (-gm-), a. [f. L. Gk dia-

phragma-atos f. phra'sso hedge in, -M]

diarist, n. One who keeps a diary. Hence diar'stic a. [DIARY + -ist]

diarize, v. & t. Keep, enter in, a diary. [DIARY, SEE]

diarhoea (diá'rea), n. Excessive looseness of bowels. Hence diarrhoeal, diarrhoeic, a. [L f. Gk dia'rrhóo f. rhé flow]

diarist, n. Daily record of events, journal; book prepared for keeping this in; calendar with daily memorandum esp. for persons of a particular profession. Hence diaristical a. [f. L. diarium (dies day, -ARY 9)]

diastole, n. Dilatation of heart or artery alternating with systole, & with it forming pulse (systole d. often fig. of reaction, fluctuation, &c.). [med.L f. Gk, f. dia'stello send]

diastessaron, n. Harmony of the four gos-
pels. [Of, f. L f. Gk dia'tessaron by four]

diathermancy, n., diathermanous, a. Capacity of transmitting radiant heat. [f. Gk diathermanoi, diathermanos + -ous, diathermic, f. Gk DIA-
thermania, diathermane = in -ous, diathermique, f. Gk DIA-
thermansis f. thermaino f. thermos warm]

diathesis, n. (med.; pl. -esés), Constitutional predisposition. [Gk, f. dia'thèmesh place]

diátom, n. Member of genus Diatoma, certain people of the Arctic Alage; bottom of sea & forming fossil deposits. So diátoma, a. [f. Gk diatómos f. tenno =cutting all to the cells being connected in easily separable chains]

diátomic, a. (chem.) Consisting of two atoms; having two replaceable atoms of hydrogen. [di-2, ATOM, -ic]

diátonic, a. (mus.), (of scale) proceeding by notes proper to key without chromatic alteration; (of melodies & harmonies) constructed from such a scale. [f. F diatone f. L. Gk diatónikos TONIC] with intervals of a tone]

diatically adv. [f. med. L. Gk diatóniko TONIC]

diät, n. Instrument for dibbling, dibble. [f. DB, now used thus only in dibbing-stick]

dibble, n., & v.t. & i. Instrument for making holes in ground for seeds &c. (Vb) prepare (soil) with this; sow or plant thus; use a d. [perch. f. DIB + -ble(l), but found much earlier]

dib, n. pl. (Child's game with) sheep's M. bolt bones; counters at cards; (slang) money. [prob. f. DB: cf. earlier dib-stones]

dica, n. [f. ME dica, 1. Clara, 2. P given name (see DEB)]

dicast, dicastery, nn. (Gk Antig.). Member of Athenian jury (ery), which gave both verdict & sentence. [f. Gk dikastês, dikasterion (dikazō to judge f. dikē right)]

dice, n. pl. See die

dice, v.t. & i. Play DICE, whence dice

dice-box, n. Box of hour-glass shape from which dice are thrown; d.-insulator, piece of porcelain so shaped supporting telegraph wire.

dichlomydeous, a. (bot.). Having calyx & corolla. [DI-, Gk khilamos-udos cloak, -EOS] dichlomous, a. (bot.), Dichlomydous (-m-), n. dichlomous

-ze, -somic (-sik-), n. dichlomiz(e)(-3, 9), v.t. & i. dichlomously adv. [as prec., -TOMY]

dichrome, a. (bot.). Showing two colours (esp. of doubly refracting crystals). [f. Gk di'khrōos f. khrōos colour] + -IC

dichromatic, a. Two-coloured (esp. of animal species of which individuals show different colors). [DI-2, + Gk khromatikos (khroma-atos colour, -IC)

dichromatic, a. (bot.). With only two colours (esp. of colour-blind vision seeing two of three primary colours). [Gk dikhrōmos (prec.) + -IC

dick, n. (slang). Take one's d. that or to it, swear, affirm. [prob. for declaration]

dickens, n. (colloq.). Devil, durs; [from 1388 prob. use of Dickens-Richard, or the surname Dickens, as alliterative substitute]

dicker, n. (commerce). Half-score, ten, esp. of hides. [ME dyker cf. G deicher f. L decuria set of ten (decem)]
Dicke, n. (pl. dikes, dyes). 1. (Pl. dyes) small cubical vessel, usually bearing 4-6 pores, used in games of chance; dice; or, literally, with these the d. is cast, course irrevocably decided; upon the d., at stake; as straight, true, as a d. 2. (Pl. dice): (Arch.) plinth, cubic part of pedestal between base & cornice; engraved stamp for coinage; striking medal, embossing paper, &c.; d.-sinker, engraver of d. [ME & OF d. jackum, neut. p. of d. give, perh. in sense what is given by d. (of dices, i.e. as collective) cf. pence, the orig. pl. truce, also mice &c.]
die2, v.i. (dying), Cease to live, expire, (of illness, hunger, &c., by violence, the sword, one's own hand, from wound &c.); through neglect, on scaffold, at the stake, in battle, for friend, cause, &c., in poverty; d. a beggar, martyr; d. a glorious, dog's, death; d. the death, be put to death, archaic or playful; d. game, fighting, not tamely; d. hard, not without struggle; d. the one's bed, of age or illness, in one's shoes, by violence, in harness, while still at work, in last ditch, desperately defending something; never say d., not give in, keep up courage; (bibl.) suffer as in death (d. daily), suffer spiritual death, d. unto, escape thraldom of (sin); be dying for, to do, have great desire; d. of laughing, laugh to exhaustion; (of plants &c.) lose vital force, decay; come to an end, expire; (of a sentence) become final, strike sentence; d. in dices; d. dice; d. dice; d. dice; d. dice; d. dice; d. dice; d. dice;
(Physics, Mech.) concerning the difference of two or more motions, pressures, &c.; (math.) infinitesimals different between consecutive values of continuously varying quantity (d. calculus, method of calculating this). Hence differentially [f. med. L differentialis (difference, -Al)]
differentiate (sh-), v.t. & i. Constitute the difference between, or in; develop (t. & i.); specialize, (species, organs, functions, synonyms), discriminate, discriminate between. Hence differentiation [n. [f. med. L differentiation, -ate]]
dificile (-ch), v.t. & i. Unaccommodating, exigent, hard to deal with, perseurate, &c. [F]
dificult, a. Hard to do or practice, trouble-some, perplexing. [t. & i. d. of access, to answer, x.), -pec. [perh. back-formation f. foll.]
difficulty (-kl), n. Being hard to do (with d., often as adv. = not easily) or obscure: something hard or obscure: hindrance; embarrassment of affairs, esp. want of money: reluctance, demur, objection. [make d., be unaccommodating.
[f. L difficultas - facultas FACTUALLY]
differentiation, n. (Odere -ens), n. [f. L differ. | differential, -ible, -ness, [f. L differentia (foll., ENCE]-EXC]
differentiate, a. Wanting in self-confidence, bashful. Hence differentially [adv. [f. L dif-
| fiderere, -trust]. -EXT]
differece, n. different, a. Flowing apart, becoming fluid: deliquescence, deliques-
cence. [f. L differe (azure, flow), -EXT, -ENCE]
diffuse (s), a. Spread out, diffused, not concentrated, of light, inflammation, &c.; not con-
cise, long-winded. Hence diffusely [adv.]
diffuse-ness, n. [f. L diffundere fus- pour]
diffuseo (-s), v.t. & i. Send forth, shed abroad, right, particles, heat, geniality, knowledge, rumour. [Physics] intermingling (t. & of gases or fluids) by diffusion, whence diffus-
able (-s), a. diffusibility (-z), n. Hence or cogn. diffusio- n (zhn) n., diffusive (-s) a., diffusivey [adv., diffusiveness (-s) n.
dig, v.t. & i. (dug, formerly also dug), & n. Use spade or mattock, cross, hands, or snout, in excavating or turning over ground; make research (for information, into author &c.); make way by digging into, through, under; excavate or turn up (ground) with spade &c.; make (hole &c.) by digging; get by dig-
ging (potatoes): thrust (spurs, one's nails, feet, point of weapon) into something or in; poke (person in the ribs); d. out, get, find, make, by digging; d. up, break up (fallow land). (N.) piece of digging; thrust, poke, (esp. in the ribs; also fig. d. at, remark directed against). [prob.
t. F digue cf. F dice; from 11th c. only, nor in OE, nor directly related to dice.
dig, v.t. & i. (b), -s, (s) -s, v. & adv. of sound =m of original Gk alphabet, later disused, but important in philology. [L. F. Gk (p-2, gamma.]

digamy, n. Taking, having, a second spouse. Hence or cogn. digamia (t) n., digamus a. [L. F. Gk di-gamia t. -gamous-married]
digastria, a. & n. (anat.). With two swelling:-les (masses). Spur to jaw LOWER. [p. Gk gaster-trelly, -esch]
digester [sh], n. Methodical compendium or summary, esp. of a body of laws (1. D., that compiled by order of Justinian). [f. L digesta neut. pl. p.p. see foll.]
digest, v.t. & i. Reduce into systematic form; classify; summarize; think over, arrange in the mind; prepare (food) in stomach and bowels for assimilation (intr. of food, admit of digestion; digests well, will not d.) (of drugs, wine, &c.) promote digestion of; assimilate (conquered territory &c.); brook, endure, be reconciled to, (insult, opinion); get mental nourishment from. Hence diges-
		
table a., digestibility n. digestibly [adv. [f. L digestus (digs, -tov] sort]
digester, n. In vbl senses; esp. in cookery, stock-pot (cf. foll.)
digestion (sh-an), n. Digesting (hard, easy, of d.) of physical or mental food; power of diges-
ting (a good, weak, d.); long steeping in hot fluid to extract essence, stewing. [f. L.
digestio (digation, -tov), -o]
digestive, a. & n. Of, promoting digestion; substance aiding digestion: ointment to pro-
mote supputation. Hence digestively [adv. [f., -ive]. L. digestus (digs, -tov, -ive)]
digger, n. In vbl senses; also or esp. (also gold-d., one who digs or searches for gold in

gold-fields; Dk., N.-Amer. Indians living on these) digger. In a., esp. long-winded, (at.
ds-.) -diger, n. (L) diction of Hymneoptera. [-ER]
digging, n. In vbl senses; also or esp. (pl., sometimes a diggings) mine or gold-field; (pl.
collog.) lodgings. [-ING]
[common in ME, with many meanings: obs. -s, f. 160 to 1800; revived by Scott, & now as above; OE dihan. L. dicere dictate, whence also G lithen write poetry]
dight (-je), n. Finger or toe (facet., or in Zool. or Anat.) finger's breadth; any numeral from 0 to 9; (Astron.) twelfth part of sun's or moon's diameter (in measuring eclipse). So digital.
[a. [L. digitus]
digitation (sh-jatin), n. Medicine prepared from fox-glove. [mod. L. = fox-glove, transl. of its G name finger hut thimble (digit., -AL)]
digitate (digit, -ated, a. (zool., bot.). With divided fingers or toes; with deep radiating
divisions. Hence digitation n., digitato-combined form. [f. L digitus (digit.-ATE)]
digitigrade, a. (zool.), Walking on toes, not touching ground, with heelf (cf. plantigrade).
[f. L. digitus, -i, -gradus -walking]
dignify, v.t. Make worthy; confer dignity
upon, enoble; make stately (p., marked by
dignity, self-respecting, stately); speak of by
high-flown title (school dignified with name of
college). [f. OF dignier f. med. l digniare
digniarius, -arius, -ary]
dignitary, n. Person holding high office, esp. ecclesiastical. [L. as foll. -ARY]
dignity, n. True word, excellence, (the d. of labour); high estate or estimation (beneath
one's d., unfit for one to do); honourable office, rank, or title; elevation of manner, proper
stateliness. [f. OF dignete f. l dignitatem (eng. worthy, -FY)]
digraph, n. Group of two letters expressing
one sound, as ch, ca. [p. 2-Gk graphè writing]
digress (or -s), v.t. Diverge from the track, stray; depart from the main subject
temporarily in speech or writing. Hence or
cogn. digression n., digressive a. [f. L
digrepticum = grand walk press]
dike, dyke, n. & v.t. Ditch; natural water-course; low wall esp. of turf; embankment,
long ridge, dam, against flooding, esp. those in
Holland against sea; causeway; (fig.) barrier,
obstacle, defence; (Mining & Geol.) fissure in
stratum filled with deposited matter, this mat-
ter; -d-recf, officer in charge of drains, sluices, &c., sea-banks, of farms, &c. (v. b.); (v. p.) provide, defend with, dike(s). [OE dic, whence also ditch; cf. G Gleichpond]  

dilapidate, v.t. & i. Bring, come, into disrepair or decay (building, furniture, clothing, estate, fortune). [f. L in dilapidare f. lapsus st. (from stone, in L perf. throw away like stones)  

dilapidation, n. Squandering; bringing or coming into, being in disrepair; sum charged against incumbent &c. for wear & tear during his tenancy; falling away of cliffs &c., debris resulting. [f. L dilapidatio (prec., -TION)]  

dilapidated (dii, di), adj., v.t. & i. Make or become wider or larger, expand, widen, enlarge, (with dilated eyes), whence dilat[a]bile a., dilat[ability] n., dilatation & irreg. dilatation n.; expatiating, speak or write at large (usu. upon). [f. F dilater f. dilatation (st. wide); the L p.p. st. being dilatatus, dilatation is irreg.]  

dilator, n. (anat.). (Also d. muscle) muscle that dilates the orifice of a conductor. [irreg. for longer used dilator; see prec., -ORE]  

dilatory, a. Tending to, designed to cause, given to, delay. Hence dilatory adv., dilatoriness n. [f. Lat. dilatorius (st. at Perefer -ORY)]  

dilemma (or di), n. Argument forcing opponent to choose one of two alternatives (forms of the d) both unfavourable to him; position in which one is between equal evils. So dilemma. [L. L. Gk dr-, dilemma, -atos assumption f. lambano take, ni)  

dilettante, n. (pl. -ti, pr. -te) & a. Lover of the fine arts; amateur; smatterer, one who toys with subject or concentrates on nothing; hence dilettantish 1 n., dilettantish 2 n. (Adj.) trifling, not thorough, amateur. [It., f. L. dilectarum, delight in, -ANT]  

diligence, n. Persistent effort or work; industrious character. [F. DILIGENT, -ENCE]  

diligence 2 (often as F), n. Foreign public stage-coach. [F. as prec.]  

diligent, a. Hard-working, steady in application, industrious, attentive to duties. Hence diligently adv. [f. F. L. d. legis lectus = legions which take delight in, -EXT]  

dill, n. Umbelliferous plant with yellow-flowered herb. [OE dilly cf. Gk dillym, dub.]  

dilly-dally, v.i. (colloq.). Vocillate; loiter. [redupl. of DAILY]  

diluent (-60), a. & n. Diluting (agent); (substance) increasing proportion of water in the blood &c. [f. L. diluere dilute, -EXT]  

dilute 1 (60), also d. or dil t., a. Weakened in solution; faint, cloud of colour was washed out, faded; (fig.) watery, watered down. [f. L diluitus p.p. see foll.  

dilute 2 (di-loot, d), v.t. Reduce strength of (fluid) by adding water; diminish brilliance of (colour); water down (doctrine, zeal). So dilution n. [f. L. diluere (lat. wash)]  

diluvial (-60, -ii), a. Of a flood, esp. of the Flood of Genesis; Eath, flood, elation, changes, &c., depending on general deluge or catastrophe water-action, whence diluvial 1 adj., diluvial 2 n.; of the drift formation now called Glacial Drift. [f. Lat. diluvialis (flood deluge, -AL)]  

dim, a. & v.t. & i. Faintly luminous or visible; not bright, clear, or well-defined; obscure; seeing or seen, hearing or heard, apprehending or apprehended, indistinctly; hence dimly adv., dimness 1 adj., dimness 2 n. (Vb) become or make d., becloud, outshine. [OE, cf. OHG timbar]  

dime, n. (U.S.). Silver coin, 1/10 of dollar (d,  

nordic, cheap shocker). [obs. sense tithe, i.e. of disime f. L decima fem. of decimus tenth]  

dimension (or di), n. Measurable extent of any kind, as length, breadth, thickness, area, volume, (usu. pl.; of great dd., very large); the three dd., length, breadth, & thickness (point has no dd., line one, surface two, body three; theorems, speculations, property of matter that should be to solids as squares to planes); (Alg.) number of unknown quantities contained as factors in a product (x^2, y^2, z^2, all of three dd.). Hence (~dimensional, ~dimensionless, aa. [F. f. L. dim. (mensurado measure; -ION)]  

diminish, v.t. & i. Make or become, actually or in appearance, less (also one's diminutiveness); lessen; reduce, decrease. [L, n. diminuere f. diminutio, diminution; -ION]  

dimensionless, a. (bot. entomol.). With two wings. [dt. -ORE]  

diameter, n. Verse of two measures (measure in some metres has one foot, in others two). [f. L f. Gr. d. (metros f. metron measure)  

dimidiate (at), a. Halved, split in two. [f. L. (diare) f. d. (midium f. medi中介, -ATE)]  

diminish, v.t. & i. Gradually decrease loudness (cf. CRESCENDO); gradually decrease, musical passage marked by it, (also fig.). [It. diminuere f. L. diminuere -MIN -cf. minor less]  

diminue(n)do, mus. direction (abbr. dim.) & n. Gradually decrease loudness (cf. CRESCENDO); gradually decrease, musical passage marked by it, (also fig.). [It. diminuendo]  

dimination, n. Diminishing, amount of it. [f. It. diminutio (diminution, -ION)]  

dimensional, a. & n. (Gram.) (word) describing small specimen of the thing denoted by corresponding primitive word; remarkably small, tiny. Hence dimensionality n. & adj. (gram.), dimensionality n. & adj. [f. It. dimensione (DIMENSION, -ION)  

dimly, adv. in, show dd. [f. It. solo c. only; pers. cogn. G dimplen pool (cf. DAPPLE) f. OHG dumiplon]  

din, n. & v.t. & i. Continued confused confusing or distracting noise. (Vb) assail with d.; repel d. in, show dd. Of d. (perverse), (per. of thing) &c. make a d. [cf. It., OE dynge cf. ON dyngr]  

dine, v.t. & i. Take dinner dd. away from home; d. with Duke Humphrey, go without dinner—perh. w. allusion to those who walked during dinner-time in Duke Humphrey's Walk (in St Paul's); entertain (persons at dinner, of room &c.) provide dining-accommodation for (person) or number into person or persons or cars; make a d. [cf. It., OE dynge cf. ON dyngr]  

dinero, n. One who dines; railway dining-car; d. out, one who often dines from home, esp. one much invited for his social qualities. [ER]  

ding-dong, adv., & a. (With) alternating strokes as of two bells (hammer away at it); d. or d., in which each has the better alternately); sound of bells; jingle of rhyme, [lit.]  

dinghy, dingey, (d'ingg) n. Small ship's boat; small pleasure rowing-boat. [orig. native rowing-boat on Indian rivers, f. Hind. dengi]
or round about, (the d. road; went d. to heaven; d. ray, not reflected or refracted; d. shot, hit, without ricochet); (Astron.) proceeding from E. to W., not retrograde; (of descent) leafy, not collaterally; (of argument) following uninterrupted chain of cause & effect &c.; dialectical (d. opposition); capable of introduction (of d. 2nd kind). Also (of interval chord), not contrary (of motion); straightforward, frank, going straight to the point, not ambiguous; immediately, personally, not by proxy; (Gram.) d. speech or doration, the words as actually spoken, not modified (cf. OBLIQUE, INDIRECT) in reporting; d. tact, levied originally (income tax &c.) on persons who bears the burden ultimately (cf. TAX). Hence directness n. [prob. F] f. L directus p.p. see prec.

direct (d'-, d'-), n. Directing, aiming, guiding, managing; =DIRECTORATE; instruction what to do, order, (usu. pl.) address on letter or parcel; course pursued by moving body, point to which one moves or looks, (in the d. of London, Londonwards), scope, sphere, subject matter; (esp. in pl.) the body which bears the burden ultimately (cf. DIRECT). Hence directness n. [prob. F] f. L directus p.p. see prec.

directly, adv. & conj. In a DIRECT 2 manner; at once, without delay; presently, in no long time; (colloq.) as soon as (went d. to heaven). -LY 2

director, n. Superintendent, manager, executive member of managing-board of commercial company; (Fr. Hist.) member of Directory; (Ethn.) native in charge of school; (Med.) general of cardinals; (Law) person controlling direction in instruments &c. Hence directorial a., directorship, directorate, n. Office of director; board of directors. -ATE 1

directory, a. Directive, advisory, (esp. of part of law advising procedure omission of which does not invalidate action). [F. L directorius (DIRECT 1), -ORY]

directory 2, n. Book of rules, esp. for public or private worship; book with lists of inhabitants of district, members of professions, &c., with various details; (Fr. Hist.) revolutionary executive of five directors in power 1793-9. [F. med. L directorium neut., adj. see prec.]
directrix, n. (pl. -rices) = DIRECTRESS; (Geom.) a curve describing a curve or surface. [DIRECTOR, -THX]
dire, a. Terrible, dread. Hence dire-
fully 2 adv. [DIRE, FULL] 2

dire (-), n. Song sung at burial, or in commemoration, of the dead; lament. [F. L diriger, of dirigere DIRECT 1, 1st wd in Latin antiphon in Matins part of Office of the Dead] dire, a. & n. Nullifying (d. impediment, making marriage null & void from the first). [F. L diremere (diremre, enere take from). -ENT

dirk, n., & v.t. Kind of dagger (esp. of Highlanders); (vb) stab with this. [earlier dork (Dutch) pth. f. Du. dolcf et. Ger. dolch dagger].
dirt, n. Matter that soils, wet mud (d.-pie, made by children in gutters &c.); anything worthless (yellow d., gold, d., scornful name for land; d.-cheap, very cheap); earth, soil; dirtiness, foul talk; fling d., talk abusively or slanderously; eat d., put up with insult &c.; d.-eating, disease with morbid craving to eat earth. [ME drit, prob. f. ON driet (rapidly)]

dirtiness, n., dirty, adj., getting dirty (sp., esp., get dirty); muddled with or like or connected with dirt, (D. Skirts, 101st Foot, from fighting in shirt-sleeves at Delhi); uncanny, obscene; sordid, mean, despicable; ill-gotten; (of weather) rough, squally; (of colour) not pure or clear; D. Alloian, sea-bird getting food by forcing gulls &c. to disgorge; hence dirtily 2 adv., dirtiness n., dirtyish 1 (2) a. (Vb) make, become, d. [V-y]
dis-, pref. f. L dis- (which was changed to d-1 or dis- before abbrev. (see also DE-1) related to bis (orig. *dri=Gk d. 2) to two. In words taken direct or thr. F. f. L; in words taken f. LL in which dis- or Rom. des- had displaced d-; & used as living prefix. to modify sense of E. wds. Meanings: asunder, away, apart or between, one by one, utterly (in wds already negative, as disannul), un-, not, the reverse of, to withdraw, expulsion from.
disability, n. Thing, that prevents one’s doing something, esp. legal disqualification. [f. obs. adj. disable, -ABILITY]
disable, v.t. Incapacitate from doing or for work &c.; cripple, deprive of power of acting; disqualify legally, pronounce incapable, hinder. Hence disablement n. [DIS-ABLE]
disburse, v.t. Undeceive, disillusion. [DIS-
disaccord, n. &k v.t. Disagree(ment), (be)
at variance. [DIS-]
disadvantage, n. Unfavourable condition (taken at a d.), loss, injury. [F. F désavantage (DIS-, ADVANTAGE)
disadvantageous, a. Involving disadvantage or discredit, derogatory. Hence dis-
advantageously 2 adv. [DIS-
disaffection, a. Estranged, unfriendly, dislo-
yal, esp. to government. [p.p. of scarcely used vb disaffect]
disaffection, n. Political discontent, disloyalty. [as prec. after AFFECTION]
disaffirm, v.t. (legal). Reverse (previous decision); repudiate (settlement). Hence disaffirmation n. [DIS-
disafforestation, v.t. Reduce from legal state of forest to ordinary land. Hence dis-
forestation n. [F. med. L DIS(AFFORESTARE)]
disagree, v.i. Differ, be unlike, not corre-
spond; differ in opinion, dissent, quarrel; (of food, climate, &c.) prove unsuitable, have bad effects, (with person, his health, digestion, &c.). Hence disagree-ment n. [DIS-
disagreeable, a. Not to one’s taste, unpleasant, unamiable, bad-tempered; hence disagreeableness n., disagree-
ablely 2 adv. [N., usu. pl.] unpleasant experi-
ence(s), trouble(s), worries. [F. F désagréable (DIS-, AGREEABLE)
disallow, v.t. Refuse to sanction or accept as reasonable or admit, prohibit. [F. O. des-
aliser (DIS- ALLOW)]
disannul, v.t. (l). Cancel, annul. [DIS-
disappear, v.i. Cease to be visible, vanish, die away from sight or existence, be lost. Hence disappearance n. [DIS-
disappoint, v.t. Not fulfill desire or expectation of, break appointment with, (person); be
delie, frustrate, (hope, purpose, &c.). Hence dis-
appointing 2 a., disappointedly 2, dis-
ensing n. [F. F désappointer (DIS-, APPOINT)]
disapprobation, n. Disapproval. So dis-
approbative, disapprobatory, aa. [DIS-
disapprove, v. & i. Have, express, un-
favourable opinion of or of. Hence dis-
provingly 2 adv. [DIS-
disarm, v.t. & i. Deprive of weapons; de-
prive of work; (esp. of woman, freed from out of hand of); dismantle (ship, city), reduce, be reduced, to peace footing of (army or navy),

For compounds of dis- not given consult DIS.

8
abandon or cut down military establishment, whence dis-ARM-MMEMENT n.; deprive of power to injure; pacify hostility or suspicions of. [F désarmer (DIS-. ARM3)]

dis-RARange, v.t. Put into disorder, dis-organize. Hence dis-RARANGEMENT. [DIS-]
dis-RAY, n., & v.t. (Throw into) disorder; [poet.] unclothe. [DIS-]
disarticulate, v.t. Separate, undo the articulation of, to take pieces. Hence dis-articulation n. [DIS-]
dissas-simi-la-tion, n. (physiol.). Conversion of assimilated into less complex or waste substances.
disaster, n. Sudden or great misfortune, calamity; ill luck (a record of d.). So dis-sas-troUOUS a., dis-sas-troously 2 adv. [f. L désastre (DIS-. astré f. L. F. Gk astron star)]
disavow, v.t. Say one does not know or approve of, repudiate. Hence disavow-AL(2) n. [f. F désavouer (DIS-. AVOW)]
dis-band, v.t. & i. Break up, disperse, (t. & i. of troops &c.). Hence dis-band-ment n. [f. 16th-c. F. desbander see DIS-. BAND13]
dis-bar, v.t. (-r). Expel from membership of the bar, deprive of status of barrister. Hence dis-bar-ment n. [DIS-. BAR]-
dis-believe, v.t. & i. Refuse credence to (putting doubt on; esp. one’s own thoughts); be a skeptic; have no faith in. So dis-believeF n. [DIS-]
dis-bench, v.t. Deprive of status of benchers. [DIS-. BENCH n.-]
disbranch, v.t. Strip of branches. [DIS-]
dis-burd, v.t. (ad.). Remove (esp. the superfluous) buds of. [DIS-]
disburden, v.t. Relieve of or a burden; cleanse (mind, head, thoughts). [DIS-]
disburse, v.t. & i. Expel, deprive: pay money. Hence dis-burse-ment n. [f. OF des-bourser (DIS-. BOURSE)]
disc, = DISh.
discard, v.t. & i., & n. Throw out or reject from hand at cards (specified card, or abs. esp. at which of playing non-trump that does not follow lead); cast aside, give up, clothes, habit, belief, &c.; dismiss, cashier, &c. (n.) discarding at cards, discarded card. [DIS-. CARD2]
discern, v.t. & i. (Arch.), distinguish, see the difference between, good & bad, good from bad, between good & bad). Perceive clearly with the mind or senses, make out by thought or by gazing, listening, &c.; so discern-ingly, discern-ingly 2 adv. [f. F discerner f. L discernere crenct-. silt]+
discerning, a. Having quick or true intelligence. [DIS-]
discernment, n. Discerning; keenness of perception, penetration, insight. [-MENT]
discernptible, a. That can be plucked apart, not indestructibly one. Hence discernptibility n. [f. L dis cerrpertae (prec. -on)]
discersion, n. Pulling apart, severance; separation. [F. L. discersion (prec. -on)]
discouragement, n. Discouragement; keenness of perception, penetration, insight. [-MENT]
discourteous, a. That can be plucked apart, not indestructibly one. Hence dis-courteous-ly n. [f. L discourteus (prec. -on)]
discomfit (-k0), a. & i. Defeat in battle; thwart, disconcert. So dis-com-fitment (-sh0), a. & i. Defeated f. Of dis-com-fitt and L. DISCO-FECTUS p.p. see Confec-tion undone]
discomport (-k0), n., & v.t. Unaeasiness of body or mind; want of comfort; (vb) make uneasy. [f. Of dis-comforter (DIS-. COMFORT)]
discommode, v.t. Put to inconvenience. [DIS-. OUS.COMMODE F. L. Commodity (com-modity]]
discom-own, v.t. Deprive (member of college of commons) of commons (tradesman). [DIS-. COMMONS]
discompose, v.t. Disturb composure of, ruffle, agitate. Hence dis-compose-edly, y,
DISCONCERT

adv., discompo`singly ², [DIS-]

DISCONNECT, v.t. Derange, spoil, upset, (plan, concerted measures); disturb self-position, of, ruffle, fluster. Hence DISCONNECTMENT n. [f. obs. F disconnecter concert ²]

DISCONNECT, v.t. Sever the connexion of (thing from, with, another) or between. [DIS-]

DISCONNECTED, a. In vbl senses: esp. of sound, out of step, dissonant, out of harmony, with bad connexion or transitions, whence disconne`ctedly ² adv., disconne`ctedness n. [ -ED ]

DISCONNEXION, -ction, n. Disconnecting; want of connexion, disconnection. [DIS-]

DISCONSOLATE (-at), a. Forlorn, insconsolable, unhappy, disappointed. Hence DISCONSOLATELY ² adv., disconsolately ² adv., disconsolateliness n. [DIS-]

DISCONSOLATELY ² adv., disconsolateliness n. [DIS-]

DISCONTENT, n., a., & v. 1. Dissatisfaction, want of contentment; grievance. (Adj.) not content, dissatisfied, (with). (Vb, usu. in p.p.) make dissatisfied; hence discon- tentedly ² adv., discontentedly ² adv., discontentedness, discontentment, n. [DIS-, CONTENT-, ², ³, ⁴]

DISCONTINUOUS, a. (With parts) not in contact, unconnected. [DIS-]

DISCONTINUE, v.t. Cause to cease; cease from, give up, (doing, habit &c.); cease taking, paying, (newspaper, subscription). So discontinua`nue n. [f. F discontinuer f. med.L discontinue continuare continue]

DISCONTINUOUS, a. Wanting continuity in space or time, having interstices, intermittent. [DIS-]

DISCONTINUITY n., discontinuous ² adv. [f. med.L discontinuus continuous continuous) + -ous]

dis`cord 1, n. Disagreement, variance, strife; harsh noise, clashing sounds; whence or cogn. discord`anc, discord`ance n., discordantly ² adv. (Mus.) want of harmony between notes sounded together; chord unpleasant or unsatisfactory in itself & requiring to be resolved by another; any interval except unison, octave, perfect fifth & fourth, major & minor third & sixth, & their octaves; single note dissonant with another. [f. OF discord (foll.)]

dis`cord 2, v.i. Disagree, quarrel, be different or inconsistent, (with, from); be dissonant, jar, clash. [f. OF discorder f. L discordare f. dis (from, against) + cor (heart) heart]

DISCOURAGE (-dur), v.t. Amount due or price of goods in consideration of its being paid promptly or in advance; deduction from amount of bill of exchange &c. by one who gives value for it before it is due; discount; allowance for exaggeration in accepting story; at a d., below par, depreciated, not in demand. [f. 16th-c. F descompte (fol.)]

DISCOURAGE (-dur), v.t. Give or get present worth of (bill not yet due); leave out of account; lessen, detract from; part with for immediate but smaller good; allow for exaggeration in; use up effect of (news &c.) beforehand, stale by anticipation. Hence discoura`geable a. [f. OF desconsente, -compter, f. med.L dis (computare L=compute)]

DISCOURAGE (-dur), v.i. Refuse to countenance, discourage, show disapproval of. [f. obs. F desconsenteur (DISCOUNT, COUNTERATE ²)]

DISCOURAGE (-dur), v.t. Deprive of courage, confidence, or energy; deter from, dis- countenance. Hence discouragement n., discouragingly ² adv. [f. OF discouragier (DIS-, COURAGE)]

DISCOURAGE (-dur), v.t. Give or get present worth of (bill not yet due); leave out of account; lessen, detract from; part with for immediate but smaller good; allow for exaggeration in; use up effect of (news &c.) beforehand, stale by anticipation. Hence discoura`geable a. [f. OF desconsente, -compter, f. med.L dis (computare L=compute)]

DISCOURSE ², v.i. & t. Talk, converse; hold forth in speech or writing on a subject (of, upon, or ab.); give forth (some kind of music; to Hamlet II. iii. 374). [f. L discursus (curse, course)]
norum or one's notice. Hence disainful. a.
disdainfully adv. [f. OF desdinguer] f. L
designare f. dignus worthy).

disease (dizéz), n. Morbid condition of body,
plant, or some part of them, illness, sickness;
any particular kind of this - with special sym-
toms & name; damaged or depraved state of
mind or morals. [f. OF desaise (dis-), E. ase
n.]
diseased (dizéz), a. Affected with disease;
deprived. [p.p. of diseased vb f. L
desaisus as prec.]
disembark, v.t. & i. Put go-a-bore. Hence
disembarkatio n. [f. F desembarquer (dis-)
embark].
disembarrass, v.t. Free from embarrassment,
rid or relieve (of); dis-en-tangle (from). Hence
dis embarrassmen t n. [dis-]
disembodied, v.t. Separate, freed, i. soul, idea
from body or the concrete; dis-band (troops.
Hence disembodiment n. [dis-]
pour forth at mouth (in or, or itself, waters, &c.
(fig.) discharge, pour forth, & i. of speech,
crowd, &c. [f. Sp desembarcar (dis- en in.
boca mouth)]
disembosom, v.t. & i. Disclose, reveal;
unburden oneself, make confidences. [dis-]
disembowel, v.t. & i. Remove entrails of
rip up so as to cause bowel-to-protrude. [dis-]
disembodied, v.t. & i. Free from confusion
or entanglement. [dis-]
disenchanted, v.t. Free from enchantment
or illusion. Hence disenchanted n. [f. F
desenchar (dis- enchant)].
disencumber, v.t. Free from encumbrance.
[f. F desencombre (dis- encumber)]
disendow, v.t. & i. Steal; despoil. Church of
denied, defrauded; Church's property in
vis.]
disengage, v.t. & i. Detch, liberate, liberate.
(Engaging) pass point of sword to other
side of opponent's this movements. [dis-]
disengaged, a. In vb senses; esp. at
leisure to attend to any visitor or business
that comes; vacant, not b-spoken. [Ed-]
disengagement, n. Dis-engaging; liberation
of claim components; freedom from tie,
detachment; e-a. natural manner; dissolution
of engagement to marry; (Fencing) = disen-
gage n. [ment]
disentail, v.t. Legall. Free from entail,
break the entail of. [dis-]
disentangle, a. & i. Extricate, free from
complication; unravel, untwist; come clear of
tangle. Hence disentanglement n. [dis-]
disentangle d, v.t. & i. Free from bond-
age. Hence disentanglement n. [dis-]
disentomb, v.t. Take out of tomb; unearth.
find by research. [dis-]
disestablish, v.t. Undo establishment of;
deprive (Church of) State connexon, depose
from official position. Hence disestablish-
ment n. [dis-]
disfavor, a. & i. Dis-like, disapproval;
being di liked (fall into, be in, d.); (vb)
treated, treat with. [dis-]
disfeature (dis-fé-ther), v.t. Mar features of,
disfigure. [dis-]
disfigure, v.t. Mar beauty of, deform, de-
face. Hence disfigure, disfigurem ent. [f. OF
desfigureer (dis-), L. figurare f. figura f.]
disforest, v.t. = disafforest; clear of
forests. [f. OF desforester (dis-), forest] disfranchise (dis-fran shiz), v.t. Deprive of
citizen rights; deprive (place of right of sending,
(person of right of voting for, parliamentary
representative. Hence disfranchisement
n. [dis-, obs. franchise vb = enfranchise]
disfrack, v.t. Deprive of clerical garb &
oflice. [dis-]
disgorge (dis gorj), v.t. & i. Eject (as) from
throat (of, &c. trans. & abs. of, of giving up ill-gotten
gains, booty, &c.; (of river &c., trans., refl.
inf.) disembogue, discharge (waters). [f.
doysgerer (dis-), gorgé] disgrace, v.t. Loss of favour, downfall from
position of honour; ignominy, shame; thing in-
volving dishonour, cause of reproach. Hence
disgracefully, adv.
disgracefulness n. [f. F disgrace f. It. dis-
gradia f. med. I. disgracia GRACE]
disgrace, v.t. Dismiss from favour, de-
grade from position; bring shame or discredit
upon, be a d. to. [f. F disgracer as prec.]
disgruntled, a. (now chiefly U.S.). Discon-
tented, moody. [from 17th c.; dis-, gruntle obs.
frequent, of GUN].
disguise (diziz), v.t. Conceal identity of id.
oneself, person or thing, as someone or some-
thing else, by doing, with false beard &c., in cos-
tume &c.); misrepresent, show in false colours;
conceal, cloak, id. one's intention, opinion;
disguised in or with drink or liquor, drunk.
Hence disguised n. [f. OF disguiseer (dis-
rom. guiser)]
disguise, n. Use of changed dress or ap-
pearance for concealment's sake, disguised con-
dition blessing in d., one that seems to be a
misfortune; garb used to deceive; artificial
manner, deception. [f. prec.]
disgust, v.t. Loathing, nausea, repugnance,
strong aversion, (of, for, toward, against).
[f. L. disgustare (dis- gust)]
disgust, v.t. Excite loathing, aversion, or
indignation. Hence disgusted, a., dis-
gustingly, adv. [f. 16th c. F. disgusteur
(dis-, I. gustare taste)]
disgustful, a. Disgusting, repulsive; (of contemp. curiosity, &c) inspired by, full of,
disgust. [F-ful]
dish, n. Shallow flat-bottomed usu. oval or
oblong vessel of earthenware, glass, or metal.
for holding food at meals; food so held, par-
ticular kind of food instur. d.; made d., of various
ingredients; standing d., that appears daily.
also fig.; (archaic) cup, esp. d. of tea, tea
drinking, whence d. of gosip, a chat: d-shaped
receptacle used for any purpose: d.-coer, of
metal &c. for keeping food in d. hot; d.-cloth
&archaic -cloud, for washing dd. & plates;
d.wash-water, in which dd. have been washed.
[OE disc (cf. G stick table) f. I. discus disk]
dish, v.t. & i. Put food into dish ready for
serving: d. up, serve meal, (fig.) present facts,
argument attractively; make concave or dis-
shaped: of hot to move feet not straight but
with scooping motion forwardly, outwardly,
move feet not straight but with scooping move ment
outwardly, foot to foot; defeat opponents by
adopting their policy (dish the Whig s, of
Reform Bill 1857). [f. prec.]
dishabille (dis-ahbil), n. Being negligently
or partly dressed, undress, (usu. in d.); undress
garment or costume. [f. F. dishabille p.p. of
deshabiller (dis-, habiller clothes) I. habile ready,
and shabille] dishabitate (dish-ah-tyt), v.t. Make (person un-
accustomed to) &c. [dis-]
dishallucination (dish-ah-luk-sa-nyun), n. Di-
susion. [dis-]
disharmonize (dis-har mizn), v.t. Put out of har-
mony, make discordant. [dis-]
disharmony (dis-har mon), n. Discord, dissonance.
So disharmonical a. [dis-]

For compounds of dis- not given consult dis-
chanced not directly eastwards; confuse (person) as to his bearings (lit. & fig.). Hence dis-orientation n. [DIS-]
disown (v.t.) Refuse to recognize, repudiate, disgrace; renounce allegiance to. [DIS-]
disparging (adj.) Put down, destroy credit on, lower; speak slightly of, depreciate. So dis-
paragreement n., disparing (v.t.) [f. O disparguer] marry unequally (DIS-, par-age equal f. L par equal, -AGE)
disparate (a.t.) a. & n. Essentially different, diverse in kind, incommensurable, without relation; hence (3), v.t. Put off, make discordant, separate. (N., usu. pl.) things so unlike that there is no basis for comparison. [f. L dispersare p.p. of parare (provide) separate, influenced in sense by L dispers(un)equal)
disparsity n. Inequality, difference, incongruity. [f. F disparité PARITY]
dispark (v.t.) Convert (park-land) to other uses. [DIS-]
dispart (f. gunnery). Difference between semidiameters of gun at base-ring and at muzzle, to be allowed for in aiming; sight making the allowance. [f]
dispart (v.t. & f.) Separate; part asunder, cut (t. & l.); go in different directions; distribute. [f. L dispersäre t. pars partis distribuit)]
dispersage (v.t.) That render ineffective. [f. DESpargere f. L spragere -esper = sparagere scatter]
dispersion, n. Dispersing (see prec.); the D., the Jews dispersed among Gentiles after Captivity. [f. L dispersio (prec., -ION)]
dispirit, v.t. Make dejected, depress. Hence dispiritedly (adv.) [DIS-]
dispersi'tion, n. [f. Dispersio]

displace, v.t. Shift from its place; remove from office; oust, take the place of, put something else in the place of, replace. [f. Of des-plicate (DIS-, PLACE n.)]
displac'ement, n. Displacing being displaced; any amount by which thing is shifted from its place; ousting, replacement by something else; amount of fluid displaced by solid floating or immersed in it. [prec., -MENT]
display (v.t.) Exhibit, expose to view, show; ostentatiously; reveal, betray, allow to appear. [f. Of despleiere f. L displicere (felt) cf. DEPLORE]
display (v.t.) Displaying; exhibition, show; ostentation; (Print.) arrangement of type with a view to calling attention. [f. prec.]
displease (z.) v. Offend, annoy, make indignant or angry, be disagreeable to; be displeased (at, with, or abs.), disapprove, be indignant or dissatisfied. Hence displeas'ing (adj.)
displeasingly (adv.) [f. Of desplasie f. DIS-]
displesure (-ßer), n., & v.t. Displeased, feeling, dissatisfaction, disapproving anger; (vb) cause d. to, annoy. [f. OF as prec., assim. to PLEASURE]
displume, v.t. (poet.). Strip of feathers, lit. & fig. [DIS-]
disport, v. refl. & i. & n. (archaic). Frolic, gambol, enjoy oneself, display oneself sportive-
ily; (n.) relaxation, pastime. [f. Of desport(e)r f. DIS-]
disposable, a. That can be disposed of, got rid of, made over, or used; at disposal. Hence disposability n. [DISPOSE, -ABLE]
disposi'n, n. Disposing of, getting rid of, settling, dealing with, bestowal, assignment; rule: control management (at one's disposal), placing, disposition, arrangement. [foll., AT(2)]
dispose (z.), v. i. & i. Place suitably, at intervals, or in order; bring (person, mind) into certain state (esp. in p.p. well-, ill-, disposed); incline, make willing or disposed to; or to do; give (thing) tendency to; determine course of events (man proposes, God disposes). [f. OF disposer see rosse) substituted for L disponere thr. such derivatives as foll.]
disposition, n. Setting in order, arrange-
mement, positioning of parts; (usu. pl.) plan, preparations, stationing of troops ready for attack, defense, &c.; ordinance, dispensation. (a d. of Providence &c.); bestowal by deed or will, control, disposal, (at one's disposal) bent, temperament, natural tendency; inclination to. [F, L disposi'tio (positionem f. ponere posit-
place)]
disposses's (ts-és), v.t. Oust, dislodge, (per-
son); deprive of; rid (person) of or of evil spirit.

For compounds of dis not given consult dis-
DISPRAISE 239

Hence dispossession, dispossession, nm. [f. OF desposser (dis-, possess)]

dispraise (-z), v.t., & n. Disparagement, censure. [n. f. vb, f. OF despriser i. L DEPRECIARE DEPRECIATE]
disproof, n. Refutation; thing that disproves. Hence disproof, v.t.
disproportion, n. Want of proportion; being out of proportion. Hence disproportioned a. [dis-]
disproportionate (-at), a. Wanting proportion; relatively too large or small. Hence disproportionately adv. [dis-]
disprove (-ov), v.t. (p.p. d., rarely -n). Prove the fallacy of, refuse. [f. OF desprover (dis-), PROVE]
disputable, a. Open to question, uncertain. Hence disputably adv. [f. L disputabilis (DISPUTE, -ABLE)]

disputation, n. Argument, controversy. Hence disputatious a., disputatious, adv., disputatiousness n. [f. L disputatio (dispute, -ATION)]
dispute1, v.i. & t. Argue, hold disputation, (with, against, person, on, about, subject), whence disputant(l) n. & a.; quarrel, have altercation; discuss (whether, how, &c.; point, question); controvert, call in question, (state- ment, fact); resist (landing, advance, &c.); contend for, strive to win, (pre-eminence, victory, edge, upper hand, ground). [f. OF desputer i. L disputare (DISPUTE, -URE)]
dispute2, n. Controversy, debate, (in d., being argued about; beyond, past, without, d., certainly, indisputably); heated contention, quarrel, difference of opinion. [f. prec.]
dissatisfaction, n. In vb senses: esp., thing that dissatisfies. [foll. -ICATION]
dissatisfy, v.t. Suit, disable, (for some purpose or office); incapacitate legally, pro- nonce unqualified. [dis-]
disquiet, v.t., n., & n. Deprive of peace, worry; (adj.) uneasy, disturbed, whence disquietude, disquietness, mn.; (n.) anxiety, unrest. [dis-]
disquisition (-zišn), n. (Archaeic) investigation, inquiry; (mod.) long of elaborate treatise on the subject. Hence disquisitionaL a. [f. L disquisitio f. -quirire -quisit = quaerere seek, -ION]
disrate, v.t. (naut.). Reduce to lower rating or rank. [dis-]
disregard, v.t., & n. Pay no attention to, ignore, treat as of no importance; (n.) indifference, neglect (of, for). [dis-]
disrish, n., & v.t. Dislike, (regard with) distaste, aversion. [dis-]
disrepair, n. Bad condition for want of repairs (usu. is &c. in d.). [dis-]
disreputable, a. Discreditable; of bad repute, not respectable in character or appearance. Hence disreputableness n., disreputably adv. [dis-]
disrepresent, n. Ill-repute, discredited. [dis-]
disrespect, n. Rudeness, want of respect. So disrespective a., disrespectfully adv., disrespectfulness n. [dis-]
disrobe, v.t. & i. Divest of robe or garment (also fig.); undress (refl. or intr.). [dis-]
disroot, v.t. Uproot; dislodge. [dis-]
disrupt, v.t. Shatter, separate forcibly. [dis-, break up; see follow.]
people go there to d., Hence dis'sipá'tive a. [f. L dissipáre, throw, -ATE 3]
dissipated, a. In vbl senses; esp., given to dissipation, dissipate. [ED 1]
dis'sipa'tion, n. Scattering, dispersion, disgregation, wasteful expenditure (sure of; distraction, want of concert of faculties &c.; frivolous amusement; interminable or vicious living. [f. L dissipatio (dissipatis, -ION)]
dis'social (sha), v.t. Make unsocial, disinclined for society. [DIS, SOCIAL, -IZE]
dis'solution (sha), v.t. Disconnect, separate, in thought or in fact; (Chem.) decompose, esp. by heat; make or become liquid (dissolution of, [L, dissolvi, dissolvus] solution)
dissolution (g), n. Disintegration, decomposition; liquefaction (of ice or snow); undoing of bond, partnership, marriage, or alliance; dismissal of assembly, esp. ending of a Parliament with a view to fresh election; death; coming to an end, fading away, disappearance. [f. L dissolus (foli, -IOM)]
dissolve (t & i), v.t. Make (matter) soluble. (t & i); make or become liquid esp. by immersion in liquid (dissolved in tears, weeping copiously), relax, enervate; vanish (dissolving views, of magic lantern, one fading while another replaces it); disperse (t & i), esp. d. Parliament or d., declare dissolution; put an end to (partnership &c.), annul. Hence dis'solvableness. [f. L dissolvente]
dissolvent (t & n), a. & n. (Thing) that dissolves something (usu. of). [EXT]
dis'sonant, a. Discordant, harsh-toned, incongruous. Hence or cogn. dis'sonance n., dis'sonantness adv. [f. L dissonare, sound, -AT 1]
dis'suade (-swad), v.t. Advise against, deprecate, (action); give advice to hinder, divert, (person from). So dis'suasion n., dis'suasive a. [f. L dissuadare safus, persuasio]
dis'syllable &c. See disy- &c.
dis'symmetrical(a), dis'symmetry, n. Symmetrical, symmetry, in opposite directions, as in the two hands (esp. of crystals with two corresponding forms). [Dis]
dis'taff, n. Cleft stick about 3 ft long on which wool or flax was wound for spinning by hand; corresponding part of spinning-wheel; woman’s work; d. side, female branch of family (cf. spear-side for the male). [OE distaf (LG disse bunch of flax + STAFF)]
dis'tal, a. (anat., bot.). Away from centre of body, from point of attachment, terminal. [ireg. f. DISTANT, -AL]
dis'tance, n., & v.t. Being far off, remoteness; extent of space between, interval, (with, in striking-d, near enough to deliver blow); avoidance of familiarity, reserve, (esp. keep one's d.); distant point (at, to, from, a d.).; range of field of vision (in the d., middle d., in Painted or painted, on, from, at; white, in front of, &c.) space of time (at this d. of time); (in adv. prhr.) a good &c. d. off. (V6b) place or make seem far off; leave far behind in race or competition. [f. OF distance f. L dis,tanta (di'stare stand apart)]
dis'tant, a. Far, or a specified distance, away (three miles d.); remote, far apart, in position, time, resemblance, &c. (a d. likeness, connexion; d. ages; d. signal on railway, one in advance of home signal to give warning); not intimate, reserved, cool. Hence dis'tantly adv. [f. f. L distant, part, st, see DISTANCE]
distast'e, n. Dislike, repugnance, slight aversion, (for). [DIS]
distasteful, a. Disagreeable, repellent. Hence dis'tastefulness n. [FUL]
dis'temper, v.t. (archaic, usu. in p.p.). Upset, derange, in health or sanity (a distempered fancy). [f. med. L DISTEMPEARE L]
dis'temper, n. & v.t. Method of painting on plaster or chalk with colours mixed with yolk of egg, size, &c., instead of oil, used for scene-painting & internal walls (paint in d.); (vb) paint (wall &c., or ab. thus. [n. f. vb, f. OP destemper f. L as DESTEMPER]
dis'tend, v.t. & l. Swell out by pressure from within (balloon, vein, nostrils, &c.). So dis'tensible a., dis'tensibility, disten'sion, n. [f. L dis(tendere) tens-, stretch]
dis'tich (-k), n. Pair of verse lines, couplet. [f. L f. Gk di'stikhou f. stikhous, line] neut. adj. dis'tichous (-k), a. (bot.). (Having fruit &c.) arranged in two vertical lines on opposite sides of stem. [f. L di'stichus]
dis'til, v.t. & l. (l). Distill. Trick down; come or give forth in drops, exude; turn to vapour by heat, condense by cold, & re-collect (liquid); extract essence of (plant &c., or fig. doctrine &c.); drive (volatile constituent) off or out by heat; make (whisky, essence) by distillation; undergo distillation. So distil'lation n., dis'tillator, n. [f. L di'stitilare, L. di'stillre drop]
dis'tillate (at), n. Product of distillation. [as prec. -ATE 2]
dis'tiller, n. One who distils, esp. alcoholic spirit, whence distil'liery (9) n.; apparatus for distilling salt water at sea. [-ER]
dis'tinct, a. Not identical, separate, individual, different in quality or kind, unlike, (from, or & l.); clearly perceptible, plain, definite; unmistakable, decided, positive. Hence dis'tinctly adv., dis'tinctness n. [f. L distinctus p.p. see DISTINCT]
dis'tinction, n. Making of a difference, discrimination, the difference made (d. without a difference, a merely nominal or artificial one); being different; thing that differentiates, mark, name, title; showing of special consideration, mark of honour; distinguished character, excellence, eminence; (of literary style) individuality. [f. f. L distinctionem (DISTINGUISH, -ION)]
dis'tinguish, v.t. & l. Divide into classes &c.; be, see, or point out, the difference of (thing, thing from another; also intr. with between), differentiate, draw distinctions, characterize, be a mark or property of; make by listening, looking, &c., recognize; make one-ness of (thing, thing, man &c.), gullantry, &c.). Hence dis'tinguishable a., dis'tinguishably adv. [f. L di'stinguere distinct-extinguish prob. cogn. Gk sti'zô pricke], with irreg. use of ish 3]
dis'tinguished, a. In vbl senses; esp. remarkable, eminent, famous, of high standing; = DISTINGUE. [ED 1]
dis'tort, v.t. Put out of shape, make crooked
DISTRIBUTIONIST

DISTURB, v.t. Agitate, trouble, disquiet, unsetttle; perplex. [O.F. de distorfer f. L disturbare (pert. to turbare crowd)]]

DISTRIBUTION, n. Division of thing that diverts, the mind; interruption; lack of concentration; amusement, relief from over-absorption; confusion, perplexity, internal conflict, dissension; frenzy, madness, (to d., to a mad degree). [f. L destructio (prec., -io)]

DISTRIBUTE, v.t. Deal out, give share of to each of a number; spread abroad, scatter, put apart, or into parts, arrange, or classify; (Log.) use term in its full extension so that it includes every individual of the class. Hence (orig.-er) distributor (esp. as p.p.); (archaic) distributible. [f. L distribuere (tribut-assigni)]

DISTRIBUTIONAL, a. [f. L distributione (prec., -io)]

DISTRIBUTIONARE, n. Of concerned with, or pertaining to distribution; (Log., Gram.) referring to each individual of a class, not to the class collectively; (n., gram.) d. word (as each, neither, every). Hence distributively. [f. L as distribute, -ive]

DISTRICT, n., & v.t. Territory marked off for special administrative purpose; division of parish with its own church or chapel & clergyman; the jurisdiction of a particular village, town, or city; a political division of a country, being one of its administrative regions; a territorial division of the land of a country into agricultural districts; a tract of country with common characteristics, region; D. Railway, serving parts of London & suburbs; d. visitor, person working under clergyman's direction in section of parish (vb)

divide into dd. [F. f. med. L. district- jurisdiction f. L district- see DISTRAIN]

distrust, n. Want of trust, doubt, suspicion. Hence distrustful a., distrustfully adv., distrustfully

distrustful, a. [of f. L distrustfully (prec., -ANCE)]

DISTRUST, v.t. Have no confidence in, doubt, not rely on. [dis-]

DISTURB, v.t. Agitate, trouble, disquiet, unsettle; perplex. [O.F. de distorfer f. L disturbare (prec., -ANCE)]

DISTRIBUTABLE, a. [s. n. Discontinuance, want of use or practice, desuetude. [dis-]

DISTRIBUTABLE, a. Word, metrical foot, of two syllables. So dis(syllabic a., dis(syllabically adv. [F. F. dissyllabe (DF. SYLLABLE); -ss- in F as sign of hard sound]

DITCH, n., & v.t. Long narrow excavation, esp. to hold or conduct water or serve as boundary; watercourse; d. in last d.; d. water, stagnant in d. (esp. d.ull as d. -water, (Vb) make or repair dd., (esp. hedging & ditching), whence ditcher (L. 2) n.; provide with dd.; drain. [OE Dainter; whence also DIK]

DISTHÉMISM, n. Religious dualism, belief in independent principles of good & evil. [dis-]

DITHYRAMB (Eém.), Greek choric hymn of wild character; Bacchanalian song; vehement or inflated poem, speech or writing. So dithyrambic (-mb-) a., & n. [L. If. Gk dithyrambos etym. dub.]

DI TANNY, N. A herb, formerly of medicinal reputation. [O.E. ditan L. f. Gk dittanton (p.p. of dikt-)]

divide, v.i. (adj. d.º, do; pl. -oes). The aforesaid, the same, (in accounts, inventories, &c. commerce or colloq. talk, instead of repeating word); duplicate, similar thing, d. suit, suit of dd., clothes all of one material; say d. to, agree, with endorse opinion of. [it. (now defto), f. L dictus p.p. of dicere say]


DITTY-BAG, -box, -nn. Sailor's, fisherman's, receptacle for odds & ends. [DL]

DIUSÉTIC, a. & n. (Substance) exciting discharge of urine. [f. L. Gk diùsetikos d. of water, water], [l]

diurnal, a., (Astron.) occupying one day; (archaic) daily, of each day; of the day, not nocturnal. Hence diurnally adv. [f. L diurnalis (dies day)]

Diva (dev), n. Evil spirit in Persian mythology. [Pers., = Skr. deva god]

diva, n. Great woman singer, prima donna. [It. f. L. = goddess]

divagate, v.i. Stray, digress. Hence di- vagination n. [f. L. di- (cagari wander), -ATE]

DIvalent, a. Combining with two atoms of hydrogen &c., having two combining-equiva-

lents. [di-], L valere be worth, -EXT]

DIVA, n. Oriental Council of State, esp. Turkish privy council; oriental council-cham-

ber. [OF, F. (orig. vaiant or woman of the court; smoking-room, cigar-shop. [Turk., f. Pers. deva, deva brochure, account-book, custom-house (see DOUANE), tribunal, senate, bench]

DIVARICATE (or di-), v.t. Diverge, branch, of roads, branches, &c. Hence or cogn. diva-ri-
doc'etrine, n. What is taught, body of instruction; religious, political, scientific, &c., belief, dogma, or tenet (Monroe d. U.S. policy foreshadowed by President Monroe 1823 disclaims American interference in Europe). Hence doc'etrinism(n), doc'etrin-ist(1), nn., docetrinize(v. i. [F, l. doctrina (doctor-1, -ine)]
document, n., v.t. Thing, esp. deed, writing, or inscription, that furnishes evidence (human d., description, incident, &c., illustrating human nature); hence documentary (of, for, relating to, &c., of, to any such item, or the item itself). doc'umentation n. [OF, l. documentum (doere teach, -ment)]
dodger1, n. Kind of slender leafless thread-like parasitic plant. [ME doder c. G dotter]
dodger2, v.t. Tremble, nod, with frailty, palsy, &c. (d.-grass, Quaking-grass); totter, tot, falter, falter. It. dodered, a. Having lost the top or branches (of oaks & other trees). [prob. freq. of obl. vb dodd poll, lol]
dodeca-, pref. = twelve, as dodecagon, plane figure of twelve sides, dodecahedron (for he-), solid figure of twelve faces, dodeca- syllable, verse of twelve syllables. [Gk. Gk dōdeka-]
dodge1, v.i. & t. (1ntr.) move 2 to & fro, change position, shuffle; move quickly round, about, or behind, obstacle so as to elude pursuer, blow, &c.; play fast & loose, quibble, prevaricate; (of bell in chime) sound one place out of the normal order. (trans.) fumble, fumble with; elude (pursuer, opponent, blow) by sideward deviation &c.; move (thing to) & fro; ask (questions) in a sidelong manner; sidetrack, sidetrack; be sidetracked, sidetracked; sidetrack, sidetracked; sidetrack, sidetracked. [Gk. Gk dōdeka-]
dodge2, n. Piece of dodging, quick sidemovement; trick, artifice; (colloq.) clever expedient, mechanical &c. contrivance; sounding of bell out of normal place in chimes. Hence do'gdy2 a. [f. prec.]
dodger, n. In vb senses; esp. artful or elusive person. [H]1

do-do, n. (pl. -oes, -os). Large extinct bird of Mauritius. [f. Port. dodo simpleton]
doe (dō), n. Female of fallow deer (cf. buck1). hare, or rabbit; doecskin, skin of d., leather of this, fine clothe resembling it. [OE da parch, f. Li dama deer]
does, doest. See do.1

doe away. Take off (that clothing); (rarely) abandon, discard (custom, condition). [do away with]
dog1, n. Quadruped of many breeds wild & domesticated; hunting-dog (fig. dd. of war, hunt, ravine, pirate); male of d., wolf (also d.-wolf), (fem. hutch), or fox (also d.-fox); worthless or surly person; fellow (sly, lucky, jolly, d.; sea- d.); (Astron.) Greater & Lesser D., constellations; dog star in either (also d.-star, usus. Sirius; d.-dazzle, d. of year in July & Aug., variously dated according to heliacal & cosmical rising of Sirius); kinds of mechanical device for gripping &c.; (pl. also fire-dd.) pair of metal supports for burning wood, or for grate, or for fire-irons; (also sea-d.) light near horizon portending fair weather; (fig.) a guest who is expected but not expected on purpose (also d.-star, usus. Sirius; d.-dazzle, d. of year in July & Aug., variously dated according to heliacal & cosmical rising of Sirius); kinds of mechanical device for gripping &c.; (pl. also fire-dd.) pair of metal supports for burning wood, or for grate, or for fire-irons; (also sea-d.) light near horizon portending fair weather; (fig.) a guest who is expected but not expected on purpose (also d.-star, usus. Sirius; d.-dazzle, d. of year in July & Aug., variously dated according to heliacal & cosmical rising of Sirius); kinds of mechanical device for gripping &c.; (pl. also fire-dd.) pair of metal supports for burning wood, or for grate, or for fire-irons; (also sea-d.) light near horizon portending fair weather; (fig.) a guest who is expected but not expected on purpose.
dönnish, n. Spanish title prefixed to Christian name (D. Juan, rake, libertine; D. Quijote): "Spanish gentleman": distinguished as a person; adept at something; head, fellow, or tutor, of college, whence dönnish a, dönnishness n. [Sp. f. L dominus lord, but unexplained]

dön, n. Small brick-shaped pieces marked with pips used in game of dd. [F. prob. f. L dominus lord, but unexplained]

Döran, a. & n. (Inhabitant) of Doris, district of ancient Greece; (member) of one of three divisions (Aeolion, Ionian, D.) of ancient Greeks (D. mode, of simple & solemn character. [Sp. f. L Déaraitus gilt f. aurum gold, -ATE]

Dorcas (a.), n. Meeting of ladies to make clothes for the poor. [Acts ix. 36]

Dörü, n. (member) of Doris, district of ancient Greece; (member) of one of three divisions (Aeolion, Ionian, D.) of ancient Greeks (D. mode, of simple & solemn character. [Sp. f. L Déaraitus gilt f. aurum gold, -ATE]

Dörr, n. (member) of Doris, district of ancient Greece; (member) of one of three divisions (Aeolion, Ionian, D.) of ancient Greeks (D. mode, of simple & solemn character. [Sp. f. L Déaraitus gilt f. aurum gold, -ATE]

Dörring, a. & n. (Fowl) of the D. breed. [Dörring in Surrey]

dörmant, a. Lying inactive as in sleep (of some animals through winter, undeveloped buds, potential faculties); (Herald., of beast) with head on paws; not acting, in abeyance. (often die d.; d. warrant &c., drawn in blank; d. partner, sleeping). Hence dörmancyn n. [Of dömorm d. L dormire sleep, -ANTY]

dörmere, n. (Also.-window) projecting up-right window in sloping roof. [f. Of dörmere f. L dormitorium (prec., -ovy)]

dörmery, n. Travelling-carriage for sleeping in; kind of couch. [f. fem. of dörmere sleeper (DÖRMANT, -OR3)]

dörmitory, n. Sleeping-room with several beds & sometimes cubicles. [f. L (DÖRMER)]

dörmouse, n. (pl. -mice). Small hibernating rodent between mouse and squirrel. (perh. f. st. of f. dömorm f. L dormire sleep, -ANTY)

dörmus, a. (sp. of dörmous) &c. Many holes ahead thither are holes to play at (as d. fire, &c.). [f. dörsal, a. (Anat. Zool. Bot.) of, on, near the back; ridge-shaped. Hence dörsally adv. [f. med. L dorsalis (foll., -AL)]

dörs(o)-, comb. form = back-&c., as in dörs abdominial of back & belly, dörs-or lateral of back & sides. [L dorsum back, -O]

dory, n. (Also John D.) sea-fish used as food. [f. Döre fem. p. of dörer gold, as DÖRADO]

döry, n. Flat-bottomed skiff, esp. fishing-vessel in boat in U.S. [f.]

dösage (-sl), n. Giving of medicine in doses; size of dose. [-AGE]

dose (-s), n. & v.t. Amount of medicine to be taken at once (also fig. of flattry, punishment, &c.). [h. L dōsum, -ise, -ised, -ising] (usu. used for) ass; stupid person; d.-engine, small steam-engine usu. for minor operations on ship. (perh. f. d. n. with double dim. ending)

dönor, n. Giver. [f. Of döner f. L donare (donare, -or)]
dön't, 1. See dö1.
dön't, 2. (dash). Prohibition. [use of prec.]

döö, a. Simple form of Indian litter used as army-ambulance. [f. Hind. doli (Skr. dūl- to swing)]

döömk, n. (Hist.) Statute, law, decree; (archaic) decision, sentence, condemnation; fate, destiny, (usu. evil); ruin, death; the Last Judgment (now only in crank, day of, & in dooms-day; till doomsday, for ever; cf. DOMESDAY).

döömet, n. (med. f. O.É. döömet) o. (archaic)

dööm, n. Pronounce sentence against, condemn to some fate, to do; consign to misfortune or destruction (esp. in p.p.); (archaic) decree (döömed his death). [f. prec.]

döör, n. Hinged or sliding barrier usu. of wood or metal for closing entrance to building, room, safe, &c. (front d., chief d. from front door; back d., main d. in next house or room; so three d. off &c.; next d. to fig., nearly, almost, near to; so at death's d.; entrance, access, exit, (show one the d., expel him; open a d. to, close the d. upon, make possible, impossible; out of d., abroad, in the open air; within d., in the house; lay, lie, at the d. of, impute, be imputable to; DÖRKEN d.; d. &c. in, in, on the outside of, d.-case, frame, structure in which d. is fitted; d.-keeper, porter; d.-mat, for rubbing off mud from boots; d.-money, taken at d. of place of entertainment; d.-mail, with which dd. used to be studded (dead, dead, &c., as a d.-n.); d.-plate, usu. of brass bearing occupant's name; d.-race, frame, d.-step, leading up to d.; d.-stone, slab in front of d.; d.-way, opening filled by d. Hence (-döor, döörless, a. [OE dōra cf. G thūre, also Gk thura, L fores]

döör, n., & v.t. Thick liquid used as food or lubricant; (slang) narcotic, stupefying drink; vb, slang administer d. to, drug. [f. Du. doppe saus (döpijn) to dip]
in addition sum; d. & go one n., a., & adv., limb, limping[ly]. [f. prec.]
dò'tard, n. One in his dotage. [foll. -ARD]
dote, dò't, v.i. Be silly, deranged, infatuated, or feeble-minded, esp. from age, whence dotage[n.]; concentrate one's attentions, be- stow excessive fondness, (upon). Hence do- ting[-N.]

doth. See no.
dott(e)rel, n. Kind of plover. [dote + REL, named from the ease with which it is caught]
dot'tle, -tel, n. Plug of tobacco left un- smoked in pipe. [dot[1], -I]
dotty, a. Dotted about, sporadic, marked with dots; (collog.) shakily of gait (d. on his legs), fidgety.
dot[2], n. Pl. of dote.
down[doʊ, dən], n. Foreign custom-house. [F. f. Arab. divān divān]
double[ˈdoubl], a. & adv. 1. Adj. consisting of two members, things, layers, &c., forming a pair, twofold; folded, bent, stooping much; with some part d. (d. aec, with two edges, eagle, with two heads); (of flowers) with petals multi- plied by conversion of stamens, or pollen, two- fold, dual, ambiguous (d. meaning = DOUBLETENDRE); twice as much or many (af. or, with prep. omitted, seeming to govern following wd); of twofold or extra size, strength, value, &c. (d. ale, d. florin); (Mus.) lower in pitch by an octave (d. bassoon &c.); (MIL) d. time (also formerly, & still in general use, d. -quick time), regulation running pace; deceitful, hypocrit- ical, false, wicked, double-dealing, counterfeit.
2. n. (pl. & fr. ten, open to be taken) first-Class University honours in two subjects; d. star, two stars so close as to seem one, esp. when forming connected pair; work d. Tides; hence doublemnexsn, doub'ley² adv. 2. Adv.: to twice the amount &c. (d. as bright; see d., two things when there is only one, esp. of drunken man); two together (rid d., two on horse &c.); two in bed. 3. Doubns, a. adv. is freely used in new or obvious con- pounds, as well as in the following: d.-acting, in two ways, directions, &c., esp. of engine in which steam acts on both sides of piston; d.-barrelled, d.-barrelled gun; d.-barrelled, with two barrels (also fig. = ambiguous, of compliment &c.; & of compound surname, d.-barrelled); d.-bedecked, with two beds or double bed; d.-bitt v.t. (naut.), pass (cable) twice round bitts or round two pairs of bitts; d.-breasted of coat or waistcoat, made to button on either side; d.-dealer, -ling n. & a., deceiver, deceitiful; d.-dyed usu. fig. deeply stained with guilt (d.-d. scoundrel); d.-edged, with two cutting edges, (of argument, sarcasm, &c.) telling a- gainst as well as for one; d.-faured, insinu- c.g-dänger (ng), wrath [F. g. -doppel-gänger double-goer]; d.-headed (led-), of printed matter with wide spaces between lines to draw atten- tion; d.-lock v.t., turn key of (some locks) twice; d.-quick, (see d. time above; also adv., very quickly; d.-reef v.t. (naut.), contract spread of (sail) on two reefs; d.-reef, refine twice or c'fer. (Of f'. T. d. reef or bitt, see fill]).
double², n. D. Quantity, twice as much or many (d. or quits, game, throw, toss, deciding whether person shall pay twice his loss or debt or nothing); counterpart of thing or person; wraith; (MIL) at the d., running; score (short whist) of five to less than three, (long whist) of ten to nothing, (stake being doubled) (Law- tenors divided between two pairs; Guernsey copper coin, ad; sharp turn of hunted animal, or of river. [f. prec. & foll.]
dou's, dou's, v.t. & i. Make d., increase or multiply (t. & i.) by two; amount to twice as much as; (Mus.) add same note in higher or lower octave to: (of actor) d. parts[2], play two in same piece; (MIL) move in d. time, run; put (passenger &c.) in same quarters with another (also d. up); bend, turn, (paper, cloth) over upon itself (often up); d. up, bend one's body into stooping or curled-up position, cause (an- other) to do this to himself.
doubt[-N.]
doubt[ˈdoubt], n. To become folded; clench (fist); (Billiards) re- und, make to rebound; (Naut.) get round (headland); turn sharply in flight, pursue tortuous course. [F. of doubler f. L. duplicare (duplus double)]
double entendre[ˈdoubl, -ˌentərdor], n. Ambiguous ex- pression, phrase with two meanings, one usu. indecent; use of such phrases. [from 1573; obs. L. duplicare (duplus double)] sub- stituted for E for the established d. entendeur]
doublicting[ˈdoubliŋ], n. (Hist.) close-fitting body- garment worn by men with or without sleeves & short skirts (d. & hose, masculine attire, also light attire without cloak); one of a pair, esp. one of two words of same derivat but differ- ent sense (fashion & faction); (pl.) same number or two dice thrown at once; two birds killed with double-barrel; (Microscope &c.) combina- tion of two simple lenses. [F [DOUBLE¹, -ET]]
doubloon[ˈdoublon], n. Spanish gold coin, double pistol (formerly 33-38s., now slightly over £1). [F. doblon or Sp. *doblón (DOUBLE¹, -ON)]
doubtfull[ˈdouftl], a. Of uncertain meaning, charac- ter, truth, or issue, undecided, ambiguous, questionable, (d. syllable, letter, that can be either long or short); unsettled in opinion, un- certain, hesitating. Hence doubfly² adv., doublynes n. [ful] doubtless, adv. Certainly, no doubt, Indu- nit, indubitable, of (undoubtedly). [-LESS]
doute[ˈdou], a. (Sc.). Sober, gentle, sedate. [ME, f. OF doux fem. douce f. I. dulcis sweet
doucier[doosər], n. Gratuity; brie. [F. douceh[doos], n. & v.t. & i. Jet of water applied to body externally or internally as form of bathing or for medicinal purpose; (vb) ad- minister d. to, take d. [F. f. It. doccia pipe ult. L. dux, cus, of (L. of cephal) lead].
doughty[ˈdautdi], a. (archaic or facet). Vali- ant, stout, strong; of stately bearing; excellent, brave, etc. [cf. douht[li]ty, -ness n. [OE douht var. of doubilic (cf. dougan) be strong, & Tichtrip]
Doughhobors[ˈdoukəbohrs], n.pl. Religious sect, with some likeness in doctrines to Quakers, of which large numbers migrated from Russia to
douse (ows), dove, v.t. (Naut.) lower (sail), close (port-hole); extinguish (light); d. the glut slim, put out the light); throw water over (dragon) [f]
dove (adv.), n. & v.t. & i. Tenon shaped like dove's spread tail or reversed wedge, fitting into corresponding mortise & forming joint; such a joint. (Vb) put together with dd.; (fig.) fit together (t. & i.) compactly. [from 16th c.]
dowager, n. Woman with title or property derived from her late husband (often in comb. as Queen-d., duchess). [t. OF doudage f. doudage dower, -ER²(2)]
dowdy, n. & a. (Woman) shabbily, badly, or unFashionably dressed; (of dress &c.) unattractive, unfashionable. Hence dowdily adv. dowdiness n.
dowser, n. & v.t. & i. (a.) Widow's share for life of husband's estate; property or money brought by wife to husband; dowry; endowment, gift of nature, talent. Hence dow-ERLESS a. (Vb) give dowry to; endow with talent &c. [vb. n., OF dowaire f. L.dorator (Lados dotis, -ARY)]
dow's, a. Kind of strong calico. [Doulas in Brittany]
down, n. Open high land; esp. (pl.) treeless undulating chalk uplands of S. England used for sheep grazing &c.; d. The Dl. esp. of sea opposite North Dd. within Goodwin Sands. [OE dūn hill cf. Olv. dūna whence F dune]
down², n. First covering of young birds; bird's under plumage, used in cushions &c.; fine short hair, esp. first hair on face, also on fruit &c.; flufy substance. [t. ON dun f. G. dune²]
down³, adv. & adv. (archaic) low; with lower place (blinds were d.; is not d. yet, i.e. out of his bedroom); not up in capital or universities; in fallen posture, prostrate, at low level, in depression, humiliation, &c.; (hit man who is d.; many d. with fever; sun, tide, are d.; down in the mouth or d. or d.-hearted, dis- spirited; bread is d., cheaper). 3. (order, time, quality) inclusively of lower limit in series (from King d. to cobble); from earlier to later time (custom, hand) as d. -d. or d.; &c.; down along; d. town, into the town from higher part; d. the wind, with it (let go d. the. w. abandon, discard. [t. prec.]
down², prep. Downwards along, through, or into; from to bottom of; at a lower part of; from a lower part of; (of order of the Thames) with due consistency boil, wind, ways thin, d.; into abode, (calm d.). 4. (phrases) be d. on, pounce upon, treat severely; d. to the ground, completely; d. at heel; d. on one's luck. [OE dune for adyn ADOWN]
down³, a. (not compared). Directed downwards (d. leap, look; d. grade, descending slope in railroad, fig. deterioration); d. train, going, coming from London, d. London, for such train departs for. [t. downer]
down², adv. & collog. Put, throw, knock, (usu. person) d. [t. down³]
down², n. Reverse of fortune (usu. ups & dd.); (Dominoes) is rose²; have a d. on, dislike, to be d. upon. (collog.). [t. down³]
downcasting, n. 1. (Also d.-shaf't) shaft for introducing fresh air into mine. [down² + cast²] 2. (Also d.-shaf't) shaft. (Of looks) directed downwards; dejected.
downfall, n. Great fall of rain &c.; fall from prosperity, ruin.
downhill, n., adj., & adv. (n., down'hill) downward slope, decline, d. of life, later half; (adv.)-d. sloping down, declining; (adv., -i') in descending direction, on a decline.
downingstreet, n. Street in London containing some government offices, (home of) the Government of the day (does not find favour in D. s.; D. s. disapproves).
downpour, n. Heavy fall of rain &c.
downright (down'right if placed late), a. & adv. (archaic) vertical; plain, definite, straightforward, blunt, whence downrightness n.; not short of, d. & out (a. d. lie atheist; d. non?] vulgar, crude, d. & rough, d. & roughly, d. & coarsely, d. & grossly, d. & grossly, d. & uncivilly, d. & insolently. [down² + HIGH a. & adv.]
downstair's, a., down'stairs(s), a. Down the stairs; to, on, of, a lower floor.
downthrow, n. (geol.) Depression of strata on one side of fault.
downtrodden, a. Oppressed, sunk under.
downwards, adv. & adv. (moving, pointing, leading) towards what is lower, inferior, or later. [OE adynward down² -ward]
downy, a. Like, of, downs. [down², -ry²]
downy², a. Of, like, covered with, soft as, down; (shag) wide awake, knowing. Hence down'ny² adv. down'ny²ness n. [down², -ry²]
doyvry, n. A, &c. woman brings to her husband; talent, natural gift. [t. OF as pouvoir]
dowse, v. I. Use divining (or dowising) rod to find water-supply or mineral veins. [?]doxology, n. Liturgical formula of praise to God, as Glory be to the Father &c. [t. med. L. f. Gk doxologia (doula glory, -LOGY)]
dox'y, n. Beggar's wench; paramour. [?] dox'ifying, v. & v.t. Putting on a doxology. [face. use of end of orthodoxy, heterodoxy]
doy'en (F), n. Senior member of a body, esp. senior ambassador at a court. [f. las'bean²] dooley. See DOILY.
doze, v.i. & n. Sleepdrowsily, be half asleep; d. off, fall lightly asleep; (n.) short slumber. [cf. Da. dose make drowsy]
dozen (duz), n. (Pl. dozen, used adjectively or as a noun, when with numeral or equivalent except some) twelve, as a, three, several, how many, d. figs or of the best figs, of these, but some dd. of people, cf. some (about a) d. (of people, dd. of f. many) times; (Pl. dozens) set of d. times when in use, d. & d., long printers', d., thirteen; talk nineteen to the d., incessantly. [f. Of dozine (L. duodecim twelve)]
drab 1, n. & v. i. Slut, slattern; prostitute; (vb) whore. [cf. Ir. drabog, Gacl. dribag] 
drab 2, a. & n. (Of dull light brown colour; dull, monotonous; monotonous. [prob. f. obs. & F draf cloth]
drabbet, n. Drab twilled linen used for snook-frocks. [prec., -et] 
drabble, v.i. & t. Go splashing through, make dirty and wet with water or mud. [=EFri. drabbeln paddle]
drachm (äm), n. Ancient Greek silver coin, drachma, [öld.]; [Apoth. wt] 60 grains, ± oz.; [Amerd.] 21/3 grains, ± oz; small quantity. [f. F dрачма, d. foll.]
drachma (-k), n. (pl. mas, -mac). Ancient Greek coin (see prec.); modern Greek franc. [L. f. Gk δραχμή (drassomai graspi]
Draconian, Draconic, a. (Of laws) rigorous, harsh, cruel. [Dräkon Athenian legislator 621 B.C. + -än, -ic]
draft, n. Drags; lees; hog's-wash; refuse of molasses boiling. [from 1293; ME, MDu., Icel., Sw., draf, cf. G träber husks-]
draft 1, n. (Selection of) detachment of men from larger body for special duty, contingent, reinforcement; drawing of money by written order (make a d. on fund &c, also fig. on person's confidence, friendship, &c), bill or cheque drawn, esp. by one branch of bank on another; sketch of work to be executed; rough copy of document; (Masonic) chisel-dressing along margin of stone's surface. [var. of DRAFTIGHT]
draft 2, v.t. Draw off (part of larger body, esp. of troops) for special purpose; prepare, make rough copy of, (document, esp. Parliamentary Bill), whence drafter 1 n.; (Masonry) cut d. on (stone). [f. prec.]
drafter 1 One who makes drawings or designs; one who drafts documents or Parliamentary Bills. [=draughtsman]
drag 1, v.t. & i. Pull along with force, difficulty, or friction; allow (feet, tail, &c) to trail; ship drags her anchor, anchor drags, anchor fails to hold; d. in, introduce (subject) needless (also d. in by the head & shoulders); (Mus.) go too slowly, be wanting in life; trail, go heavily, gradually; draw out, protract; use graspnel or d. (often for drowned person or lost object), dredge, search bottom of, (river &c) with grappnels, nets, &c; harrow (land); apply d. to (wheel, vehicle); (colloq.) d. up (child), rear roughly. [perh. var. of DRAW]
drag 2, n. Heavy harrow; rough sledge; four-horsed private vehicle like stage coach; (also d. in, introduce) head of, lead of; drawn or surface of field to enclose all fish or game; apparatus for dredging or recovering drowned persons &c; muckrake; iron shoe for retarding vehicle downhill; obstruction to progress; strong-smelling thing for hounds to follow instead of fox, club for pursuing this sport; slow motion, impeded progress; d.-anchor, floating frame on hawser to check lee-way of drifting ship; d.-chain, used to retard vehicle by fixing wheel, (fig.) impediment. [f. prec.]
draggle, v.t. & i. Make wet, limp, & dirty, by trailing; hang trailing; lag, straggling in rear; d.tailed, (woman) with draggle, or accidentally trailing skirts. [prob. f. DRAI 1 + -EE3]
dra'goman, n. (pl. ans, -en). Interpreter, esp. in Arabic, Turkish, or Persian. [f. O. Arab, targuman, cf. TARGUM]
dra'gon, n. Mythical monster like crocodile or snake with wings & claws & often breathing fire (with allusions to legends) guardian of treasure &c, or of female chastity, watchful person, duenna, (bibl.) whale or shark, serpent, crocodile, jackal; the old D., Satan; kinds of lizard & pigeon; d. fly, neuropterous insect with long slender body & two pairs of large wings; d.'s blood, bright red gum exuding from kind of palm fruit. [f. L draconum nom. -o f. Gk dракон serpent persh. d.كرم? &c] 
dragonne'de, n., & v.t. (Pl.) personages of Protestants under Louis XIV by quartering dragones on them; persecution carried on by means of troops; (vb) persecute thus. [F dрагon Dрагон, -ADE]
dragoon, n., & v.t. Cavalry-man (orig. mounted infantry-man armed with carbine &c); one of certain cavalry regiments that were formerly mounted infantry; a) tough, fierce fellow; kind of pigeon (also dragon); (vb) set dd. upon, persecute (see prec.), force into a course by persecution. [f. F dragion carbone, so named as breathing fire (DRAGON)]
draill, n. Fish-hook & line weighted with lead for dragging at depth through water. [perh. a mixture of DRAVE, TRAIL]
drain, v.t. & i. (Of liquid) off or away by conduit, d.-pipes, &c. (also fig., d. the wealth of England); drink (liquid), empty (vessel), to the dregs; dry (land &c) by withstanding moisture: (of river) carry off superficial water of (district), deprive (person, thing) of property, strength, &c; trickle through, flow off or away; (of wet cloth, vessel, &c) get rid of moisture by its flowing away (set it there to d.). [OE dреналн cogn. w. DRY]
drain 2, n. Channel carrying off liquid, artificial conduit for water, sewage, &c; (Surg.) tube for drawing off discharge from abscess &c; constant outlet, withdrawal, demand, or expenditure (a great d. on my resources); ( slang) small draught, drink. [f. prec.]
drainage (-i), n. Pl. system of drains, artificial or natural, of (d. basin, district drained by river; what is drained off, sewage. [AGE] 
drain'ner, n. In vbl senses; esp. vessel in which things are put to drain. [ER] 
drake 1, n. Kinds of ephemeral fly used in fishing (green d., common day-fly). [OE dråca f. L dракo DRAGON] 
drake 2, n. Male duck (play DUCKS & dd.). [f. DRAKE, d. pheasant, seen in G enterich earlier endrich, of which end- is perh. = ene duck] 
dram, n. A weight (see DRACHM): small draught of spirit &c. (d.-drinker, -ing, tripper, -ing; d.-shop, public-house). [for DRACHM] 
drama (-ah), n. Stage-play, the d., the dramatic art, composition & presentation of plays; set of events having the unity & progress of a plot, also the reading or performance of a dramatic composition. [L.L. f. Gk (gen. -atos), f. драо do, -n] 
dramatic, a. Of drama; as of a play-actor, theatrical; fit for theatrical representation, sudden, striking, impressive; of utterances &c. not to be taken as one's own, representing another person's thoughts. Hence dramatically adv. [f. LL. f. Gk драматиkos (prec., -o) 
dramatis personae, n. pl. (often with sing. constr.). (List) of characters in a play. [L] 
dramatist, n. Play-wright. [DRAMA, -IST]
DRAMATIZE

v.t. & i. Convert (novel &c.) into a play, admit of such conversion. Hence

Dramatization n. [Drama, -ize]

Dramaturgic, n. Playwright. So Dramaturgical (Drama), -izing, -ical

Dramatize V.T. [F. Gk dramatourgos (Drama, -yos -working)]

Drink, n. See DRINK 1

Drank, v.t. Cover, hang, adorn, with cloth &c.; arrange (clothes, hangings) in graceful folds. [F. F draper (drap cloth)]

Draper, n. Dealer in cloth, linen, &c. [F. F drapier (prec., -ier)]

Draper, n. Cloth & linen & cotton fabrics; draper's trade; arrangement of clothing in shops, Furniture, interior or hangings disposed in folds, whence Draperied

Drastic 1. Acting strongly, vigorously, violent, esp. (Med.) strongly purgative. Hence

DraStically V. Adv. [F. Gk drastikois (drastos vb adj), of drago do, -ic]

Drat, v.t. 3 sing. subjunct. (vulg.). Confound, curse both (as woman's imprecation). Hence

DraTtED a. [For 'od (God) rot]

Draught 1. (aftt), n. (also draft) in some senses, as stated. Drawing, traction. (beast of d., horse &c.; for drawing cart, plough, &c.): drawing of net for fish &c., take of fish at one drawing; single act of drinking, amount so drunk, (also fig. of joy, love, pain, &c.): dose of liquid medicine, suspension, draught, (Naut.) depth of water ship draws or requires to float her; (pl.) game with 24 similar pieces on d. (same as chess-board): current of air in chimney, &c. (forced d., of furnace, made by rarefying air above or compressing it below), whence Draughtiness

Draught 2. v.t. Draw off (party for military service &c.) from larger body (now draft): make plan or sketch of (also flt). [f. prec.

Draughtsman 1. (-ahft), -ahft, n. (pl. -men). One who makes drawings, plans, or sketches (good, bad, no. d., one who draws well &c.), whence Draughtsmanship

Draughtsman 2. n. draughtsman (person who drafts document, esp. Parliamentary Bill; piece in game of draughts. [draughts + mon]

Draught 1. v.t. & i. (drew, drawn). 1. Pull (boat up from water, hat over face, belt tighter, pen across paper, friend aside); pull after one (plough, cart, carriage, &c.); drag (criminal) on haulage; as an article of furniture; contract, disport, (with draw fave); has propen (i.e.) bend (bow, d. a bead 1 on); pull at (d. bit, bridle, rein, check horse, & fig. oneself); pull (curtain, veil) open or shut; d. cloth, clear table after meal; (Cricket) divert (ball) to side without bat; (Golf) drive (ball) too much to left. 2. Attract, bring to one, take in, draw a deep breath; &c., & abs., chimney, pipe, draws well, with propriog, as long as; attracting; I felt drawn to him; drew my attention; d. him into talk, out of temptations; draws customers, & abs., attract attention or custom; induce to do; be attracted, assemble, round or about some centre (drew round the table); bring about, entail, (drew it after great consequences; d. ruin upon oneself). 3. Extract (cork, tooth, gun-charge, nail, cricket-stumps from ground, card from pack; pistol, sword from sheath, also abs. = d. one's sword or pistol; d. one's sword against, attack; 2. LOTS, also abs. = d. lots, & trans. = obtain by lot, as drew the winner); drag (badger, fox) from hole; haul up (water) from well; bring out (liquid, blood) from vessel, body etc.; wild, &c. (not exaggerate); extract essence of (d. the thing, also intr. the tea draws); (of poultsize) drain (gathering &c.); take, get from a source (d. all the trumps); bring (person) out, make him reveal information, talent, irritation, &c.; spaced: d. from, empty, drain (self draws cow), disembowel (hanged, drawn, & quartered, of criminal; d. foul before cooking); (Hunt.) search (covert) for game (d. blank, find none). 4. Protract, stretch, elongate, (long-drawn agony; d. wire, make it by pulling piece of metal through successively smaller holes); (Naut., intr. or sail) swell out (sail, cloth, &c.) for. 5. Line, (drawn line at, refuse to go as far as or beyond); delineate, make (picture), represent (object), by drawing lines; describe in words; practise delineation; frame (document) in due form, compose, (often up, out); formulate, institute, (comparisons, distinctions); write out (bill, cheque, draft, on banker &c.,) (abs.) make call on person or money, (for money or service. 6. Make way, move, towards, near, off, back, &c. (d. to an end or close); (Racing) get further away to the front, come level, gain on. 7. (of doubtful origin): (of ship) require (such a depth of water) to float; d. game or battle, part without deciding it. & (Withadv. in special senses): d. back, withdraw from undertaking: d. in, enter: d. out, detach, or array (troops, prolong, elicit, induce to talk, write out in proper form, (of days) become shorter; d. off, withdraw (troops; or intr. of troops etc.); d. on, lead to, bring about, allure, approach (intr.); d. out, lead out, detach, or array (troops, prolong, elicit, induce to talk, write out in proper form, (of days) become longer; d. up, (refl.) assume stiff attitude, (intr.) come up with or to = overtake, come near, (of body) close in, (of troops) regular order, (trans.) compose (document &c.), [com. Teut. OE dragian, cf. G tragen carry]

Drawing, n. Act of drawing; esp. strain, pull; attractive effect, thing that draws custom, attention, &c.; drawing of lots, raffle; drawn game; remark &c. meant to elicit information or set person off on pet subject. [f. prec.]

Drawback, n. Amount of excise or import duty paid back or remitted on goods exported; deduction, from; thing that qualifies satisfaction, disadvantage; d. lock, with spring bolt that can be drawn back by inside knob. [DRAW 1]

Drawbridge, n. Bridge hinged at one end for drawing up to prevent passage or to open channel. [DRAW]

Drawer, n.抽屉

Drawer, n. In vbI senses; also esp. (archaic) tapster; receptacle sliding in & out of special frame (dd. or chest of dd.) or of table for holding papers, &c. [from dd. or drawer, drawer, drawer]

Drawerful 1. n. (pl.) [two-legged (usd, under-) garment suspended from waist. [ER 1]

Drawing, n. In vbI senses; esp. art of representing by line, delineation without colour or with single colour, (out of d. incorrectly drawn); product of this, black- &white or mono-
of ball) into pocket. Hence dribble 1 n. [freq. of ob. drible, v. & var. of DRIPE].

dribble 2 (b)let, n. Small quantity, petty sum, (esp. by dd.). [f. dreb see prec. + -LET]
dried, drier. See DRY 2

drift 1, v. & f. Be carried (as) by current of air or water, (of current) carry: go passively or aimlessly; pile, be piled by wind into dd.; cover (field, road with dd.; form or enlarge hole (see prec.). Hence driftage 1 n. [f. prec.]
drift 2, v.i. & f. Be carried (as) by current of air or water, (of current) carry: go passively or aimlessly; pile, be piled by wind into dd.; cover (field, road with dd.; form or enlarge hole (see prec.). Hence driftage 1 n. [f. prec.]
drill 1, n. & v.t. & f. Pointed steel &c. tool, or machine for boring holes (vb, bore, of person or tool, with metal &c., or hole &c., as obj). Also intrans. or инtrans. go drilling, or small furrowing on ground (vb); instruction or exercise in military evolutions (d-sergeant, instructor ind., also fig.), rigorous discipline, exact routine, (vb, subject to, or undergo, such discipline: B Company will d. at 10 a.m.); him in what he is to say, in Latin Grammar). [n. in sense tool f. Du. driel t. drill. drill 2, n. & v.t. & f. Sense bore f. n. or other n. senses vb.]
drilled, v.b. & f. Small furrowing for sowing seed in, ridge with such furrow on top, row of plants sown; machine or furrowing, sowing, & covering seed; (vb) sow (seed) thus, plant (ground in dd. [perh. = prec.]
drill 1, n. Coarse-willed linen or cotton fabric. [earlier dril t. drill- t. L. trilecum nom. t. trilectus, 3 (thread)]
drily. See DRY 2

drink 1, v.t. ([dr)ink: drink &c. drunken]. Swim (liquid); take (the waters at a spa) medicinally; vb, off, vb, the whole of at once; (of plants, porous things, &c.) absorb; (drinking from) (water, vb, of person or thing, with moisture; often up or in); (fig.) in, contemplate, listen to, with delight; empty (vessel, the cup or glass); &c., (of drinking) thud or joy; spend (wages &c.) on drinking; liquid, take draught of (of a source; d. deep, take large draught, or be great drinker as in next sense); take spirituous liquor esp. to excess, tipple, be a drunkard, (d. hard, heavily, like a fish; drinking-bout; d. oneself drink, to death, out of a situation; d. down or under the table, to outlast in retaining control of oneself while drunk; d. with desire to wish &c., to in drinking (d. one's health, d. success or confusion to). Hence (-drinker) 1 n. [com.-Teut.; OE drincan cf. G trinken]
drink 2, n. Liquid swallowed or absorbed; beverage; intoxicating liquor (also strong d.). excessive indulgence in it, intemperance (on the d., gain to this &c.); (vb, drink); glass &c. or portion of liquid into which a person drinks; (of drinking), libation. Hence drinkless 1 a. & prec. OE drincan & f. drincan = prec.
drinkable, a. & n. Good to drink; (n., esp. in pl.) thing(s) to drink. [-ABLE]
drip 1, v.t. & f. Fall, let fall, in drops; let drops fall, be so wet (with blood &c.) as to shed drops. [OE dryppan cf. G tiefen]
drip 2, n. Act of dripping; dripping liquid; (Arch.) projection keeping rain from parts below (so d.-moulding, dripstone); d.-drop, persistent dripping. Hence drippy 2 a. [f. prec.]
dripping, n. In vb sense; also: fat melted from roasting meat, & used for frying or as food; d.-cups, d.-grease, &c., dripping from anything. [-ING]
drive 1, v.t. & f. (also idroven, drive). Urge in some direction by blows, threats, violence, &c., (usu. with adv. or prep. as away, back, in, out, from, to, through); d. out, out, take place of; chase or frighten (game, wild beasts, enemy esp. in gnerilla warfare) from over large area into food, (car), &c., (in district). (Forest Law) hold a drive 1; (urge & direct course of (animal drawing vehicle or vehicle, (vehicle &c., or locomotive) convey in vehicle; act as driver of vehicle; travel, go, in carriage at one's disposal let. ride in omnibus, tram, train); impel forcibly, constrain, compel, (to, into, to do); d. mud, out of one's senses); overwork (was very hard driven); impel, carry along (of wind, water, throw, project, &c.) in some direction, (inaanimate things); (Cricket) return (ball) from freely swung bat to or past bowler; (Golf) strike (ball, or abs.) with driver; force (stake, nail, &c.) into ground &c. with blows; (bore tunnel, horizontal cavity); (also let d.) aim blow or missile (at); (of steam or other power to propel (machine) going (also of person, d. a cullum, pen, write); carry on, effect, conclude, (drove a roaring trade, good argain); defer (d. it to the last minute); dash, rush, hasten; work hard at; float along, drift (d. at, seek, intend, mean; what is he d.ing at?); driving-iron-patter, golf clubs. [com.-

Teut., OE drifan see G troben]
driver, n. Excessively driven (sense prec.) driving of game or enemy (see prec.); stroke at cricket, golf, &c. (see prec.); energy, push, tendency; carriage-road, esp. private road to house; whist 2 d. [f. prec.]
driveln, v.i. & f. (-ll), & n. Run at mouth or nose like child; talk childishly or idiotically; fritter away; hence driveller 1 n. (N.) silly nonsense, twaddle. [ME drevelen, dravelen, OE drivelan, souther]
driver, n. One who drives (DRIVE), coachman (also cab-d., engine-d., &c.; slave-d., overseer of slave gang); (Golf) supply wooden-headed club for driving long distance: (Mech.) driving-wheel or other part that receives power directly; front, rear, -d., bicycle in which power is applied to front, rear, wheel; QULL 2 d. Hence drivelless 2 a. [ER]
driving-wheel, n. Wheel commingating motion to other parts of machine; large wheel of locomotive: cycle wheel that is directly worked.
drizzle, v.i., & n. (Fall in, be wet with) fine dense drops of rain (subj., the day, rain, it). Hence drizvly 2 a. [cf. OE drizzfan saw, L Elz) 
drogher, n. Man who sells wares, &c., in streets, town; (fig.) heavy craft. [thr. F. f. 16th-c. Du. droghe (droogen to dry) named from drying harrings]
drogue (dug), n. Buoy at end of harpoon line. [perh. var. of DRAG 2]
droit (-oit, or as F), n. Right, due, legal perquisite, (esp. dd. of Admiralty, proceeds of enemy's ships, wrecs, &c. [f. f. L. droitum t. L d. of right or title; law, right, d. legal right]]
droll, a., n., & v.i. Mockeries, amusing, queer, odd, surprising; hence droli 1 y (-oll) adv.,
drolliness 2 n. (N., now rare) jester, wag. (Vb, now rare) play the buffoon, jest with, at, on. [f. F. droléte, etym. dub.
drollery, n. Jesting; a facetious composition; quaint humour. [-ERY]
dro'medary (also -um). n. Light fleet usu. Arab. or one-humped camel bred for riding. [f. OE dromedær f. LL dromedarius L. Lg. dromas -style adj. -ary]  
drone, n., & v. & t. Large hive of honey-bee, which does not work; idler; deep humming sound; monotonous speech or speaker; bass-pipe of bagpipe; fixed continuous note emitted by this. (v.) buzz, like bell, deep, dull, tone, when用人当的 exclamation; whence drom'ing adv.; idle; idle away (life &c.). [OE dran, dræn, (sense bce); cf. G drohne]  
drop, n. 1. Round, pear-shaped, or hemispherical portion of liquid such as hangs or falls separately or adheres to surface of water, tears, sweat, dew, rain, blood, or abs. in these senses. (Med.) smallest separable quantity of a liquid (in pl., liquid medicine to be measured by dd.; medical) thing that drops, as medicine, oil, paint; (in jargon) thing that drops out, as a card; (in music) a tone. (N.) drompy adj. (N.) dromping adj. (N.) droning, droning n. v.t., d'reinating [T. O. drivpa vb cogn. w. foll.]  
droplet, n. 2. Act of dropping, fall, social come-down, descent in dignity, &c.; thing that drops off, as leaves, flowers.  
droop, v.t. & i. Hang down, slope, incline, as in weariness; of eyes; look downwards; (poet. of sun &c.) sink; languish, decline, flag, lose heart; let head, face, eyes fall forward or down; hence d'rop'ing, moving, loss of spirit, fall of tone. [T. O. droup vb cogn. w. foll.]  
droopy, n. (Archaic) dryness, lack of moisture, also thirst; continuous dry weather, want of rain. Hence d'rohty'2, d'rothysy'3, a. [OE drigad (drigge dray'1, TH'1)]  
drove, n. Herd, flock, being driven or moving together; crowd, multitude, shal, large number, esp. as moving together; man's broad chisel. [OE draf (drifan DRIVE'1)]  
drover, n. Driver of droves to market, cattle-dealer. Hence d'rove'3 v.t., d'reiving'4 n. [prec. + -ER']  
drown, v.i. & t. Suffer death by suffocation in liquid (now usu. to be drowned); but drowning man &c.); suffocate (person, animal) by submersion (of sub.), person &c. or the liquid); submerge, flood, drench, esp. fig. drowned in tears, sleep, wine; like drowned rat, in soaked condition; a. (esp. by flood); over-power (esp. of louder sound making voice &c. inaudible). [Perh. f. drunken p.p. of drink, cf. MD. drunkene drowned p. of drukene drink]  
drowse, n. (zil). a. Sleepy, half asleep, dozing; lulling, soporific; sluggish; d. head, sleepy person. Hence d'row'shead (archaic), drowsiness, nn., drow'sily'2 adv. [proc. cogn. w. OE drusian see prec.; found earlier than prec.]  
drub, v.t. Cudgel, thump, belabour; beat in fight; beat (motion) into, out of, person. Hence d'rub'1vb'1 n. [earlier sense bastinado; perh. f. Arab. darb beating]  
drudgery, n. Servile worker, slave, hack; hence d'ru'dgery'2, 5 n. (Vb) work slavishly at distasteful work; hence d'ru'dgingry'3 adv. [perh. cogn. w. DREE]  
drug, n. & v.t. Original simple medicinal substance, organic or inorganic, used alone or in combination with other drugs (esp. as main disease); drug: no longer in demand (usu. d. in the market); hence dru'ggy'2 a. (Vb) adulterate with d., esp. with narcotic or poison; administer d., esp. narcotics, to; nauseate, cloy. [F drogue cf. Pr. droqua, Sp., It., droga, etym. dub.]  
drugget (-z), n. (Over-carpet or floor-cloth of) coarse woolen stuff used for floor or table covering. [etym. dub.]  
druggist, n. Dealer in drugs, pharmaceutical chemist. [Ist]  
Dru'id, n. Priest, magician, soothsayer, among Celts of ancient Gaul & Britain; officer of Welsh Gorsedd or national assembly. Hence Dru'iid'ess'1, Dru'idism'3, nn. Dru'idical'4, aa. [F druide n. L pl. druidae, -des, O Celt. draidh magician]
drum, n. Musical instrument sounded by striking & made of hollow cylinder or hemisphere with parchment stretched over openings (bass, tenor, big, kettle, &c., d.) (Zool.) natural organ giving resonance, as howling monkey's hyoid bone; sound (as of) d., esp. brethren's cry; player of d., drummer; cylindrical structure (d. of ear, hollow part of middle ear) or object, cylinder or barrel in machinery on which drum-shaped parts revolve; solid core of commercial or composite shell; stone blocking section of shaft; cylindrical receptacle for packing dried fruit, holding oil, &c.; evening or afternoon tea party (also f.sh.) kinds of American fish able to make drumming noise; d.-head, skin or membrane of d. (d.-h. cut off for door; f. d. on floor; a drumming in the ears); (of birds, insects) make loud hollow noise with quivering wings; summon, beat up, as by drumming; d. out, cashier by beat of d.; drive (person) into apathy &c., lesson into person by persistence; strike (hands &c.) repeatedly (upon something); play (tune &c.) on or as on d. [f. prec.]
drum, v.t. & p.l. beat, tap, or thump, continuously on or against something; for d. a thing, without or behind; for d. d.-fly, Adv. for d.-rot, lower end of cooked or dried goods, below d.-burning, photographic plate with sensitized film hard & d. for convenience of keeping, developing at leisure, &c.; d.-point, needle for engraving without acid on bare copper plate (also v.i., use this process, as engraving produced so); d.-rot, decayed state of wood caused by fungi, also the fungi, (f.g.) unsuspected moral or social decay; d.-sult, v.t., d.-sult, dry; d.-saltery, dealer, dealing or shop that deals, in drugs, dyers, gums, oils, pickles, tinned meats, &c.; d.-shod a. or adv., without wetting the feet. Hence dry-ish (2) a., dry-ly (2) or dry-ly (1) adv., dry-ness n. [cf. du'roog, G trocken]
dry, v.t. & i. Make or become d. by wiping, evaporation, draining, &c.; cause (cow) to cease giving milk; d. up, make utterly d. (of moisture) disappear utterly, (of well &c.) cease to yield water, (collect, esp. in imperat.) cease talking or doing something. Hence dry-er (1) (adj.), dry-ing (n.)
dry-ad, n. Nymph inhabiting tree, wood-nymph. [f. L f.g. Gk drus-wados (druus tree)]
dry-asdust, n., d.-, d. Laborious antiquary or historian; (adj.) very dry, uninteresting. [Dr. D., fictitious person (dry as dust) to whom Scott dedicated]
du'ad, n. (Incorrect for) dy-ad.
du'al, adj. Of two or twofold, divided in two, double, (d. ownership, skirt) (Gram.) d. number or d., inflected form proper to two persons or things (additional to singular & plural). So dual-i-ty n., dual-i-ze (3) v.t., dual-ly (2) adv. [f. L dualtis (dual two, -Al)]
du'al-in, n. Powerful explosive of nitro, nitroglycerin, & sawdust. [prec. dual (n.) + -IN]
dual-ism, n. (Logic) theory recognizing two independent principles (mind & matter, cf. idealism & materialism; good & evil in the universe; two personalities in Christ), so dual-ist (2) n., dual-ist-i-cally adv. [dual, -ISM] (adj.), dual-ly (2) adv.
dub, n. Deep pool in northern streams. [f.]
dub, v.t. Make (person) into a knight by shaving shoulders with sword, invest with (new title), name, nickname, (person or thing, with complement; dubbed me Doctor, quack, a scribbler); dress (artificial fishing-fly); smear (leather) with grease. [perh. OF dubeur, com.-Rom. cf. It. adobbar, etym. dub.]
dub-bing, n. In vbl senses; esp., prepared grease for leather (also dubbin). [It dubbin]
dub-bly, adv. Doubtfully, without doubt. [f. L dubbius (dubius doubtful, -TY)]
dub-iou,s, adj. Indistinct (d. light), vague, unreliable (d. friend), of questionable value or truth (d. compliment); of doubtful issue (d. undertaking, struggle); of suspected character (d. grains, company); hesitating, doubting. Hence dub-i-ty (2) n., dub-i-ty (2) adv. [f. L dubbiolus (dubius doubtful, -OSE)]
dub-i-ta-tion, n. Doubt, hesitation. [f. L dubia-tionem (dubitare (DOUBT), -ATION)]
dub-i-ta-tive, a. Of, expressing, inclined to doubt or hesitation. Hence dub-i-ta-tive (2) adv. [f. L dubitiatus as prec. + -IVE]
duécal, a. Of, like, bearing title of, duke. [F., f. LL duécalis (duéx Duke, -A)].

ducat, n. A coin or piece of money, formerly current in most European countries; coin, (pl.) money. [F., f. It. ducato f. LL ducátus DUCY (prob. named from Duke of Apulia 1140)]

duéchess (-thsh), n. Duke's wife or widow; imposing woman; (slang) costermonger's wife (abbr. duchess). [F., f. LL ducksa (duke, -ESS)].

dúchy (thsh), n. Territory of reigning duke of. [L. ductus lead, stem of ducto, move, lead].

duck, n. (pl. often duck collective; also s). Kinds of swimming-bird, esp. the domesticated form of the mallard or wild d. (like d. in thunderstorm, with upturned eyes, looking flabbergasted, faint, &c.; like water off a duck's back, productive; mere water (louche dd. or drakes of, play dd. &c. with, squanderer); d. bill, red wheat, also d.-bill plated pty or ornithorrhynchos; d. -beck, marsh barrier; d. shot, size for shooting wild d.; duckweed, plant that carpets surface of still water. Hence duckling (Ic) (n. [Of due cogn. w. foll.).

duck, v.i. & t. & n. Plunge, dive, dip head under water & emerge; bend quickly, bob, or avoid blow &c. or by way of bow or curtsy; plunge (person or &c.) momentarily in water, or abs., whence ducking (Ic) n. (head); suddenly; (n.) quick dip below water in bathing, or lowering of head. [ME d(e)uerk OE ducan.]-cf. & G tauchen.

duck, n. Strong untwilled linen or cotton fabric for small sails & outer clothing esp. of sailors; (pl. trousers of this. [prob. f. Du. ducen = & tuch cloth).

ducker, n. Kinds of diving-bird, esp. dabchick & water-ouzel. [Duck 2, -ER].

ducker, n. Breeder of ducks. [Duck 1, -ER].

duct, n. Conduit, tube, for conveying liquid; tube or canal in body conveying chyle, lymph, or secretions (named from function, as a duct of, a. ductus of, a. Bellini); vessel of plant's vascular tissue holding air, water, &c. Hence ductless a. [f. L ductus leading, aqueduct (ducere lead; lead).

düctile, a. (Of metals) malleable, flexible, not brittle. (in technical use) capable of being drawn out into wire, tough; plastic (of clay &c., or of person or character), pliable, tractable, ductile. Hence ductility n. [F., f. L ductilitas (ducere see prec.-ILL).

dude, n. (U.S. slang; fem. dudine pr. én). Fastidious aesthetic person, often imitating English speech, dress, & manners; dandy, swell. Hence dudish a. [?] 

dudgeon (djam), n. Resentment, feeling of offence, (usu. ind.). [etym. dub.; obs. dudgeon hell].

dudgeon (djasn), n. (fr.). Short clay pipe. [?

duds, n. pl. (slang). Clothes. [?

due, a. & adv. Owing, payable, as a debt or obligation (fall, become d., as bill reaching maturity); that ought to be given to person (first place is due to Milton, it is d. to him to say), merited, appropriate, (has his d. reward), rightful, proper, adequate. (after d. consideration to be looked for, calculated or foreseen in (d. time); to be ascribed to cause, agent, &c. (the difficulty is d. to our ignorance; the discovery is due to Newton; the adv. use for owing, as I came late d. to it, is incorrect; under engagement to do something (as d. to speak to) or to arrive at certain time (train d. at 7:30, already d. & over d.) (adv., of points of compass) exactly, directly, (went d. cast, a d. wind). [f. Of deu (p.p. of decoire owe) f. LL debitus for L debitus (debere owe)].

duo, n. Person's right, what is owed him, (game, esp. chess), his claim; (also used, just to him, even though he deserves little or is no friend); what one owes (pay one's d.); (usu. toll, fee, legally demandable (harbour, light, tonnage, dd.); (Naut.) for a full d., for good, thoroughly, completely. [f. prec].

duel, n. & v.l. (fL). Fight with deadly weapons between two persons, in presence of witnesses, to settle quarrel (the d., duelling & its code of rules); any contest between two persons, animals, parties, causes; hence duelists (I) n. (Vb) fight d. [f. F. med.L sense of archaic L dulctum (dusco two) orig. form of bellic war; for duel -bel- cf. bis].

düenna, n. Elderly woman acting as governess & companion in charge of girl (orig. &c.); a. maid, nurse, chaperon. [Sp. ducan. f. L domina mistress].

düet, -tt, n. Musical composition for two voices or instruments; (llg.) dialogue, scolding-match; pair, couple. Hence duetists (I) n. [f. It. duetto dim. of duo ducet f. L duo two].

duff, n. (Dial. &c. for) DOUGH; PLUM-d.

duff, v.t. (slang). Fake up (goods), give look of prowess (as d. to, (dabbing, counterfeit); (Austral) steal & alter brands on cattle. [perh. back-formation f. DUFFIES].

duffel, duffle, n. Coarse woolen cloth with thick nap; sportsman's, camper-out's, change of clothes. [Duffel in Brabantan].

duffer, n. One who sells trash as valuable, pretending it to be smuggled, stolen, &c.; pedlar, hawker; faker of sham articles; counterfeiter, coin, picture, &c.; unproductive mine; thing of which no use can be made; inefficient, useless, or stupid person. [etym. dub.; first sense a century older than last, & than DUFF].

dug, n. Odder of female mammals, also teat, nipple, (not now used of women exc. contempl.). [cf. Sw. dugga suckle].

dug, v.t. & v.i. To sink or gong. [pl. often dugong]. Large herbivorous mammal of Indian seas. [Malay dugong].

dug-out, n. Canoe made by hollowing tree-trunk; rough dwelling, excavation in bank roofed with canvas or turf. [dig].

duke, n. (Hist.) provincial military commander under later Roman emperors; (bibil.) chief of tribe; (in some parts of Europe) sovereign, especially ruling over a city or small State; (Get Britian & some other countries) person holding highest hereditary title of nobility outside royal family (also royal d., who is also royal prince, with precedence); DINE with D. Humphreys; kind of cherry; (slang) hand, fist. [f. Du. L ducex leader].

dukedom, n. Territory ruled by, dignity of, duke. [duke + -dom].

Dukeries, n. pl. District in Notts, containing several dukedoms. [-ERY].

Dulcet, a. Sweet, soothing, (esp. of sounds). [F. Douver dim. of doux f. L dulcis sweet].

dulcify, v.t. Sweeten, make gentle. Hence dulcification n. [f. L dulcificare (dulcis sweet. -FY)].

Dulcimer, n. Musical instrument with strings of graduated length over sounding board or box struck with hammers, prototype.
of piano. [f. OF doulcimer perh. f. L, dulcis melos (not found in required sense) sweet tune]

Dulcín'ea (or-sin'ia), n. Idolized & idealized mistress. [name of Don Quixote's mistress]
dull, adj. [OE, dull.] 1. Stupid, obtuse, stupid, whence du'illard n.; (of ears, eyes, &c.) without keen perception; (of inanimate things) insensible; (of pain &c.) indistinctly felt; sluggish, slow-moving, stagnant, (of person, animal, trade); (of goods, stocks) not easily salable, not in demand; listless, depressed; (of movements, monotony of edge) of colour, light, sound, taste) not bright, vivid, or keen; (of weather) overcast, gloomy; hence du'lish (a., du'l(i)ness n., du'ly (dul-lé) adv.) (vb) make d. (d. the edge of, blunt, make less sensitive, interesting, effective; lose force, intensity, clearness, or keenness. [ME, cf. OE dol, also G toll mad]
dup, v. & n. Duplicate. [OF, & OE dot, also Sc toil mad]
dup'lely, adv. Rightly, properly, fitly; sufficiently; punctually. [DEF 1 + ly 2]
duma (doo-ma), n. Righteous Russian parliament, first summoned 1917. [previously name of elective municipal councils]
dumb (dum), a. (compar. & superl. pronunciative.) 1. Unable to speak, abnormally (of human beings; d., the deaf & d., as nouns) or normally (d. animals, used in pity or contempt); inarticulate, having no voice in government &c., (the d. millions); silenced by surprise, shyness, &c. (esp. strike d.; d. in mixed company); taciturn, reticent. (Nature is d. on the point; English a. people); without speech, d., speechless; d., signifying figures, part of play given in early drama without words; unheard, giving no sound; without the voice, sound, or other property, usual in things of the name d., piano, set of keys for exercising fingers; d.-writer, an upright with revolving shelves enabling waiter to be dispensed with in dining-room; d. barge, craft, without sails or motive power; d.-bell, short bar with weight at each end used in pairs for exercising muscles, v.i., use these; d. well, sunk merely to carry off surface water). Hence du'mbly 2 (mildly) adv., du'mbness n. [com-Tent; OF duw, cf. Du. dom, G dummn, stupid)
dumb, v. & n. Make d. [f. prec.]
dumb-found (dum-fun), v. & t. Strike dumb, confound, nonplused. [OE dume, confound]
du'mdum (bullet), n. Kind of soft-nosed bullet that expands & inflicts laceration. [D. in India, with cantonment & arsenal]
dum'my, n. & a. (Whist) imaginary fourth player whose hand is turned up & played by partner (d. retish or d., game so played; double d., game with two such hands) person taking unusual part; d., d., signifying figures, part of play given in early drama; mere tool, man of straw; dolt, blockhead; counterfeit object, sham package &c., clothes-block, lay figure, man's figure for rifle practice, &c.; (adj.) sham. [DUM 1 + Y 3]
dum'p, v. Short thick object of various kinds: leaden counter used in games; obs. Austrian coin (slang) small coin (not worth a d.); kind of bolt in ship-building; d., sale at low price; for game on board ship; kind of skittle; kind of sweetmeat; short stout person. [prob. back-formation f. DUM'PY]
dum'p, v. & t. & i. Shoot. deposit, tilt down, (rubbish; let fall with a bump; (Commonly) d., port, sale at low price, to avoid lowering home price & capture new market; drop down (t. & i) with a thud; land (superfluous immigrants) in foreign coun-
try; hence dum'per n. (N.) dull blow, thud; (U.S.) heap of refuse, place for shooting this. [cf. Da. dumpe, Norw. dump, fall plump]
dumping, n. Mass of dough boiled or baked either (d. 'twain, two dumplings) or (LG dump dam, moist, heavy, &c.-see LING) dum'ps, n. pl. Depression, melancholy, (usu. in the d.). [f. 1523; etym. dub.]
dumpy, a. & n. Short & stout (d. level, kind used in surveying); hence dum'piness (d.) short-legged Scotch breed of fowls; (pl.) a. & adj. Irish; (etym. dub.); after earlier than DUM'P)
dun, a. & n. (Of dull greenish-brown colour as of ass or mouse (d.-bird, pochard; d.-diver, female or young male of goosander); (poet.) dark, dusky; d. horse; kinds of artificial fish-figy. [OE, cf. Ir. & Gael. dogn, W dun] dun', n. & v.t. Importantune creditor; debt-
collector; demand for payment. (Vb) impor-
tune for payment of debt; pester. [arch. var. of DIN]
dunce, n. One slow at learning, dullard, (d.'s cap, paper cone put on head of d. at school). [f. John Duns Scotus, schoolman, d. 1308, whose followers were ridiculed by 16th c. humanists and reformers as enemies of learning]
dune, n. Mound or ridge of loose sand on coast. [f. f. ODun. dunae = OE dün doun]
dung, n. & v.t. Manure; excrement of animals (rarely of man; d.-beetle, whose larvae develop in d.; d.-fly, feeding in it; d.-worm, found in cow-d. & used as bait; d.-cart, fork, for conveying, loading & spreading, manure); moral filth; (vb) manure (land; of farmer, grazing animals, or the manure). [OE, cf. G dung, dünner, manure, & Sw. dungen dung]
dungeon (dun'jin), n., & v.t. (Now usu. donjon) great tower of castle in innermost court or bailey; strong subterranean cell for prisoners; (vb) shut up, imprison in d. [f. f. Donjon f. LL dominonem nom. -a. t. domnus for L dominus lord; doublet of dominion]
dunghill, n. Heap of dung or refuse in farmyard (cock on his own d., household, parish, &c., tyrant or bully; d. cock &c., barn-door not game, whence d. as adj., craven).
du'n iwa'ssal (do-nya), n. (Sc.) Highland gentleman of secondary rank. [Gael. duine man, rasa nobles]
du'lin, n. Red-backed sand-piper. [-LING]
dunnage, n. Mats, brushwood, gratings, &c., stowed under or among cargo to prevent moisture & choking. [earlier din-, etym. dub.]
dunnock, n. Hedge-sparrow. [DUN 1, -ock]
duo'de'cimal, a. & n. Of twelve or twelfths, proceeding by twelves; (n. pl.) cross-multipli-
cation, method used for lengths given in feet, inches, &c., by persons &c. [f. LL duodecimus twelve + LAT]
duo'de'cimo, n. (usu. 12mo). Book-size in which each leaf is 1/12 of printing-sheet; book of this size; diminutive thing or person. [L. duodecimo abl. see prec.]
duo'de'nary, a. Proceeding by twelves, in sets of twelve. [f. L. duodecennius (duodeni
n. ten years) at 20 ann.)]
duo'de'num, n. (ault.). First portion of small intestine immediately below stomach. Hence duode'na'l a., duode'ni'tis n. [med. L. (duodeni see prec., from its length of 12 in.] duologue (-og). n. Conversation between two persons, dramatic piece with two actors. [G., duologue, f. G. -og, dialogue]
duo'mo (do-mo), n. Italian cathedral. [It.]
dupe, n. & v.t. Victim of deception, gull; hence du'pery (2) n. (Vb) cheat, make a fool
of; hence duprABLE a., duprABILITY, duprER n. [F. etym. dubre]
dupricate, n. & v.t. & i. (at) a. & n. 1. With two cor-
responding parts, existing in two examples; doubled, twice as large or many; 2. proportion, ratio, proportion of squares in relation to that of the sides; hence, exact correspondence between two things (made in d.). [f. L as foll., -ATe2]duprICATE 2, v.t. Double, multiply by two; make in, make exact copy of, produce copies of, whence duprICATOR 2 n. Hence duprI-
cATION n. [f. L duplicare (duprICUS, -ATe3)]
duprICITY, n. Double-dealing, deceitfulness; doubleness; [f. F duplicité f. L duplicitatem (duprI-
cUS, -ATe4)]
duprABLE a. Lasting, not transitory; re-
sisting wear, decay, &c. Hence duprABILITY,
duprABLENESS, n., DuprABLY adv. [F, f. L duprABILITAS (duprARE f. durus hard, -ABLE)]
duprAR, n. Indian ruler's court; public levee of Indian prince or Anglo-Indian, governor or vicere.
duprANCE, n. Impression (usu. in d. vile). [earlier sense endurance; f (durer last f. L durare see DuprABLE, -ANCE)]
duprATION, n. Continuance in length, of time; time for which thing continues. [obs. F, f. L LL. durationem (prec., -ATION)]
duprAR, n. Indian ruler's court; public levee of Indian prince or Anglo-Indian, governor or vicere.
duprANCE, n. Impression (usu. in d. vile). [earlier sense endurance; f (durer last f. L durare see DuprABLE, -ANCE)]
duprAble, a. Lasting, not transitory; re-
sisting wear, decay, &c. Hence duprABILITY,
duprABLENESS, n., DuprABLY adv. [F, f. L duprABILITAS (duprARE f. durus hard, -ABLE)]
duprAR, n. Indian ruler's court; public levee of Indian prince or Anglo-Indian, governor or vicere.
duprANCE, n. Impression (usu. in d. vile). [earlier sense endurance; f (durer last f. L durare see DuprABLE, -ANCE)]
duprATION, n. Continuance in length, of time; time for which thing continues. [obs. F, f. L LL. durationem (prec., -ATION)]
duprAR, n. Indian ruler's court; public levee of Indian prince or Anglo-Indian, governor or vicere.
duprANCE, n. Impression (usu. in d. vile). [earlier sense endurance; f (durer last f. L durare see DuprABLE, -ANCE)]
duprAble, a. Lasting, not transitory; re-
sisting wear, decay, &c. Hence duprABILITY,
duprABLENESS, n., DuprABLY adv. [F, f. L duprABILITAS (duprARE f. durus hard, -ABLE)]
duprAR, n. Indian ruler's court; public levee of Indian prince or Anglo-Indian, governor or vicere.
exercise d. has been paid or is not leivable. [AF ducé (no corresp. F) see DUE 1,1] dyumvir, n. (pl. -virs, -i). Member of board of two equal officials. Hence Dyumvirate1 n. [L. lit. man of the two] duvet (F.), n. Eider-down quilt. dux, n. (no pl.). Top boy in class (chiefly Sc.). [L., leader] dwarf (a.), a., a., & v.t. Person, animal, or things much below ordinary size of species, whence dwarffish1 a., dwarffishy adv., dwarf-fishiness n.; small supernatural being in esp. Scandinavian mythology skilled in metal-working. (Adj.) undersized (in many plant names); puny, stunted. (Vb) stunts in growth of vegetable or make it small by containing growth. -Duvel, OE ducern, cf. Du. duycer, G dewy. dwell, v.i. (dwell), & n. Keep one's attention fixed, write or speak at length, (upon subject d. upon note, syllable, &c., prolong it); make one's abode, spend one's time, live, in, at, near, on, &c. (now usu. live in talk); (of horse) be slow in raising feet, pause before taking fence; in, if possible, slightly incline the foot for pause for some purpose in motion of machine. [OE dwellian lead a stay, delay, be delayed, cf. OHG dwellian retard, MDu. dwellen stum; also Skt. dhuv mislead] dweller, n. Inhabitant, resident in, on, &c., horse that Dwellings at fence. [-ER1] dwelling, n. In vbl senses also: place of residence, house used as residence, not an office, warehouse, &c.; etc., etc. [-AD1] dwindle, v.i. Become smaller, shrink, waste away; lose importance, decline, degenerate. [obs. dwine, OE dwinan, cf. ON dvinna, Du. verdwinken, vanish, + OE D] dyad (-ad), n. The number two; group of two. [OE, fr. Gk. dyas -ad (duo two, -AD)] dye1 (di), n. Colour produced by or as by dyeing, tinge, hue, (also fig., crime, scandal, or blackest, deepest, d.); matter used for dyeing, colouring-matter in solution; d.-stuff, -ware, -works, -field, -house, -works, where dyeing is done. [OE dye] dye2, v.t. & i. (dyed, part. dyeing). Colour, stain, tinge; impregnate (tissue) with colouring-matter (d. in the wool, in grain, while material is in raw state, giving more permanent result); make (thing) such a colour (d. cloth red, a rose colour), &c. (of material) take colour well, badly, &c. [OE dégan (prec.).] dyer, n. One who dyes cloth &c. (dyer's in many names of plants yielding dye, as d's. by-gloss, brome, oak). [-ER1] dyning, n. In vbl senses of DYE2 esp. (attrib.) connected with, at time of death (d. bed, declaration, wish). [-ING1] dyke, n. See dyke. dymanic, a, & n. Of motive force (cf. static), of force in actual operation (cf. potential), active, potent, energetic, of dynamics, (med.) functional (cf. organic), (philosoph.) accounting for matter or mind as being merely the action of forces, so dymanism (3), dymanist1 [1ST2] (see DYNAMICS), n.; (n.) energizing or dynamic, acting. [F. dynamique f. Gk dynamikos (dynamis power, -IC)] dynamical, a. Of dynamics, of force or mechanical power actively operative; (theol., of inspiration) endowing with divine power, not impelling mechanically; of dynamism (see prec.). Hence Dynamically adv. [-AL] dynamics, n. pl. used as sing. Branch of physics treating of the action of force (now including statics, which deals with equilibrium under action of force, & kinetics formerly called d., which deals with force as producing or affecting motion), whence dynamist2 [1ST3] (see DYNAMICS), n.; branch of (of any science) in which forces are considered; moving forces, physical or moral, in any sphere. [-ICS] dynamite, n., & v.t. High explosive of nitroglycerin with a very quick and short absorbent; (vbl) shatter with d. [Gk dynamis force, -ITE] dynamiter, -ard, n. User of explosive esp. for revolutionary purposes. So DYNAMITIST, DYNAMITISM, DYNAMITAR] dynamometer, n. Kinds of instrument measuring energy expended by animal, engine, railway, etc., &c; any tool for measuring the telescope's magnifying-power. [DYNAMO -ETER1] dynast, n. Ruler, member of a dynasty. [f. LL. Gk dynastēs (dynamai be able)] Dynast, n. Line of hereditary rulers. So DYNASTIC, DYNASTICALLY1, advancing, rising, ascending. [f. D DYNASTIC f. LL. Gk dynastēs (dynasteia lordship, prec.)] dynate, n. (physics). Unit of force (the amount that, acting for one second on one gramme mass, gives it velocity of one centimetre per second). [f. f. st. of Gk dynas force] -dy, a. Dyad, -ad, opp. eu-good, chiefly in medical or other scientific words; taken f. Gk or made with Gk elements. -dysentery, n. Disease with inflamed muscular membrane &c. in respiratory organs, griping pains, &c. & bloody evacuations. So DYSTOMATOIC a. [f. OE dissenterie f. L. f. Gk dysentēria (dys- enteria) bowels] dyslogistic (-tic), a. Disapproving, opprobrious, of sense in which term is used. Hence DYSLOGISTRICALLY adv. [DYS- + (EU)LOGISTIC] dyspepsia, -sy, n. Indigestion. [f. L. Gk dyspepsia (duspepsios see foll.)] dyspeptic, a. & n. (Person) subject to or suffering from dyspepsia; or of dyspepsia; depressed, gloomy, (as) with dyspepsia. [f. Gk dyspeptos hard to digest (DYS-, pessco cook, digest) + IC]
earn (v., n.) (Of person, action, conduct, &c.) obtain as reward of labour or merit. [OE (ge-)éarnian f. OE éart, ánjan (ána field-labour, cf. G errete harvest)]

earnest1 (ern., a. & n.) Serious, zealous, not trifling; ardent (desire &c.); in e., seriously, not jestingly. Hence earnestly2 adv., earnestnessness n. [OE ðrenste n. f. corum (cf. G ernst) perh. fr. root cers seen in obs. erre anger]

earnest2 (ern-), n. Money paid as instalment, esp. to confirm contract &c. [prob. comm. w. eres, ærtles(penny) f. L arrhula dim of arrha]

earning, n. In vb senses, esp. (pl.) money earned. [ING]

earth (éart), n. (pl. only as below). The ground, as it fell to e.; (w. pl.) hole of badger, fox, &c.; the dry land; land & sea opp. the (material) heaven; this world opp. heaven or hell (why &c. on e. ? why ever?); (w. pl.) soil, mould; [Chem., w. pl.] any of certain metallic oxides, uninfusable, & having little taste or smell; (Electr., w. pl.) communication with e. as conductors; circuit; e.-born, of mortal race; (Myth.) earth in the subterraneous; subst. for WATER1 closet; e.-light, shine, partial illumination of dark part of moon by light from e.; e.-nut, pig-nut & other plants; earthwork, earth in used in fortification; earthworm, worm living in ground, (fig.) gregarious person. Hence earthward(s) adv. [com. Tent. : OE eorthe, Du. aarde, G erde]

earth1 (ern., v. i. Cover (roots of plants) with heaped-up earth; drive (fox) to earth; (intro., of fox) run to earth. [f. prec.]

earth2 (ear), a. Made of earth; made of baked clay. [EN]

earthenware, n. (often attrib.). Vessels &c. made of baked clay; baked clay. [WARE]

earthly, a. Of the earth, terrestrial; (col.) no e. use, no use at all. Hence earthlinessness n. [LY]

earthquake, n. Volcanic convulsion of earth's surface; (fig.) social or other disturbance. earthly, a. Like, of, earth or soil; (fig.) grossly material. Hence earthiness n. [Y]

earwig1, n. & v. (s.g.). Insect once held to get into the head through the ear; (v.t.) influence, affect; (adj.) close to the ear in money, &c.; (n.) the most; (adv.) in a whisper; (fig.) to whisper, to hiss, to whisper, to hiss; (n.) whispering, (v.t.) talk with the ear. Hence earwig2, earwigs, earwigs. [OE earwicga (ear earwigs earwig earwigs]

ease1 (ez), n. Freedom from pain or trouble; freedom from constraint, as at one's e.; (Mil.) stand at e. (in informal attitude, with right foot drawn back & taking most of body's weight); relief from pain; CHAPEL of e.; facility, esp. with e. Hence easefulness a. [f. OE ðeas (cf. It. agio cymo. dub.)

ease2, v. & i. Relieve from pain &c.; give mental ease to (person, oneself, one's mind); (facet. rob (person of his purse &c.); relax, adjust, (what is too tight); (Naut.) slacken (rope, sail, away, down, off), e. her, reduce speed of engine; (Inur.) e. off, become less burdensome. [f. prec.; F had assister = It. ad(viare, see prec.)

easeful, easefulness n. [ful]

easy (ez), n. Wooden frame to support picture, blackboard, &c. [f. Du. ezel = G selass]

easement, n. (Law) right of way or similar right over another's ground; supplementary building, shed, &c.; (archaic) relief from pain of distress or discomfort (as EASE2, MEND)

east, adv., n., a. (Towards, in or near) the point of the horizon where the sun rises (90° to right of North) to the e. (of), in an eastward direction (from); (wind), wind blowing from the e.; eastern part of the world, orient; for E., China, Japan, &c.; near e., Turkey; E. INDIES;
Ébrilous, a. Drunk; given to, suggestive of, drunkenness. [f. L. ébríus + -ous]

ébúllient, a. Boiling; effervescent; (fig.) suddenly outburst (of passion, war, &c.). [f. L. ébullitio (as prec., see -ón)]

écarté, n. Card-game for two persons. [f. écarté (discard)]

Ece Hómó (é'ksi), n. Picture of Christ wearing crown of thorns. [L. = behold the man (John xix. 5)]

eccentric (fks.), a. & n. Not concentric (to another circle); not placed, not having its axis &c. placed, centrally; (of orbit) not circular; (of heavenly body) moving in an e. orbit; irregular; odd, whimsical; (n., Mech.) c. contrivance for changing rotatory into backward-forward motion, esp. for slide-valve of steam-engine; e. strap, rod, parts of this. Hence eccentrical adv., eccentricity n. [f. L. ecceentricus f. Gk ekéktentos (ek' out of + kentron, centre), see -ic]

ecclesiastic, n. & a. Clergyman; (adj., now rare) = foll. [f. Gk ekklésiástikos (as prec.)]
ecclesiastic, a. Of the church or the clergy; E. Commissioners, body administering part of Church of England revenues. Hence ecclesiastically adv., ecclesiasticism n. [alt.]
eédysis, n. Casting off (esp. of slough in serpents &c.; also fig.); slough. [f. Gk ektusis (ek'tó' put off)]
echelon (é'shelon, or as F), n. & v.t. Formation of troops in parallel divisions, each with its front clear of that in advance; i.e. (or F en é), so drawn up; (v.t.) draw up thus. [v.b. n. f. v. échelon (échelle ladder f. L. scala, see -oon)]
echidna (ék'kn), n. Australian toothless burrowing animal like hedgehog. [f. Gk ekkhída (ek'kít) (see -ón)]
echînite (ék'kn), n. Fossil echinoderm or sea-urchin. [f. echinus + -ite]
echinoderm (ék'ín, é'kîrn), n. Class of animals including sea-urchins. [as foll. + ðerm]
echinus (ék'ns), n. Sea-urchin, animal inhabiting spheroidal prickly shell. [f. L. Gk ekhínos hedgehog; sea-urchin]
echô (ék'ô), a. & t. (Of places) resound with an echo; (of sounds) be repeated, resound; (trans.) repeat (sound) by echo; repeat (another's words), imitate the words or opinions of person. [f. prec.]
echôism, n. =onomatopeia. [îsmy]
éclecticism (f), n. Clearing up, explanation. (of conduct &c.), as come to an e. (of a cause) to an end; (fig.) general applause, as with great e.; social distinction. [f. eclectic, a. & n. (Ancient philosopher) selecting such doctrines as pleased him in every school; (person) borrowing freely from various sources, not exclusive in opinion, taste, &c.)
ECLIPSE

Hence **ecle'tically adv., ecle'ticism** (3 n.) [f. G eklethikos (eklegō pick out, see -ic)]

**eklēpse** 1, n. Interception of the light of a luminous body (sun, moon, &c.), by intervention of another body between it & the eye or between the luminous body and what it illuminates; ANNULAR, PARTIAL, total, e.; deprivation of light; loss of brilliance or splendour; periodical obscurcation of house-light house.

**eklēpse** 2, v.t. (Of a heavenly body) obscure another by passing between it & spectator or between it and the source of its light; intercept (light, esp. of house-light); (fig.) deprive of lustre, outline, surpass [f. prec.]

**eklēptic** a. & n. Of eclipse; (as sun's apparent short[en]) if. Gk ekleptikos (eklēpse 1, -ic)

**éclouge** (-óg), n. Short poem, esp. pastoral dialogue, such as Virgil's Buoloés. [f. L f. Gk ekloge selection (eklegō pick out)]

**économic** a. & n. Of economics; maintained for profit; connected with industrial arts; (n. pl.) practical science of the production & distribution of wealth; (also) a condition of a country to material prosperity. [f. L f. Gk oikonomikos (see ECONOMY & -ic)]

**économical** a. Saving, thrifty; relating to economics or to political economy. -[AL]

**économically** adv. Thriftily; from an economic point of view. -[LY]

**économist** n. Manager (of money &c.); thrifty person; writer on economics or political economy.

**économize** v.t. & i. Use sparingly; turn to the best account; (intr.) practise economy, cut down expenses. Hence **économization** n. [as foll. + -ize]

**économie** n. Administration of concerns & resources of a community; Political E., theory of production & distribution of wealth; frugality; (as economy of this; Theol.) judicious handling of doctrine, whence (with play on sense of truth) e. of truth; organization; organized body, society, &c. [f. L f. Gk oikonomía f. oikonomos steward (oikes house + nomos f. nemo manage)]

**écrin** (-é, or as F écrin) n. Colour of unbleached linen. [F. = unbleached]

**éctasize** t.t. & i. Throw, go, into ecstasies. [f. Gk ekstāsis] (as prec.

**éctasy** n. Exalted state of feeling, rapture, (esp. of delight); (Med.) morbid state of nerves in which mind is occupied solely by one idea; trance; poetic frenzy. [f. Of extasie f. med.Lf. Gk ekstāsis vbl n. f. existēniti (put person) out of (his) senses]

**éctastic** a. Of, subject to, producing, ecstasies (esp. of joy). Hence **éctastically** adv. [f. Gk ekstaticos (as prec., see -ic)]

**écto** - in comb. = Gk ektos outside, as -plasm, outer layer of protoplasm, -zoon, external parasite.

**écuménical**. See ECUMENICAL.

**éczema** n. Inflammation of the skin, of several kinds. [f. Gk ekzema (ek out + zéb boll, seize)]

- **ed** 1, suf. forming p.p. of weak vbs (also -d, as in sold, bought); -ed (now reduced in sound to -d or -t except in -ed, -ted, in some bibl. wds, as blessed, & learned) was in OE -ed, -ad, -ed, acc. to vb class, -ed alone being the participial element, f. OE-Tret. -do f. Aryan -to (cf. Gk vb adj. -tos, L p.p. if. -ed) is used in vb. that show a p.p. in -ed p.p. a long vowel of stem, as crept, dreamt (dreamed if pronounced as in ed) and in some ending in -ed after l, n, r, as gill, sent, girt. (2) p.p. in -ed (and -en) are used (rarely f. intr., commonly from trans. vbs) as adj., meaning when intr. 'that has done so-&-so' (vanished hand, fallen idol, escaped convict); a special use, w. resultant force, is seen in outspoken, well-read; sometimes it is doubtful whether adj. in -ed are trans. (or intr.) p.p. or belong to foll.: decayed may be that has been decayed, that has decayed, or that is af-

**édifice** n. Building (esp. large one; also fig.). [f. F édifice l. aedificium (aedis temple + fícium f. facere make)]
edify, v.t. Benefit spiritually; improve morally (often iron.). So edification n. [f. F edifier l. E edifice (as prec., see -FY)].
edit, v.t. Prepare a work (of another's work) for publication (material chiefly provided by others); an editor, (of book, newspaper, &c.); act as editor of (paper &c.). [(i) l. Editere dit = dare give put out; (2) back-formation f. EDITOR].
edition, n. Form in which a literary work is published (library, cabinet, popular, &c.); whole number of copies of book, newspaper, &c., issued in the same types & at same time. [f. L editionem as EDIT, see -ION].
edition de luxe (F). First printed edition of a book. [L]
editor, n. One who prepares the work of others for publication; one who conducts a newspaper or periodical. Hence editorship, editorship, [n. L as EDIT, see -OR].
editorial, a. & n. Of an editor; (n.) newspaper article written by or under responsibility of the editor. Hence editorially adv. [-AIL]
educate, v.t. Bring up (young persons); give intellectual & moral training to; provide schooling for; train (person, oneself); a faculty, to bring up. Hence education, educator, educator, 2. mn., educable, educative, an. [f. L educare conn. w. EDUC, see -ATE].
education, n. Bringing up (of the young); systematic instruction; course of this, as classical, commercial, art, e. c.; development of character or mental powers; training of (animals). Hence educational, a. educational, Educational, 2 adv. [f. L educatio as prec., see -ATION].
educe, v.t. Bring out, develop, from latent or potential existence; (Chem.) disengage (substance) from a compound; infer (number, principle, from data). Hence educable a. [f. L educe (as prec., see -ION)].
eductor, n. (Chem.) body disengaged from another in which it previously existed; inference. [as prec.]
eduction, n. Educing; (in steam-engine) e.-pipe, -valve, &c., EXHAUST1-pipe &c. [f. L ductio (as prec., see -ION)].
educorate, v.t. Free from acid properties or from soluble particles, purify. Hence education, [n. L as prec.]
education, n. [f. L Educaformance, f. dulcior, dulci- (as prec.)].
edue, suf. forming nn. expr. the person affected by the vbl action, corresp. to agent mn. in -or. prop. in legal terms (lessee, vendee) on anal. of AF (apelour, apelum, summoned), &c. extended to the indirect obj.; also in non-tech. wds. & without corresp. -or, as, employe, payee; & without consciousness of its meaning as, largeg, absentee; a few wds are adaptations f. mod. F -de, -e, as, debanche, refugee. In committee (orig. a person), accent has changed with meaning. (Epopee is not an instance in coatee, &c.); & cote, -ee (often fig. of persons) as, hang, burn, his image. [f. F Fjigie f. Elegies (enfingere fashion)].
educational, adv. [f. L, as EDIT, see -ATE].
edagy, n. Portrait, image; hang, burn, (person) in e., hang, burn, his image. [f. F Fjigie f. Elegies (enfingere fashion)].
edef, v.t. burst out into flower (lit. & fig.); (Chem., of crystalline substance) cause to form, show how, deposit; (of flowers or exposure to air) cause to come to the surface & there crystallize, (of ground or wall) become covered with saline particles. So efflorescence n., efflorescence n., efflorescence n. [f. L EFJLORESCE FLORISH].
effluence, n. Flowing out (of light, electricity, &c., or fig.); what flows out. (foll., -ENCE]
effluent, a. & n. flowing forth; (n.) stream flowing from a greater stream, lake, sewage tank, &c. [f. L EFFLUERE flux. flow, see -ENT].
effluvia (fio.), n. (pl. -IA). Exhalation
electric, a. Of, charged with, capable of developing electric effects: charge, accumulation of electricity in Leyden jar &c.; e. cel, one able to give e. shock; e. light (produced by electricity); e. shock, effect of sudden discharge from Leyden jar &c.; e. blue, steadily-blue; (n.) substance in which e. force can be excited by friction. Hence electrically adv., electrician n. [f. L. ēlektrōn amber, see -i-].

electrical, a. Relating to electricity (rare in other senses of present).

electricity, n. Peculiar condition of the molecules of a body or of the ether surrounding them, developed by friction (frictional e.), chemical action (galvanic), heat (thermal e.), or magnetism (magnetic e.); positive or negative, positive or resonious, e., two kinds now held to differ only in potential; science of this. [f. L. ēlettrīca (-at), -ate, Latice, v.t. Charge, subject (person &c.) to electric shock; (fig.) startle, excite. [f. ELECTRIC + -FY].

electri-cize, v.t. & i. Hence electrifi-cation n. [f. prec. + -IZE].

electro-, n. & v.t. (colloq.). = ELECTRO-PLATE, type. [abbr.]

electro- in comb. Of, pertaining to, caused by, electricity, as: -bath, liquid holding metal in solution for e-plating; -biology, science of the electrical phenomena of living beings; -chemistry, electricity as applied to chemistry; -currents, dynamism, dynamism of electric; -enlargement, (done by electricity); -graph, instrument for registering electrical conditions; -logy, electricity; -lysis, chemical decomposition by galvanic action, science of this, (Surg.) breaking up of tumours or calculi by electric agency; -lyte, body decomposed by this; -lyse, decompose by electricity; -meter, instrument indicating presence or quality of electricity; -motion, motion of galvanic current, mechanical motion produced by electricity; -motor, machine for using electricity as motive power; -negative, -positive, of negative, positive electricity; -pathy, electrical treatment of disease; -phore, -phorus, instrument for generating statical electricity by induction; -plate, v.t., coat with silver by electrolysis, (n.) ware thus produced; -scope, instrument indicating presence or quality of electricity; -statistics, science of statistical electricity; -tonus, condition of motor nerve under galvanic current; -type, (n.) or -type, of brass, copper on a mould by galvanic action, (v.t.) copy thus. [f. Gk ēlektron amber].

electrocution, n. Killing by electricity (capital punishment). Hence electrocute v.t. [f. prec., suggested by execution].

electrode, n. Either pole (anode, cathode) of galvanic battery. [as f. + -ode].

electro-filled, a. Cluster of electric lumps. [f. ELECTRO- on chandelier].

electron, -um, n. Alloy of silver & gold in use among the ancients; (Mineral., -um) native argentiferous gold; (on, pl. -ons) atom of negative electricity, electric charge of an atom. [f. Gk ēlektron, amber].

elæto- in comb. = Gk elaiōn oil, as -meter, instrument for determining purity of oils.

elæan (f.), n. Vivacity; impetuous rush.

elæand, n. S.-African antelope of heavy build.

elæp’sē, v.i. (Of time) pass away. [f. L. ēlapsus-glide].

elæstic, a. & n. Spontaneously resuming its normal bulk or shape after contraction, dilatation, or distortion, of tissues, liquids, & gases; springy; of feelings or persons buoyant; flexible, adaptable, as e. conscience; (n.) e. cord or string, usu. woven with india-rubber. Hence elæstically adv., elæsticity n. [f. Gk elastos impulsive (elæanō drive, st. e.-la)].

elæte, v.t. Inspirit; stimulate; make proud; lad.; in lit. in this world. So elæ-tion n. [f. L. ēleferre elate- bring out, raise, bring].

elbow, n. Outer part of joint between fore & upper arm; e.-shaped bend or corner; at one’s e. close at hand; up to the e., busily engaged in; out at e., (of coat) worn-out; (of person) poor e.; -grease, vigorous polishing, hard work; e.-room, place of rest. -Teut.: e. elbow, Du. elleboog, G ellebogen, i. OE. e-læn, e-læn. 

elbow², v.t. & i. Thrust, jostle, (person, oneself, into, in, &c.); &c. -also intr. [f. prec.]

elæche (tshi), n. Ambassador. [f. Turk. ıldı̊ representiative of a tribe (ib)].

eld, n. (archaic, poet., dial.). Old age; the oldest e. (as representing a tribe).

elder¹, a. & n. (The) senior of relations, or of two indicated persons, as h. e. brother, which is the e.?; (Cards) e. hand, first player; (n. pl.) persons of greater age, as respect your e.; person advanced in life; member of a senate; official in early Christian Church ( = Gk presbuterοs), & in some Protestant (esp. Presbyterian) churches, whence eldership n. [OE ēlæ (old ald)].

elder², n. Low white-flowered tree; e.(berry) wine (made from fruit of this). [OE ēlæ-cyn, ef. MLG. ēlærn, alhorn].

elderly, a. Getting old. [elder¹ + -LY].

eldiest, a. First-born or oldest surviving member of family, son, daughter, &c.). [OE. ēlæhpest (of old ald)].

El Dora-do (ah), n. Fictional country or city abounding in gold. [Sp. = el gilded].

el’dritch, a. (Sc.). Weird, hideous. [f. el’dīgree lect. = legere pick].

elect², v.t. Choose (thing, to do); choose (person) by vote, as e. a magistrate, e. him to the magistracy, e. him (to be) magistrate; (Theol., of God) choose (persons) in preference to others for salvation. [as prec.]

election, n. Choosing, esp. by vote; general e. (of representatives, esp. members of House of Commons, throughout the country), by-e. (of M.P. to fill vacancy); (Theol.) see prec. [OF., f. lēlecitonem (as prec., see -ON]].

electioneer*, v.i. Busy oneself in political elections. [prec. + -EER].

elective, a. (Of official, office, authority) appointed by; filled up by, derived from, election; having been elected (by, to, etc.) e. tendency to combine with some substances rather than others. Hence electively² adv. [f. F. électif, -ive, (as ELECT¹, -IVE)].

elector, n. One who has right of election (esp. of M.P.); (Hist.) German Princent to share in election of Emperor. Hence elec-tor-al, a. electorsHIP n. [L (as ELECT¹, -OR)].

electorate (-at), n. Dignity, dominions, of German Elector; body of electors. [as prec. + -es].
elec'tuary, n. Medicinal powder &c. mixed with honey or syrup. [f. L. electuarium. perh. akin to electus, chosen].

elem'osyny'cous adj. [L. eleemosynarius (as ALMS, see -ARY)].

ele'gant, a. (Of movements, style, author, manners) graceful; tasteful; refined; (of modes of life &c.) of refined luxury; (vulg.) excellent.

Hence or cogn. eleg-'Able n. eleg-'antly adv (IL. eleoucros, as ELEGY; cf. ELECRY).
ele'gian, a. And n. (Of metre) suited to elegies, esp. c. coupled, (usu. Gk or Lat.) dactylic hexameter & pentameter; mournful; (n. pl.) verses. [f. L. f. Gk eleageikos (as ELEGY, see -ACY)].
ele'gize, v.t. & i. Write an elegy (upon); write in mournful strain; write an elegy upon.

ele'gic. n. Song of lamentation, esp. for the dead (often vaguely used of other poems); poem in elegiac metre. [f. F. elegie f. L. Gk elegeia (elegos mournful poem)].
ele'ment, n. Component part, as reduced to its ce., analysed, the ce. of national wealth, there was an e. of catt, catt was a notable c., of his style; (general) many subtle nuances in his elegies; the four elements, earth, water, air, fire; one of these as a being's abode or sphere as (usu. fig.) in, out of, his e.; atmospheric agencies, as agencies of the ce. of the world; rudiments of learning (i.e. the A B C) or of an art or science; Euhelios' Ecc. (Of Geometry). [Of. L. elementum, etym. dub.]
ele'mental, a. Of the four elements; of the power of nature, as e. worship; comparable to these, as. grandeur, tumult; uncompounded; essential. [prec. + AL].
ele'mentary, a. Rudimentary, introductory; (Chem.) not decomposable. Hence ele'mentarily adv. elementary ness n. [f. L. elementarius (as ELEMENT, see -ARY)].
ele'nychus (-k), n. Logical refutation; Socratic e., mode of eliciting truth by short question & answer. [L. Gk. elekthos].
ele'netic, a. Of, given to, refutation or cross-examination. [f. Gk. elektikos (elektho refute, as prec., see -ICO)].
ele'phant, n. 1. An animal of four-footed pachyderm with large ears & long curved ivory tusks; white e., burdensom possession (from cost of maintenance); size of paper (23 x 23 in.); double e., 40 x 26 in. Hence ele'phantoid a. [ME. olifant f. OF. olifant corrupt. f. L. elephentum (nom. -tus), -ten (nom. -phas), f. Gk. Elephas -antos, etym. dub.].
ele'phantiasis, n. Skin disease causing part of the body to resemble elephant's hide. [L. Gk (as prec., see -ISIS)].
ele'phantine, a. Of elephants; e. epoch (when large pachydermata abounded); clumsy, unwieldy, as e. movements, humour, task. [f. L. Gk Elephantinos (as prec., -INE)].

Eleus'ianan, a. E. mysteries (of Demeter, celebrated at Eleusis in Attica). [f. L. f. Gk Eleusis (-fis)].
eleuth'er-o- (i-ly) in comb. =Gk eleutheros free, as. mania, mania for freedom, phyllos, with distinct leaves.
ele'vate, v.t. Lift up; hold up (the Ilost) for adornation; raise (one's eyes, voice, hopes); raise axis of (gun); exalt in rank &c.; raise morally or intellectually (aims, style; esp. in p.p.); (p.p. coloq. slightly drunk). Hence ele'vatory a. [f. L. elevare lift f. levis light; see -ARY].
eleva'tion, n. Elevating, being elevated, (in all senses); angle (esp. of gun) with horizon; height above given (esp. sea) level; drawing made in projection on vertical plane, flat drawing of house &c.; grandeur, dignity. [f. L. elevatio (as prec., see -ION)].
ele'vator, n. Person, thing, that elevates; muscle that raises limb &c.; machine for hoisting corn &c.; lift. [L (as prec., see -ION)].
ele'ven, a. & n. One more than ten (I I, xi); ance., e. persons forming side at cricket &c.; the 11. (disciples, without Judas). So ele'venly adv. [f. L. elevatur f. O'Nete, Du. 0l, f. O'Teut. ainetl (aire Ox e - dif - etym, dub.)].
elf, n. (pl. elces). (Tent. Myth.) a supernatural being; mischievous creature; dwarf; little creature; e. -bolt, flint arrow-head; e. -lock, tangled mass of hair; e. -struck, bewitched. Hence el'i'sin, el'i-v-, -aa. [OE. Self, cf. G. Alpenmarder].
elfin, a. & n. Elces, elish, (n.) dwarf, child. [f. prec., -unexpl.].
el'i'cít, v.t. Draw forth (what is latent, usu. fig.); elucide (truths from data, draw out, evoke. (admission, answer, from person). [f. L. elivere licit- for lacere entice].
el'idé, v.t. Omit (vowel, syllable in pronunciation. [f. L. Elidere lis = laedere dash].
el'ilé, v.t. To be chosen (for office &c.); desirable, suitable. Hence elel'ibility n. el'ilébi'l'x adv. [f. F. Eligible (ELECT, -BLE)].
el'iminate, v.t. Remove, get rid of; (Physiol., Chem.) expel (waste matter from tissues, substance from a compound); ignore (part of question &c.); (Alg.) get rid of (quantities) from equation; (invalid) extract (desired element from compound, and also fig.). So ele'limina'tion n. [f. L. Eliminare f. lincen -minis threshold, see -ATE].
el'is'ion, n. Suppression of vowel or syllable in pronouncing, of passage in book &c. [L. El isia (as ELIDE, see -ION)].
el'i'te (eliti), n. The choice part, the best, (af.).
el'ix'ir (elixir), n. Alchemist's preparation designed to change metals into gold or (also e. of life) to prolong life indefinitely; sovereign remedy; PAREGORIC. [med. L. f. Arab. elikissi the elixir (iiksir prob. f. late Gk xerion desiccative powder)].
Elizabé'than, a. & n. (Person, writer) of the time of Queen Elizabeth. -AN.
el'ud, n. Large animal of the deer kind found in N. and American N. America; species of deer & antelope. [etym. dub.: OE. elc; also Alice, influenced by L. Alces, Gk alkei].
el'e, n. Measure of length (English e. = 45 in.; now obs. as measure); givem an inch (a little) &c. he'll take an e. (much). [com. -Teut.: OE. eln, Du. el, G elle f. O'Teut. alina (forearm (gogn. W. Gk. Althia, whence Med. Latina, Faune).]
el'lip'sis, n. Omission of some words needed to complete construction or sense. [as prec.].
el'lipsoid, n. Solid of all plane sections through one axis are ellipses & through the other ellipses or circles. [-oid].
el'm, n. Tree with rough doubly-serrated leaves. Hence el'm vn. OE elmn (cf. Swed. & Du. elm, L elmum).
el'ocu'tion (el'ocu'tion) n. [L. Elocutio f. Logioc locut- speak], see -ION].
**elo**ge (F. n. Discourse in honour of deceased person (esp. a member of French Academy; pronounced by his successor). [F]

**Elo**hist, n. Author(s) of the elo~hist~ic parts of the Hexateuch, marked by use of Elohim for Yahveh (Jehovah). [F. Heb. elohim God + -ist]

**elo**-; **elo**gante (nng.), v. t. & i. & a. Lengthen, prolong; (Bot.) be of slender or tapering form; (adj., Bot., Zool.) long, slender, tapering. [F. LL elongare. See -ATION]

**elo**gation, n. Lengthening; the part (of line &c.) produced; (Astr.) angular distance of planet from sun. [F. LL elongatio (as pre, see -ATION)]

**elo**-pe, v. i. (Of woman) run away from husband or home (with paramour, lover); abscond. Hence **elo**pe~MEN~T n. [AF alopecher, f. ME alope p.p. of "alope (a- = and + -ealp), cf. G entlunen run away]

**elo**quence, n. Fluent, forcible, & apt, use of language; rhetoric, as Professor of E. So elo~quent a., elo~quently adv. [F. eloquence, eloquent, eloquently]

**elu**ci~DATE, n., eluci~DATE, eluci~Datory, a. [F. LL elucidatus, f. L elucidari, to make clear, explain. Hence elucidation, elucidator, elucidative, eluci~DATE, eluci~Datory]

**elu**de (-d, -d), v.t. Escape adroitly from (blow, danger, difficulty, person's grasp, person, inquiry, observation); avoid compliance with (law, request) or fulfilment of (obligation); escape from, battle, (the understanding). So eluder, elusiveness, n., elusive, elus~ory, a., elusively adv. [F. L eludere (has-play)]

**elu**vish, n. See ELF.

**El~si~an** (-z), n. (Gk Myth.) abode of the blessed after death; place, state, of ideal happiness. Hence El~sian a. [F. L, Gk Elision (p-:lcdon plain)]

**elu**v~Y~ron, n. (pl. -ra). Outer hard wing-case of coleopterous insect; the vagina. [Gk eluvtron shell and ra (mold)]

**E~lve~z~ir** (-er), a. & n. (Book) printed by El~vitzer family at Amsterdam, the Hague, &c.

**em**, n. The letter M; (Typeg.) unit for measuring amount of printed matter in line

**emmetic**, pref. = EX- before b, p, and (often) m.


**em~anate** v.t. Origin, originate, (from source person, &c.); (of gases, light, &c.) proceed, issue, (from). [F. L emanare, flow, see -ATE]

**em~anation** n. Issuing (from); thing proceeding from a source (esp. fig., of virtues, qualities, moral powers); person, thing, proceeding from the Divine Essence. So em~anative a. [F. L emanatio (as emunctio, see -ATION)]

**em~ancipate**, v.t. (Rom. Law) release (child, wife) from power of pater familias; free from legal, social, political, intellectual, or moral restraint. Hence **em~ancipate**, v.t. (Rom. Law) release (child, wife) from power of pater familias; free from legal, social, political, intellectual, or moral restraint. Hence **em~ancipate** n., em~anc~pi~ta~tory a. [F. L emancipare f. manus hand + capere take], -ate]

**em~ancipate**, v.t. Make free, esp. from slavery or from legal disabilities, whence **emancipation**, n.; setting free, freedom, from intellectual or moral fetters. [F. Emancipation f. L emancipare (as emancipare, see -ATION)]

**em~ancipist**, n. Ex-convict who has served his term. [L. EMANCIPARE + -IST]

**em~asculate** (-at), v.t. Castrate; effeminate; [L. E(mascule) f. masculus dim. of mas male, see -ATE]

**em~asculate** v.t. Castrate, weaken, make effeminate; impoverish, make less virile (language); weaken (literary composition) by excisions. Hence **emasculation**, n., em~ascutative, em~ascutativity, n.

**em~ball~ment** n. (ahm-m) [F. E(mballer, as BAlm)]

**em~ball~ment** n. Shut in, confine, (river &c.) by banks, raised stone structure, &c. Hence **em~bank~ment** n.

**em~bar~go, n., & v.t. Order forbidding ships of a foreign power to enter, or any ships to leave, the country's ports; suspension of (a branch of) commerce, as be under, lay on, an e.; impediment; (v.t.) lay (ships, trade) under e.; seize (ship, goods) for State service. [Sp., f. Em~bar~gar f. LL embarricare (barra BAK)]

**em~bar~k, v. t. & i. Put, go on, board ship, etc.; take (on) into em~bar~cation n.; engage (in, upon) undertaking, war, &c. [F. Embarrquer f. LL embarricare f. barra BAK]

**em~bars~s~s~e~s** (F), n. More than one knows to what do with.

**em~bar~ress**, v.t. Encumber, impede; (p.p.) encumbered with debts; complicate (question &c.); perplex. Hence **embar~ress~ing**, v.t. & i. [F. Em~bar~asser f. Embarras s, n., & v.t. Order forbidding ships of a foreign power to enter, or any ships to leave, the country's ports; suspension of (a branch of) commerce, as be under, lay on, an e.; impediment; (v.t.) lay (ships, trade) under e.; seize (ship, goods) for State service. [Sp., f. Em~bar~gar f. LL embarricare (barra BAK)]

**em~bassy**, n. Ambassador's function or office; his residence; a state, or state of a sovereignty &c. [Of Of ambasss~e~s (besiler or, see AMBASSADOR, &c.]

**em~bat~tle**, v.t. Set (army) in battle array. [F. Em~bat~til~e~r f. bataille battle]

**em~bat~tle**, v.t. Furnish (building, wall) with battlements. [Em~ + obs. vb battle f. OF batailler, see BATTLE]

**em~bay**, v.t. Lay (vessel) within a bay; (of wind) force (vessel) into a bay; enclose as in a bay, shut in. Hence **em~bay~MEN~T** n. [Em~]

**em~bed**, v.t. & i. (-ed, -e). Fix firmly in surrounding mass (esp. in p.p.) of the mass surrounding it, shut in, shut (in). Hence **em~bed~d**; (adj.) &c. Hence **em~bed~liness**, n. (BF. Em~bed~d~ir f. bed f. bellus handsome, see -ISH]


**em~ber**, v.t. & i. (-ed, -e). Day after first Sunday in Lent, Whitsunday, Holy Cross Day (Sep. 14), and St Lucia's day (Dec. 13). [OF ymbrren n. &c. (as ymbrren period (ymbr about + yrne course)]

**em~ber**, n. (usu. e.-goose, -dive) &c. An orkney sea-fowl, the Loon. [F. Norw. emmer]

**em~be~zzle**, v.t. Divert (money &c.) abs. fraudulently to one's own use. Hence **em~be~z~le** n. &c. [F. Em~be~z~ler f. OE Besiel~ler maltreat, ravage, perh. f. L bis-used in LL as pejorative pref.]

**em~bit~ter**, v.t. Make bitter (fig.); aggravate (evil); exasperate (person, feeling). Hence **em~bit~ter~MEN~T** n. [Em~]

**em~bl~a~zon**, v.t. Portray conspicuously, as crafted. [F. Em~bl~a~zione f. Bordure or shield with heraldic devices (also fig.); celebrate, extol. Hence **em~bl~a~z~o~n** n. [Em~]

**em~blem**, n. = Blazonry. [Em~]

**emblem**, n., & v.t. Symbol, typical repre-
sentation; (of person) type (of a quality); her-aldic device; (v.t.) symbolize, show forth by e. [EMbld]... 2 adv. [prec., -IC]}

emblematic(al), a. Serving as a type (q.v.). Hence **emblematically** 2 adv. [prec., -IC]... emblematist, n. Maker of emblems or of allegories. [as prec. + IST]

emblamatize, v.t. Serve as emblem of; represent by an emblem. [as prec. + -IZE]... emblazon, v.t. Cover (body), or a part of it, with coats of sown land; natural products of soil. [F. OF *emblazon* m. *emblazer* f. med.L. *isbladare* sow with wheat (bladum), see -MENT]... embody, v.t. Clothe (spirit) with body; give concrete form to (ideas &c.), express tangibly (principles in actions &c.); (of things) be an expression of (ideas &c.); form into a body; include, contain. [OF *enbourgeoier* m. *embreuve* f. L. *embodiment*... embolism, n. [p. L. *embolismus* m. *embolize* (EMbliser)]... embryo- in comb. = prec., -esy, destruction of fetus in womb, -genesis, formation of e., -logy, science of the e., -otomy, cutting up of fetus in womb.


emerge, v.t. Come up out of a liquid; come into view (from enclosed space &c.); issue (from state of suffering &c.); (of facts &c.) come out as result of inquiry (of question, difficulty, &c.)

emergence, n. Sudden juncture demanding immediate action. [F. LL *emer gentia* (as prec., see -ENCY)]... eme'retus, a. Honourably discharged from service, as e. professor (retired). [L. p.p. of *emergeri* (emerger)]... em'erods, n. pl. (bibil.) = HEMORRHOIDS.

emersion, n. Emerging; reappearance of sun, moon, star, after eclipse or occultation. [as EMERGE, see -ION]

emery, n. Coarse corundum used for polishing metal, stones, &c.; *e.-cloth*, *-paper*, wheel, (covered with e. powder). [F. *emerit*]

emetic, a. & n. (Medicine) that causes vomiting (also fig.). [F. Gk *emetikos* (e'meito vomit), see -ETIC]

emigrate, v.t. & v.i. Leave one country to settle in another; (coll.) change one's place of abode; (trans.) assist (person) to emigrate. So **emigrant** a. & n. **emigration**, n. [F. L *emigrare* (emigrare)]

emigré (F.), n. French emigrant, esp. Royalist who fled at French Revolution.

eminence, n. Rising ground; distinguished superiority (social, intellectual, &c.); cardinal's title. [F. LL *eminencia* (as foll., see -ENCE)]

eminent, a. Exalted, distinguished; e. domain; (of qualities) remarkable in degree. [EM 2 adv. (e. = L *eminere*,... eminere, a. & n. (Medicine) that causes vomiting, (also fig.). [F. Gk *emetikos* (e'meito vomit), see -ETIC]

emine, v.t. Popular rising.

emigra'tion n. Giving off or out (of light, heat, etc.)... emissive, a. Emitting, causing such to go out; e. theory (that light is e. of streams of imponderable particles from luminous bodies). So **emissive**, a. [F. *emissio* (as foll., see -ION)]

emitt, v.t. (s.t.) Give out, send forth, (stream, light, heat, sound, opinion, paper currency, &c.). [F. L *emittere* miss- send]

em'lent, a. Aut. [see ANT]

emollient, a. & n. (Application) that softens (tissues, skin, hair, &c.), also fig. [F. L *emolliere* m. (mollis soft), see -EXT]

em'lumen, n. Profit from office or employment, salary. [F. L *emolumentum*, enoil, e. (emolère grind or mollièr work out), -MENT]

emotion, n. Agitation of mind, feeling; excited mental state. Hence **emotionless**, a. [F. L *emoloto* m. (emolère mol- move), see -ION]

emotional, a. Of the emotions; liable to emotion, whence **emotionalism**, (em-)
enthusiasm, n. Ardent zeal (for; about, an object, cause, &c.). [f. LL l. Gk Enthusiasmos (for t. entusiasia t. enthusiasm t. Entheos god) possessed by a god]

enthusiastic, adj.; enthusiastically adv.; visionary, self-deluded person. [f. Gk entusia肿ts (as prec.)]

enthusiast, n. One who is full of enthusiasm (for cause &c.), whence enthusiasmist, enthusiasts.

enthusmeme, n. Logic. Syllogism in which one premise is suppressed. [L.エンθυσμόμεζε, (as consider (θεμος mind))]

entice, v.t. Allure (person &c. from place, course of conduct, &c., into another; to do). [f. Of Enticier probable lit. set on fire (L. Inferno brand)]

entire, a. & n. Whole, complete; not broken or decayed; not castrated; unreserved, unqualified, as c. affection; mere, as an c. delusion; all of one piece, continuous; pure, unmixed; (n.) drink like porter, as Smith's

entireness, n. [f. Of enter t. L Integer (as entiret) whole, entire]

entirety (-tii), n. Completeness, esp. in its c.; sum total (of); (Law) possession by ec. (undivided). [f. Of enteretee t. L integration (as entiret) whole, entire]

entitle, v.t. Give (book &c.) the title of (Adam Bede &c.); give (person) the title of (sultan &c.; (of circumstances, qualities, &c.) give (person &c.) a claim (to a thing, to do). [f. Of Entiteler t. LL Enitalize, (as TITLE)]

e'ntify, a. A thing's existence, as op. to its qualities or relations; thing that has real existence. [f. L. Enitid (as entiret) whole, entire]

entomb, v.t. Place in tomb (lit. & fig.); serve as tomb for. Hence entombment (as tomb)

entomology, n. Study of insects. Hence entomologist, a. entomologist, n., entomologistize, v.t. [f. ENGEntomologie (as LOGY)]

entourage, n. Surroundings; attendant persons.

tentative, a. Umbrella-shade.

entr'acte, v.t. Put in or as in trap; beguile (person to destruction &c., into doing). [f. Of ENtrap (TRAP)]
environnent, n. Surrounding; surrounding objects, region, or circumstances. [-MENT]
environ (or 'envir-), n. pl. Districts surrounding city. [F. environ (n. f. adv.)]
f. 'cirque circuit. [f. 'erfer veer]
envisage, v.t. Look in the face of; face (danger, facts); contemplate, esp. under particular aspect. Hence envisagement n. [F. F Envisager (visage)]
en'voy, n. (archaic). (Author's parting words, esp.) short stanza concluding certain archaic forms of lit. (OF, f. envoir send (en vote on) the way f. L riaio)
en'vy, n. Grudging contemplation (of more fortunate persons, of, at, their advantages, or at, on, one's fortune); object, ground, of this, as she, her poodle, is the e. of Bath. [F. F envie t. L invidia t. invidia in (victoire) see envy]
en'vy, v.t. Feel envy of, as f. him, e. his impudence, e. him his impudence. [F. F enveiller t. med. L invidiare (invidia envy-1)]
enwind, v.t. (Of thing) wind itself round (esp.)
enworn, v.t. Enclose (as) in womb. [EX-]
enwra'p, in-, v.t. (-pp-). Wrap, enfold, (in; lit. & fig.). [EX-]
enweb'the, n. Surround as or (as) with wreath; intertwine. [EX-]
epocène, a. (geol.). Of the lowest division of Tertiary strata. [F. Gk épous dans + kainos new]
~eon. See aëon.
-eous, adj. = L -eus + -ous, forming adj. meaning of 'of the nature of', as ligneous like wood; a few are f. L nn. direct (augeous f. aqua); some add -ous to -now (as) duteous, or are changed f. -icos (bouncy) f. Bontif; righteous, courteous, are by false anal.
ep- in comb. = EPI- before un aspirated vowels.
epact, n. Age of moon on Jan. 1; excess of solar over lunar year. [F. F epacte t. L f. Gk epaktê f. epaugô bring intercalate]
eparch (-ki). n. Governor, bishop, of an eparchy. [F. Gk eparkhos ruler]
eparchy, n. Subdivision of modern kingdom of Greece; diocese in Russian (Greek) Church. [F. Gk eparkhia (as prec., see -i)]
eparchia (or eparchia), n. Ornamental shoulder-piece of uniform. [Gk eparchia]
eparchia (or eparchia), n. Ornamental shoulder-piece of uniform. [Gk eparchia]
epargne (-a).n. Centre ornament (esp. in branched form) for dinner table. [f]
epexege'sis (-a). n. Additional addition of words to make meaning clear (e.g. 'difficult to do'). So epexegeteic (A.D. a.aa. epexegetically 2 adj. [F. Gk exagwge'sis]
epheph-, pref. = EPI- before b.
ephèbe, n. (Gk Ant.). Citizen aged 18 to 20. [f. L f. Gk ephebos (bêbê early manhood)]
ephè'mera (-ron, -ron). n. Insect living only a day. [Gk ephe'mera (-ron, -ra) in. Insect living only a day (hêm era)]
ephè'meral, a. (Of insects) lasting only a day; of insects, flowers, &c. lasting a day or a few days; short-lived, transitory. Hence ephemeral'ity n. [Gk as prec. -AL]
ephè'merus, pl. -lides. Astronomical almanac or table. [Gk (-êmê-)=calendar (as prec.)]
ephè'mus, n. (pl. -lides). Jewish priestly vestment. [Heb., f. aphod put on]
éphérôn, n. One of five Spartan magistrates controlling the kings; (in mod. Greece) overseer. [f. Gk Ephoros (horâo see)]
epi-, pref. = Gk epi upon, at, on the ground of, in addition.
epiblast, n. (biol.) Outermost layer of blastoderm. [f. epî-+Gk blastos sprout, germ] 
epic, a. & n. (lit. poem) narrating continuously achievements of one or more heroes, as the Iliad & Odyssey; F. dialect, form of Gk in which the e. poems were written; national e., poem, of any form, embodying nation's conception of its past history. Hence épica1, a., epica1; 2 adv. [f. Lf. Gk epikos (êpôs, -IC)]
epicedô, n. Funeral ode. [f. Lf. Gk epi-kedêlon t. kédos]
epicénene, a. & n. (Lat. & Gk Gram.) denoting either sex without change of gender; for, used by both sexes; (person) with characteristics of both sexes. [f. Lf. Gk episkopoius common]
epicentrum, -tre, nn. Point at which earthquake breaks out. [f. Gk Epi(kentros a. as CENTRE]
epicure, n. One who is choice & dainty in eating & drinking. Hence epicurism(-2) n. [f. Lf. Gk Epikouros Epicurus, or LL. epiciurus a.] 
epicuréan, a. & n. (Follower) of Epicurus, Athenian philosopher (B.C. 300) who taught that highest good was pleasure (i.e. practice of virtue); (person) devoted to pleasure, esp. refined sensual pleasures. [f. Lf. Gk epikouros (esp.)]
epicycle, n. Small circle having its centre on circumference of a greater. Hence epicyclical a. [f. Lf. Gk episkukos circle]
epicycloid, n. Curve traced by point in circumference of a circle rolling on exterior of another. Hence epicycloidal a. [prec. + -ID] 
epigastria, a. & n. (Ancient Greek) Meant for display. [F. Gk epigastrikos of Epigastriki show, see -EC]
epidémie, a. & n. (Disease, lit. & fig.) prevalent among community at special time, cf. ENDEMIC. Hence epidémically a., epidémically a. 2 adv. [f. L f. Epidémique f. Epidémie f. LL. Gk epidémia f. epidémios (a, đemos people) epidémio-logy, n. Science of epidemics. [f. Gk as prec. -LOGY]
epider'mis, n. Outer layer of skin of animals, cuticle; outer animal integument of shell; true skin of plant below cuticle. Hence epidermal a. [f. L f. Gk epidermos (derm) epider'moid, a. & n. like the soldiers within (his, corn) cartilage to root of tongue, depressed during swallowing to cover glottis. Hence epiglottica. [Gk Epiglottis f. glottis tongue]
epigram, n. Short poem ending in witty turn of thought; pointed saying or mode of expression. So epigrammatic a. epigram-ma'tically adv. epigrammatism(-3) n. [Gk Epigraphe f. grapho (write)]
epigraph, n. Inscription on stone, statue, coin, &c. whence epigraphic a., epigraphist(-3), epigraphy1, nn. motto. [f. Gk epigraphé f. grapho]
epilepsy, n. Nervous disease in which patient falls to ground convulsively, with spasms & foaming at mouth. [f. Of epilepsy f. L. Gk epilepsia f. epileptâmâno take]
epileptic, a. & n. Of epilepsy; (person) sub-
escapement, n. Outlet; (of watch or clock) mechanism connecting motive power & regulator. [-MENT]

escarp\'p, n. & v.t. Steep bank immediately in front of a wall; bellevue; similar natural formation; (v.t.) cut into form of c., so es-
carp\'ment n. [vb. f. Escarp\'er] f. Escarp\'e f. It. scarpa SCARP

-ses\-cant, adj. See SHALLOT.

eschat\'ology (e\'-shot\-o\-l"). Doctrine of death, judgment, heaven, & hell. Hence eschat\'-o\-logical a. [f. Gk eschatos last + -logy]
escheat\' 1 (es\'-eh-t), n. Lapsing of property to crown or lord of manor on owner's dying intestate without heirs; property so lapsing. [f. Of escate f. esceoir f. LL excedere fall]
escheat\' 2, v.t. & i. Pass over (property) as an escheat (to person, into his hands); revert by escheat (to or abs.). [prec.]
eschew (es\'-cho\-w), v.t. Avoid, abstain from. (action, conduct, kind of food, &c.). [f. OF escevir f. com.-Rom. skivare, cf. G scheuern] esclandre (e\'-sklandr\'), n. Scandal; disturbance. [F esclandre f. G esclare, vb. (esp. of armed men acting as guard to persons, baggage, &c.; person(s) accompanying another on journey for protection or guidance, or for courtesy's sake. [f. F escorte f. It. scorta f. scorgere conduct f. LL "ex" (cor-
rigere f. regere direct)]
escrop\'t, v.t. Act as escort to. [f. prec.]
escribe\', v.t. & n. See escribe\', (math.). Describe circle so as to circle triangle over & under the other two produced. [f. E + L scribere write]
escriptore\' (twar\'-par), n. Writing-desk with drawers &c. for stationery. [f. Now ec\'-t], f. LL scriptionum (as prec., see -ARY)
es\'-scent, a. & n. (Thing) fit for food. [f. L escuentius (esca food, see -ENT)]
es\'-tcheon (e\'-tshn), n. Shield with armorial bearings. [usu. made of polished wood in imitation; middle of ship's stern where name is placed. [f. Onf escuchon f. LL "scutionem (L scutum shield, see -ONX)
-e\-se, suf. forming adj. & (n. n.), f. Of -cis = It. -esse f. L -ens\-it local suf. (usu. now -ian, as Athennis Athenian); applied to some foreign countries & towns (Japanese, Milanese), either as adj. or meaning 'inhabitant' (pl. -ese) of 'language'; also used spec. (adj. or n.) of diction of mannered writers (Carlylese), as though a non-English language.
es\'-kar, n. (geol.). Mound of post-glacial gravel in Irish river valleys. [f. Ir. Essicr]
eskimo\', -qu\'-ma\' (e\'-kim\'-m\'), n. (pl. -oes, -oes, -oes, pr. -m\ʊ\-'z), Member of a race in N. America. [f. Obs. obskum (skum = snow) meaning "refuge, " manufacturer of clothes," and "incorruptible" (as is meant only for the initiated); of disciples] initiated; private, confidential. Hence esoteri-
cal a., esotericalLy adv. [f. Gk esoterikos (esoter\'- compar. of es\'- within, see -IC]
espano\'lett\'-e (e\'-yan\'-o\-let\'), n. Fastening of French window. [f. Dim. of espagnol Spanish]
esp\'lier\', n. Latticework on which trees or shrubs are trained; tree so trained. [f. F l. espalier (spalla shoulder)]
esp\'-arto, n. (Also e\'-a\-grass) kind of thick rush imported from Spain for paper-making. [Sp., f. Lf. Gk sparton rope of the plant sparton]
es\'-p\'-e\-ial (e\'-sp\'-e\-i\-al), a. Pre-eminent, exceptional, as my e. friend, thing of e. importance; particular (opp. to ordinary, cf. SPECIAL); belonging chiefly to particular case. Hence espe-
cial\'-ly adv. [f. F l As SPECIAL]
esper\'-anto, n. An artificial language designed as a medium for persons of all nations.
esp\'-ri\', n. Acting as a spy; watching; espying. [f. F espia\'-tue, as ESPY, see -AL]
espie\'gl\'er\'-i\'o\' (e\'-spi\'-glo\'-ri\'-o\'), n. Spartan. [f. F espionner]
esplo\'-nage (e\'-shn), n. Practice of spying or using spies. [f. F espionnage f. espion spy f. It. spionato (of Teut. origin, cf. ESPY), see -AGE]
esplan\'-ade, n. Level piece of ground, esp. one used for public promenade; level space separating citadel of fortress from town. [f. F. Sp. esplanada f. l. expandar f. L ex-standare, ex+standar, ex + standare]
espous\'al (e\'-zol), n. (archaic). (Usu. pl.) marriage or betrothal; (fig.) espousing of (a cause &c.). [f. Of espousailles f. L sponsa\'lia natt. pl. (sponsus p.p. as foll., see -AL]
espou\'-se (e\'-swz), v.t. (Usu. of man) marry; give (woman) in marriage (to); adopt, support, (doctrine, cause, &c.). [f. Of espouser f. L sponsa\'re (sponsus p.p. of spons\'-ere betroth)
espress\'-ive (e\'-vo\'-v), adv. (mus.). With expression. [It.]
esp\'-rit\'- (e\'-spri\'-t), n. Sprightliness; wit; e. de corps (dekor), regard for honour & interests of body one belongs to; e. fort (pron. for), strong-minded person, freethinker. [f. Lit. as SPIRIT]
esp\'-y, v.t. Catch sight of; detect (flaw &c.). [f. LL capitale (of a crown); OHG. cf. esp\'-vy-sight]
esque, suf. forming adj., =F -esque f. It. -esco f. med. L -iscus in Teut. ws.; cf. OHG. -ish (mod. -isch) = -is\'-t a.; meaning 'after the manner of', as arabesque. Dantesque, burlesque.
esqu\'-imau, See ESKIMO.
esquire\', n. Title appended to name of one regarded as gentleman by birth, position, or occupation; (in a dictionary of etymology) (arch. See\'); (archaic) = SQUIRE. [f. F esquire\']. L. escutarius shield-bearer (scutum shield, -ARY)]
es, n. (S-shaped thing); COLLAR of ec.
es\'-1, suf. forming female nn. f. F countess, lionness or on F wd's (goddess); in 15th c. the OE fem. -ster (now only in spinster) came to be regarded as masculine, & could take fem. -ess; originally a suffix to name (a groom, a minister, a drawer, for, regularly it have-tress (chantress); other exc. author\'-ess &c. (author &c. now preferred), giantess, quakeress, governor (formed on vb) irreg., perch. on anal. of sorceress (formed on old sorcer, not on sorcerer, which has double agent suf.), euphony leads to same clipping in adventures, murderess; -tress is now recognized angliciz. of F -trice (L astra-tracies), though of diff. orig. [f. F -esse f. Lit. f. Gk -essa]
es\'-2, suf. in abstr. nn. f. adj., as dure\', largess; riches, laches, are exc., mistaken for pl. [ME & Of. esset = It. -ezza f. L -itia -ice]
es\'-say\', n. Attempt (at); a literary composition (usu. prose & short) on any subject, whence essay\'ist\’; [f. Of essay = assay\']
es\'-say\'- (e\'-say\', e\'-say\'), v.i. & l. Try, test, (person, thing) attempt (task, &c.). [refash. f. essay\'] on F essay\']
es\'-sence, n. An existence or entity (spiritual or immaterial); absolute being, reality underlying phenomena; all that makes a thing what it is; objective character; indispensible quality or element; extract obtained by distillation from all. [It. &c.]; perfume, scent, whence ess-
cenced\'-2 a. [f. L essentia f. "essens -nislic-
titious part of esse be, repr. G konia]
esse\'-ne, n. Member of an ancient Jewish sect, of mystical tenets & eschatological belief. [f. Lf. Gk Esseno\', etym. dub.]
es\'-sential (e\'-shn), a. & n. Of, constituting, a thing’s essence; indispensible (to); e. proposi-

ESCAPEMENT 278 ESSENTIAL
tion, one that predicates of a subject what is implied in its definition; e. character (of some class, genus, &c.), marks that distinguish it from others included with it in a next superior division; e. harmony (belonging to one particular key); e. oil, volatile oil, marked by characteristic odor &c.; (n.) indispensable element. Hence essentiality n., essentially adj. [f. L. essentialis (as essence, -al)]
est, suf. forming (orig. dim.) -est, -e full adj. & adv. (cf. French estant, esp. in limits of use see -est, but many adj.), can bear -est though not -er, as awkward, barren, fragile, loyal, legitimate, & many in -id, as limpid; in poetry & mannered prose -est is used w. almost any adj., & appended to advv. in-ly, as quickest. [OE. -est, -est, -ast, f. OTeut. -êsto- (comp. -ôs, -iz, -ar, -ô), cf. Gk -êsto-; -iz required v.t. to argue, esp. in olden, best]
establish, v.t. Set up (government, house of business, &c.) on permanent basis; settle (person, oneself, in office &c.); secure permanent acceptance for (custom, precedent, belief, &c.); place beyond dispute (fact, that); make (church) national. [f. O. stabilis (st. -iss.)]. L stareb, stare-2 a. & n. (Person) adhering to, advocating the principle of, an established church. [ARIAN]
estaminet (F), n. Café in which smoking is allowed.
estate, n. Order, class, forming part of body politic & sharing in government; the Three Éc. (in England), Lords Spiritual, Lords Temporal, Commons; third é., (usu.) French bourgeoisie before Revolution; (facet.) fourth é., the press; person's interest in landed property (real é.) or movables (personal é.), whence established a.; a landed property; one's collective assets & liabilities; (archaic) condition, as the holy é. of matrimony. [f. O. estat, L. status as state]
estee'n, v.t. & n. Think highly of; consider, as I shall é. it (as a favour?; (n.) favourable opinion of; respect. [n.f. vb.]f. O.estimer f. L. éstasimer 2]
estimable, a. Worthy of esteem. [F. f. L. aestimabilis (as prec, see -BLE)]
estimate 1 -(at), n. Approximate judgment (of number, amount, &c.); quantity assigned by this; the Éc., forecasts of national expenditure, presented annually to parliament; 1. statement, sum for which he will undertake specified work; judgment of character or qualities. [f. L. aestimationem (as prec, see -ATION)]
estimate 2, v.t. Form an estimate of; fix (number &c.) by estimate at (so much); form an opinion of. So estimative a., estimatory 3 n. [f. L. aestimare, see -ATE]
estimation, n. Judgment or estimate, as in my é.; esteem, what is held in é. to be é. [f. O. Estimation (as prec., see -ATION)]
estival &c. See aest-
esto'p, v.t. (law) (pp.). Bar, preclude, (from thing, from doing). Hence estepp'age n. [f. O. Esto (esto) éstoppà (l. stoppa tów)]
estra(de) (ahl), n. Raised platform, dais. [f. Sp. etnra, F. étatrum neut. p.p. of derrnere spread with (carpets)]
estrange, v.t. Alienate (person in feeling (from another). Hence estrangement n. [f. O. estranger f. L. extraneus (as sooth)]
estreat, v.t. (law). Take out record of (fine, bail, &c.) & return it to Court of Exchequer to be prosecuted. [f. estrate n. record f. O. estrate fem. p.p. of estraire extract f. L. extrahere tract-draw]}
et-1, suf. forming (orig.) dimm., many not now realized as such; mostly in ME adoptions f. (bullet, hatchet, sonnet); double dimm.-ler (f.-et & -el) is living suff. [Of. -et & -ete (dist. only in mod. E. -ete, -ete, -ete) in newer or learned ones, as athletic, aesthetic, exquisite. [f. Gk -êtods (-es of agent n. as appended esp. to vbs in -co, -ao); epiph, paraclete, are not exX.; diabetes retains full form]
etacism (a-), n. Pronunciation of Gk ë as ë in English (as vs. Greek ë as ë in English, and vs. Greek ë as ë in English, as. [a-]
etat-major (F), n. (mil.). Staff, staff-officer, et cetera, etcetera, &c., phr. & n. (pl. -as). (Abbr. etc., &c.) & the rest, & so on. So I remain yours etc.; (n.pl.) extras, sundries. [L]
etch, v.t. & c. Reproduce (pictures &c.), portray (subject), by engraving metal-plate &c. by means of acids or corrosives, esp. for purpose of printing copies; (cf.) practise this art. [f. L. cçs, cçs, etc., f. OHG egez causal cause to eat or be eaten f. OTeut. atjons make eat]
etching, n. In vb senses, esp. copy from etched plate; e. needle, used in e. [eX]
eternal, a. That always has existed & will exist, as c. life, punishment; c. city; (colloq.) incessant, too frequent, as these c. e.ickerings. Hence or cogn. etern(al)ize 3 (v.t.), eternally 4 adv. [f. L. LL. aeternus (acertain for aerternus f. aeternum age, see -AL)]
eternity, n. Being eternal; immortal fame; (pl.) eternal truths; infinite time, esp. future; the future life. [f. F. éternité f. L. aeternitatem (acertain, see prec. & -TY)]
etesian, a. E. winds (blowing annually in Mediterranean from N.W. for about 40 days in summer). [L. L. aestes (etos year) & + AN]
ethe, suf. See -TH.
ethe', n. Clear sky, upper regions beyond clouds; (Physics) sublimate elastic fluid permeating space & filling interstices between particles of air & other matter, medium through which light-waves are propagated, whence etheric a.; (Chem.) colourless light volatile liquid produced by action of sublimate acid & ethers on alcohol & ether. [f. L. Gk aither f. root of aitheri burn, shine]
ethe'al, -ial, a. Light, airy; heavenly; of unearthly delicacy of substance, character, or appearance, whence ethe'reality, ethe'realization, nn., e'the'realize 3 (v.t.), ethe'reality 4 adv. (Physics, Chem.) of, like, ether, so etherification n., etherify  v.t. & c.; e. every thing, anything. [L. L. Gk aitherios (as prec.)]
etheorize, v.t. Put (patient) under influence of ether. Hence etherization n. [ize]
ethe, a. & n. (Now usu. ethic) relating to morals, treating of moral questions; e. dative (of person indirectly interested in fact stated); (n.pl.) science of morals, treatise on this moral principles, rules of conduct, whole field of moral science. Hence ethic'al, a. ethically 2 adv.
ethically 3 (v.t. [f. L. Gk éthikos (ethhos, -c)]
Of euchari
tia f. LL f. Gk eucharista f. Eukha
tistos f. kharizomai offer willingly) grateful
euchlorine, n. A gaseous mixture of chlori
e and oxide of chlorine. [Eu + Gk Khloros on anal.
of CHLORINE]
eu-nere (ker), n., v.t. American card game for
2, 3, or 4 persons; (v.t.) gain advantage over
(opponent) by his failure to take three tricks at
 euchre (also fig.). [L]
eud(a)emonism, n. System of ethics basing
moral obligation on tendency of actions to
produce happiness. So eude-monist(2) n. [f. Gk
Eu(daimon guardian genius) happy, -ism]
eu-glo-mer, n. Instrument showing quan-
tity of oxygen in blood. [S. angl. (L) aa.,
ediometrically, adv.],, udinMET ry n. [f. Gk Eu(dios, st. of Zeus, gen. Dios, god of the
sky) clear, -meter]
eugé-nic ({-}), a. & n. Of the production of
fine (esp. human) offspring; (n. pl.) science of
this. [f. Eu- + Gk gen- produce + -IC]
euhé-merism, n. Reference of myths to
historical basis. So euhème-rist(2) n.,
euhémerist(a), euhémérize(4) v.t. & f. [f. Eu-
hémérus, Sicilian author c. 316 B.C., + -ism]
eu-logize, v.t. Extol, praise in speech or
writing. So eu'logist(1) n., eu-logist(a),
eu-logistical adv. [f. foll., + -IZE]
eu-logy, n. Speech, writing, in praise of per-
son, things, etc.; act of speaking or pronouncing  
e on him; praise. [prob. f. med. L. also used as
Eu) eulogium irreg. f. Gk Eu(loidgia,LOGY)]
eu'num ({-uk), n. Castrated male person, one
employed in harems, or (in Oriental courts
& under Roman empire) employed in state
affairs. [f. L f. Gk eu'nukhos lit. bearded
attendant (euné bed + oik-st. of ekhô hold)]
eu-nymy, n. Vessel for heating small quantity of
liquid by burning spirit. [f. the volcano]
edon (e), n. E. jacket, boy’s short coat reach-
ing to hips. [f. Eton College]
ed'ru'scan, a. & n. (Native of ancient
Etruria. [L Etruscan + -AN]
enseq., sequent- -s, -tia, in reference to books &c. And the words, pages, &c., that
follows. [L]
ete, suff. forming dim. nn. (rarely adj.), repr.
Of -ette, the fem. corresp. to -ET. Older adoptions
f. F now have -ET; -ette appearing chiefly in
wds introduced since 17th c., as cigarette,
etiquette. (2) A modern, commerce, use, = 'sham',
is seen in leatherette, Brusseelette (carpet).
ed-t, n. Small cascade of needles, tooth-picks, &c. [f. F éti, éti, about.
etymo-logize, v.t. & f. Give, trace, the
tymology of; suggest etymology for; study
tymology. [L] Etymologizare (as foll., -ize)]
etymology, n. Account of facts relating to
formation & meaning of word; branch of lin-
guistic science concerned with this; part of
grammar consisting of individual words & their
formation & inflexions. Hence or cogn. ety-
mo-LOGER, etymologist, nn., etymologi-
(zal)aa., etymological, y. adv. [f. OF ety-
mologie f. Lf. Gk etymologia (as foll., -LOGY)]
etymó-nun, n. Primary word that gives rise to
a derivative. [L, f. Gk etymon (meut. of etymos
true) literal sense, original form, of a word]
eu-ly, adv., adj. (cap.)
eucalyptus, n. Genus of plants including
Australian Gum tree. [f. Eu++ Gk kaluptos
covered (kalupto_) flower being protected by cap]
eucarhis (uk), n. (Also e. lily) S.Am. 
bulbous plant with white bell-shaped flowers.
[Gk EU(harpis grace) pleasing]
eucarhis ( uk), n. Lord’s Supper; conse-
crated elements, esp. the bread, as give,
receive, the E. Hence eucharisti-
SC(AL) aa., [f. OF eucharistia f. LL f. Gk eucharistia f. Eukharistos f. kharizomai offer willingly) grateful
chronic, n. A gaseous mixture of chlori-
e and oxide of chlorine. [Eu + Gk Khloros on anal.
of CHLORINE]
eu-nere (ker), n., v.t. American card game for
2, 3, or 4 persons; (v.t.) gain advantage over
(opponent) by his failure to take three tricks at
 euchre (also fig.). [L]
eud(a)emonism, n. System of ethics basing
moral obligation on tendency of actions to
produce happiness. So eude-monist(2) n. [f. Gk
Eu(daimon guardian genius) happy, -ism]
eu-glo-mer, n. Instrument showing quan-
tity of oxygen in blood. [S. angl. (L) aa.,
ediometrically, adv.],, udinMET ry n. [f. Gk Eu(dios, st. of Zeus, gen. Dios, god of the
sky) clear, -meter]
eugé-nic ({-}), a. & n. Of the production of
fine (esp. human) offspring; (n. pl.) science of
this. [f. Eu- + Gk gen- produce + -IC]
euhé-merism, n. Reference of myths to
historical basis. So euhème-rist(2) n.,
euhémerist(a), euhémérize(4) v.t. & f. [f. Eu-
hémérus, Sicilian author c. 316 B.C., + -ism]
eu-logize, v.t. Extol, praise in speech or
writing. So eu'logist(1) n., eu-logist(a),
eu-logistical adv. [f. foll., + -IZE]
eu-logy, n. Speech, writing, in praise of per-
son, things, etc.; act of speaking or pronouncing  
e on him; praise. [prob. f. med. L. also used as
Eu) eulogium irreg. f. Gk Eu(loidgia,LOGY)]
eu'num ({-uk), n. Castrated male person, one
employed in harems, or (in Oriental courts
& under Roman empire) employed in state
affairs. [f. L f. Gk eu'nukhos lit. bearded
attendant (euné bed + oik-st. of ekhô hold)]
eu-nymy, n. Vessel for heating small quantity of
liquid by burning spirit. [f. the volcano]
euthanasia (2, -s), n. Gentle & easy death; bringing about of this, esp. in case of incurable & painful disease. [Gk (ε+ thanatos death)]
evá'cu'ate, v.t. Empty (esp. stomach or bodily organ of contents), whence evá'cuant (2) a. & n.; withdraw from (place; esp. of troops); discharge (excrement &c.; also fig.). So evá'cu-a'tion n. [L evacuare f. vacuus empty]

evá'de, v.t. Escape from, avoid, attack, pers. danger, esp. of low, obstacle, &c.; avoid doing (duty &c.), answering (question), yielding to (argument &c.); defeat intention of (law &c., esp. while complying with its letter); (of things) elude, barrie. Hence evá'dable a. [F. évader f. évadere vas-go]

evá'ginate, v.t. (physiol.). Turn (tubular organ) inside out. So evá'gination n. [L. évaginare f. ragna sheath, see -ate]

evá'lu'ate, v.t. Ascertain amount of; find numerical expression for. So evá'lua'tion n. [F. évaluer (é-ex, value)]

evé'nesc'e(-s), i. Fade out of sight; become effaced; disappear. [L. évanescrense VANSISH]

evé'nesc'ent, a. (Of impression, appearance, &c.) quickly fading; [Math. infinishing. Elusive, evanescent]

évange'l istic, a. Of the Four Evangelists; of the Evangel of the Gospel consists in doctrine of salvation by faith, good works & sacraments having no saving efficacy, whence évange'li calism(3) n. (n.) member of this school. Hence évange'li calily adv. [F. LL f. eccl. Gk euaggelikon (as prec., see -ic, -al)]
evangelism, n. Preaching of the Gospel; = EVANGELICALISM. [ -ism]
evangelist, n. One of the writers of the Four Gospels; preacher of the Gospel; layman doing home missionary work. [F. Evangéliste f. LL (to) f. Gk euaggelístēs (as EVANGELIZE, -IST)]
evangelistic, a. Of the Four Evangelists; of preachers of the Gospel; = EVANGELICAL. [ -ic]
evangelize, v.t. Preach the Gospel to (persons, absolutions); win over (person) to Christianity. Hence evangeli'za tion n. [L. eccl. L evangeλίζεω (as prec., see -ize)]
evánish, v.i. Vanish; die away. Hence evánish'ment n. [F. OF evanir (isit) f. pop. L *exvanire = L evanescre/eVANESC]
evá'por'ate, v.t. & i. Turn (f. & i.) from solid or liquid into vapour (also fig.; esp. colloq., disappear, die); remove the liquid part of (intra.) exhalate moisture. So evá'porable, evá'porable, evá'poration, evá'porate (as prec., see -ate)
evá'sion (zhen), n. Act, means of evading; shuffling excuse. So evá'sive (-s) a. -a. -ally adv., evá'sivity n. [F. LL evasión (as vapour), see -ate]
evá'sion (zhen), n. Inequity in moon's longitude. [L. L evectio f. evire tend- carry; -ion]
evé'n, 1. (poet.). Evening; evensong, evening prayer in Church of England; eventide, evening. [OF. étan, étan; Du. avond, G abend]
evé'n, 2. a. (et.-est). Level; smooth; uniform in quality; in same plane or line (with); equally balanced, as e.-handed justice; equal in number or amount; (Law, Commerce.) of (same) date; (of temper &c.) equable, unruffled; (of numbers) integrally divisible by two, opp. to odd; odd & e.; e. c. be e. with, have one's revenge on. Hence évén'ly adv., évén'ness n. [com.-teut.: OE. even. Du. even, even, G eben]
evé'nous, 1. adv. Involving comparison of the assertion, negation, &c. made with a less strong one that might have been made, as He disputes e. the facts (not merely the inferences from them), I never e. opened (much less read) it, does he c. suspect (not to say realize) the danger i. e. if my watch is right we shall be late (later if it is slow), this applies e. more (not merely equally) to which (that) same (same) neither more nor less than, just, simply, as (emphasizing identity) that is, as God, e. our God. [OE. even, as prec.]
evé'n, 2. v.t. Make even; treat as equal or comparable (to). [OE. evan, as prec.]
evé'ning (é-nin), n. Close of day, esp. sunset to bedtime; this time spent in particular way, especially in religious exercises (fig.) decline of life, closing period; e. dress, the clothing worn in the e.; e.-star, Jupiter, Mercury, or (the e.-star) Venus, when seen in West after sunset. [OE. e-vanir vb. n. xf. efmire (as EVEN!)]
evént, n. Fact of a thing's happening, as in the e. of his death, his coming, if he dies, comes; thing that happens, esp. important thing, as quite an e., whereas eventful, eventless, aa.; (in doctrine of chances) any of several possible outcomes by exclusive occurrences; double e., combined occurrence of two e.; (Sport.) something on the issue of which money is staked; result, outcome, at all e., in any case. [OF. L. eventus as f. événir come]
evéntual, 1. That will happen under certain circumstances; ultimately resulting, whence évén'tu ality, n. Possible event. [-try]
evéntuate, v.i. Turn out (well, ill, &c.); result (in or abs.). [F. L as EVENT.-ATE]
evé', adv. Always; at all times, (archaic exc. as foll.); for ever (e. & a day), for all future time, incessantly; evermore, always; e. after, e. since; (archaic) e. & anon, now & then; (v. negative, question, condition, comparison) a. as happens, did you e. hear such stuff; i. e. catch how? What happened, did you e. hear such stuff; i. e. catch how? I e. heard, as good as e., better than e.; strengthening as) be as quick as e. you can; (emphasizing question, colloqu.) what e. (vulg. whatever) does he want?, who e. can it be?, which e. Brown do you mean i. e. when, where, how, e. did I drop it?, why e. didn't you say so? e. so earlier never so, very, as it is e. so much easier. [OE. e.]
evé'green, a. & n. Always green or fresh (lit. & fig.); (tree, shrub) having green leaves all the year round (cf. DECIDUOUS)
evé'lasting, a. & n. Lasting for ever; lasting long; lasting too long, repeated too often; (of spirit, body) never dying; (of sorrows, miseries) never ending; (of goods) everlasting; (of beauty) eternally, as from e. f. e. flower, strong twilled, woollen stuff. Hence évé'lastingly adv., évé'lastingness n.
evé'rt, v.t. (Physiol.) turn (organ &c.) inside out; (archaic) overthrow (government &c.). So évé'sion n. [L. evértěre; vers- turn]
evé', v.t. (with suffix). Each, all, (w. sing. vb), as e. word of it is false, (w. possess, pron.) it engaged his e. thought, (of succession or alternation) he comes e. day, e. other (i. e. second) day, e. three
days, c. third day; c. now & then, c. now & again, from time to time; c. bit (quite) as much; everybody (else), every (other) person; everyday (day); every way, every(-)way, every(-)wha]; commonplace, c. one, each, as c. one of them is wrong; everyone (also e. one), everybody, as everyone likes to have his way; everything, all things, as everything depends on that, thing of first importance, as peace is everything; everywhere, in c. way, in e. respect; everyday in e. place [c. ere xle EVER EACH]

evict, v. Expel (person, property, title to, if, from, person) by legal process. See evicted, evictor, evicted.

evictor, n. [f. L evicere, evict- conquer.

evidential, a. (shl.), evidentiary adv. [vb f. n.]. [f. E evidere, see-ent]

evidence, n., v.t. Clearness, obviousness, esp. inu., conspicuous; indication, sign, of (quality, treatment, &c.); testimony, facts, making for, evinced, v.a. or esp. (p.p. the L. evidere, see-ent). [adj.]

Christianity: internal, external, c. (Law) information (given personally or drawn from documents &c.) tending to establish fact, as call (person) in e. (as a witness), circumstantial, presumptive, verbal, c. turn King's, Queen's, c. (of accomplice in crime) give e. against one's (or a person's) appearances; statements, proofs, admissible as testimony, probity, c. (testimony), attest. So evidential (shl.), evidentiary (sha.), aa., evidentially adv. [vb f. n.]. [f. E evidere, see-ent]

evident, a. Obvious, as eyes or mind. Hence evidently adv. [f. L (ciderere, see-ent]

evil (evil), a., n., adv. Bad, harmful, the E. One, the Devil; of (bad) repute, an e. (dangerous) tongue, vicious look, pop. beloved to lie (with) to the thing, harm; e. good; ex. Alope e. disease of boils; in King's, c. (adv.) in e. manner, as speak e. of. Hence evilly adv. [f. ME euerel, Du. euevel, G. Guebel; perish from, up, w. sense 'excessive']

evolve, v.t. Show, indicate, (quality &c.); show that one has quality. Hence evincive, a. See evincive.

evirkate, v.t. Castrate (male); (fig.) deprive of manly qualities. Hence eviroration n. [f. L evirare e. vir man, see-ate]

evise, v.t. Disembowel; (fig.) empty the thing, of vital contents. Hence esicisication n. [f. L (viscerare, viscera, see-ate]

evilk, v.t. Call up (spirit from the dead, feelings, memories, &c.); summon (cause) to higher court. So evocation, e., evocative a. [f. F exquerer l. Evocare call]

evolute, a. & n. E. (curve), L. focus of centres of curvature of another curve that is its INVOLUTE. [f. L p.p. as Evolute]

evolution, n. Opening out (of roll, pull, bud, &c.; usu. fig.) appearance of events &c.) in due succession, especially giving off, (of gas, heat, &c.), unfolding of current (of water, &c.); generation, reproduction from any given power (cf. INVOLUTION); development (of organism, design, argument, &c.); Theory of (that the embryo is not created by fecundation, but developed from a pre-existing form); origin of species by development from earlier forms, not by special creation (cf. evolutionism). Hence evolutionist, n. EVOLUTIONARY, adj. EVOLUTIONARY, adj. EVOLUTIONARY, adj.

evolve, v.t. & s., unfold, open out, (fig.); set forth in due sequence; give off (heat &c.); develop, deduce, (theory, facts, &c.); develop (l. &)

by natural process. Hence evolvement n. (f. L evolvtare volut- roll)

evulsion, n. Forceful extraction. [f. L evulge- extract, see-ox]


ewer (n.), -l. Pitcher (Commer.); bedroom water-jug. [f. O. aquicere f. L aquaria, fem. adj. as a. (aqua water, see-ary)"

ex, prep. (Commer.). Of (goods) out of, sold from, (ship, store, &c.) (of (shares or stocks) ex dividend, ex. stock, &c.); div. or xld., not including next dividend.

ex-, pref. (1) = Ex before h, p, g, s (which is often dropped), and t; becoming e- before if, e- before other consonants; forming vbs with sense 'out', 'forth', (exclude, exile), thoroughly (exercitate), make so &- so (exasperate), remove, expel, free, from (expatriate, oneate, -coritate),

exacerbate, v.t. Aggravate (pain, disease, &c.), exacerbating, v.a. [f. L exacerbated, acerbae, see-ate]


exact, adj. &c. Demand & enforce payment of (money, fees, &c., from, of, person), insist upon (act, conduct, from, of), whence exacting a.; (of circumstances) require urgently. Hence or cogn. exactable, a., exactor n. [f. L exigere act- = agere drive]

exaction, n. Exacting of (money &c.); sum thing, thus exacted; illegal or extortionate demand, extortion: arbitrary & excessive impost. [f. L exactionem (as prec., see-CX)"

exactly, adv. In adj. senses, esp. (as answer or confirmation) quite so, just as you say. [-LY]

exaggerate, v.t. & c., Magnify (thing described, or abs.) beyond limits of truth, intensify, aggravate; make (physical features &c.) of abnormal size. Hence or cogn. exaggeration, n., exaggerated, a., exaggerative, adj. [f. L exaggere (aggere) heap up, agger heap, see-ate]

exalt (awt-), v.t. Raise, place high in rank, power, &c.; praise, exalt, dignify, ennoble, esp. in p.p.; intensify (colours &c.). [f. L ex- tallare f. altus high]

exaltation, n. Raising, lifting up, (usu. fig.); elevation, rapturous emotion; intensification, intensification. [f. L p.p. as Exaltation]

examination, n. (as foll., see-ATION)

examine, v.t. & s., examine, examinor, examinor, examinatorial, a. [f. L examinatio (as foll., see-ATION)"

examine, a. Examining, investigat ting, general rule; problem, exercise, designed to do
adv. [F. exciter f. L. excitare frequent. of excere (see set in motion)]

exclaim, v.i. & t. Cry out, esp. from pain, anger, &c.; utter (words quoted direct or with that) thus; e. against, accuse loudly. [F. ex-claimer f. L. excitamare (shout!)]

exclamation, n. Exclaiming; words ex-claimed; note of e. So exclaimatory a. [F. l'exclamation (as prec., see -ATION)]

exclude, v.t. Shut out (person, thing, from place, society, privilege, &c.); prevent the occurrence of, make impossible, (doubt &c.); expel & shut out. So exclusion (-zhn) n. [f. L. excludere plus = claudere shut out].

exclusive (-s-) adv. Not admitting of; desires of excluding others, whence exclusivism (2) n.; (of terms &c.) excluding all but what is specified; employed, followed, to the exclusion of all else, as his e. occupation; (quasi-adv.) not counting, as 30 men, e. of our own. Hence exclusively adv., exclusiveness n. [f. med. L. exclusus (prec., -IVE)]

exegetic (-j-), v.t. Think out, contiv. So exogitation n., exogitative a. [f. L. ex cogitare (cogitate)]

excommunicate, v.t. (Eccl.) cut off (person) from participation in sacraments or from all communication with the Church. So excommunication, excommunicator, n., excommunicative, excommunicative (L. excommunicare f. com- munis common), see -ATE]

execlate, v.t. Remove part of skin of (person &c.) by abrasion &c.; strip, peel off, (skin). So exorciation n. [f. L. exorcisare (corium hide), see -ATE]

excrement, n. Waste matter discharged from bowels (also fig.). Hence or cogn. excrementitious, adj. & n. [f. Excrement (as EXCRET, see -MENT)]

excrecence, n. Abnormal or morbif outgrowth on animal or vegetable body (also fig.). So excrecential a. [f. L. excrescentia (as fol.), see -ENCE]

excretive, adj. Growing abnormally; redundant; (as sound of word) due merely to euphony. [f. L. excrecerere (cet-grow), -EXT]


excretae, v.t. (Of animals or plants) separate & expel (waste matter, also abs.) from system. Hence or cogn. excretion n., excretive, excretory, a. [f. L. excremenere clet-sift]

excrecuate (sh-i-), v.t. Torment acutely (person's senses); torture mentally. Hence or cogn. excrecuatingly adv., excrecution (-si-) n. [f. L. excrecere tormentum f. crux crucis cross], see -ATE]

exculpate, v.t. Free from blame; clear (person from charge &c.). Hence exculpatory a. [f. ex + L. culpa blame + -ATE]

excurrent, a. Running out; of (arterial blood) flowing from heart; affording an exit; (bot.) projecting. [as foll., see -ENT]

excurse, v.t. (Rare). Wander, digress (usu. fig.); make an excursion. Hence excursive a., excursive (-s-) adv., excursiveness n. [f. L. excurrere (prec., -ION)]

excursion, n. Journey, ramble, with intention of returning (also fig.); pleasure trip of number of persons, whence excursionism (-r) n.; e. train (for excursionists, usu. at reduced rates); (astr.) deviation from regular path. Hence excursionary, excursionary a., [f. L. excursion (as prec., see -ION)]

excursus, n. (pl. use.) Detailed discussion of special point in book, usu. in appendix at end. [L., vbl. n. as EXCURSE]

excurse (-s-) v.t. Attempt to lessen the blame attaching to (person, act); obtain exemption for (person, oneself, from duty &c.); (of things) serve as excusation for (person, act); excuse the excusation of (person, act); relieve (person, a penalty; also double obj., as we e. him the fee); dispense with, as we will e. your presence; e. me (as apology for lack of ceremony, interruption, &c.; also as form of dissent). So excusable, excusatory a., excusably adv. [O.F. excuser f. L. excusare (cause cause)]

exempt, v.t. & i. Express, feel, enjoy; (intr.) utter curses. Hence or cogn. exemption n., excursive, excusratory, aa. [f. L. excisci (see sacrare devote f. sacer sacred, accursed), see -ATE]


execute, v.t. & i. Carry (plan, command, law, judicial sentence). Hence, will, perform (action, operation, &c.); make (legal instrument) valid by signing, sealing, &c.; convey (estate) in property; discharge (office, function); perform (musical composition); inflict capital punishment on. Hence executable a. [f. Excécuter f. med. L. executare f. L. ex- sequi (execute, do)]

execution, n. Carrying out, performance; dexterity in performing music; (of weapons) destructive effect, as do e. (also fig. of personal charms &c.); seizure of goods or debtor in default of payment; infliction of capital punishment, whence executioner n. [f. Excécuter f. L. executarum (as prec., -ION)]

exempt (-zhn) n. Exempted, exempting, to, having the function of, executing; (branch of government) concerned with executing laws, decrees, & sentences (cf. JUDICIAL, legislative). [f. Excécuter]

executor, n. (Pro. e-kz-) one who carries out or performs; (lit. e-kz') person appointed by testator to execute his will, literary e., person charged with writer's unpublished works &c. Hence executorial a., executeorship, execu-trix (pl. -trices), n. [f. AF. exécuteur f. L. executorum (execute, -OR)-]

exegesis (-j-) n. Exposition esp. of Scripture. So exegetical (aIl), a., exegetically adv. [Gk. exégéseis f. exhégeomai lead]

exemplar, n. Model, pattern; type (of a class); parallel instance. [f. Of exemplaire f. L. exemplare (see EXAMPLE)]

exemplar, a. Fit to be imitated; typical; illustrative; serving as a warning. Hence exemplariy adv., exemplariness n. [f. L. exempliris (as EXAMPLE, see -ARY)]

exemplify, v.t. Illustrate by example; be an example of; make attested copy of (document) under official seal. So exemplification (-fn.) n. [f. n. as exemplifie (EXAMPLE)]

exempt, a. & n. Exempted (from taxation, control, failings, &c.); (n.) person exempted, esp. from tax; one of four officers sometimes commanding Yeomen of Guard (now usu. cuon). [f. L. eximiere empt. = emerce take]

exempt, v.t. Free from (as prec.). So exemption n. [f. F. exempter (prec.)]

exenterate, v.t. Disembowel (only fig.). So
EXODUS, n. Departure, going forth, profit. (esp. of body of emigrants); departure of Israelites from Egypt; [L, e. g., EXODUS (hodos way).]

ex officio (esho), a. & v. In virtue of one's office, as e. o. members of committee. [L]
exon, n. See EXEMPT. [repr. F pron.]
exonerate, v.t. Exculpate; free (person from blame &c).; release (person from duty &c.). Hence exoccogn. EXONERATION n., EXONERATIVE adj. [L, exonare I, owes, creditor, to excuse or absolve, see -ATE.]
exorbitant, a. Grossly excessive (of price, demand, ambition, person). Hence exorcismia, etc. exorbitantly adj. [L, exorbire go out of the wheel-track (orbit), ANT.]
exorcize, v.t. Expel (evil spirit) from, out of, person or place by invocation or use of holy name; clear (person, place, of evil spirits). See exorcism, exorcist, n. [L. LL exorcizare f. Gk exorhizein (exorcize)]
exordium, n. (pl. -i, -sa). Beginning, in, the form or course or treatise. Hence exordiai, a. [L, exordius begin.]
exotéric, a. & n. (Of doctrines, modes of speech, &c.) intelligible to outsiders (cf. eoteric); of disciples not admitted to esoteric teaching; commonplace, ordinary, popular; of, n. Pl. e. doctrines or treatises. Hence exotérica, a., exotérica1y adj. [f. L. exotericus]
exotic, a. & n. (Of plants, words, fashions) introduced from abroad; (n.) plant (also fig.). [L. f. Gk exótiées (exotic) outside, see -IC.]
expand, v.t. & i. Spread out flat (t. & l.).; expand; write out, in full (what is condensed or abbreviated, algebraic expression, &c.); develop (t. & l.) into; swell, dilate, increase in bulk (t. & l.).; so expansibility n. expansible a. [f. L. Expandere pans- spread], spread]
expanse, n. Wide area or extent; expansion. [as prec.
expanseable, a. (Capable) of expansion. [-1.]
expanse, n. Expanding; (Commerce) extension of transactions; e. (increase) of the currency, whence expanse1st n. increase in bulk of steel, cylinder of engine. triple-expansion engine (in which it passes through 3 cylinders).

[f. L. expansió (prec. -ion).]
expansive, a. Able, tending to expand (t. & l.); extensive; comprehensive; (of persons, feelings, speech) effusive. Hence expansively 2 adv., expansiveness, expansivity n. [as prec., see -IVE.]

-exp. I part, & a. (law). On, in the interests of, one side only; (adj., ex-p. made or said thus, as an ex-p. statement. [L]

expátiate (eshe), v.t. Speak, write, copiously (on subject); wander unrestrained (usu. fig.). Hence expiation1 n.: expatiatory a. [f. L. EXpátiare 'spend (spatiai walk about, as space'), -ATE.]

expatriate, v.t. Banish; (refl.) emigrate; [L, EXpatriatio 'expatriate (land), native land, see -ATE.]

expel, v.t. Look forward to, regard as likely, as I e. a storm, e. to see him, e. him to come, e. (that he will come, e. him next week, don't e. me, e. payment today, not so bad as I expected it to be), just what I expedit. of him; look for as a result, therefore, when you will be punctual, do you e. payment for this? (collog.) think, suppose, (that). [f. L EX regret (seen, frequent. of spectare see)


expectato, a. & i. Expecting (of or abs.) having the power to exist in, take possession of; office, &c.; characterized by waiting for events, esp. (Med.) e. method; (Law) reversionary; (n.) one who expects, candidate for office &c. Hence expectantly 2 adv. [ANT]

expectation, n. Awaiting; anticipation, as, beyond, contrary to, e. ground for expecting (of).; plausible, contrived, etc. expected e. of; c. of LIFE; probability of a thing's happening. [f. L. expectatio (as prec., see -TION).]

expectative, a. Of reversion of benefices, reversionary. [f. L. Expectativa (prec., -ATIVE).]

expectorant, a. & n. (Medicine) that promotes expectoration. [as foll., see -ANT.

expectorate, v.t. (chiefly U.S.). Eject (phlegm &c.) from chest or lungs by coughing or spitting; (abs.) spit. Hence expectoration n. [f. L. expectorare relieve the mind (pectus = the breast), -ATE].

expédient, a. & n. (Usu. predic.) advantageous, suitable, as do whatever e., it is e. that he should go; politic rather than just; (n.) condition, device, which achieves e. Hence expédientness n. expédiently 2 adv. [f. L. expedire (as foll., see -ENT).

expédié, v.t. Assist the progress of (measure, process, &c.); dispatch (business). [f. L. expedire -dit- liter. free feet of (pes pedis foot)]

expedition, n. Warlike enterprise; journey, voyage, for definite purpose; men, fleet, sent on military or commercial errand. Hence expeditionary a., expeditionist, n. [f. L. expedié (as prec., see -ION).]

expèdious, a. Doing or done speedily; suited for speedy performance. Hence expédiously 2 adv., expédiousness n. [f. prec., see -IOUS].

expel1, v.t. (esp.) Eject (person from place, bullet from gun, &c.) by force; turn out (person from a community, school, &c.). Hence expelling a. [f. L. Expelere pans- drive].

expénd, v.t. Spend (money, care, time, on object, in doing); use up (Naut.) wind (spare rope) round spar &c. [f. L. Expenderes weight].

expénditure (-sheer), n. Laying out of (money &c.); consuming; amount expended. [as prec., U.S.]. Expenditure, expenditure (esp. of, (irreg. p.), expenditure, spend (spending), see -ENCE.

-exp. I part, & a. ( irr. p.); outlay, expenditure in execution of commission &c.; reimbursement of this, as he paid my ee, offered me £10 &c.; at the e. (cost) of, esp. (fig.) by bringing discredit &c. on, as you defend his veracity at the e. of his understanding, if what he says is true he is a fool; a laugh at his e. (at him). [AF, f. L. expendere, exp.) fem., p.p. expense].

-expensive, costly. Hence expensive1y adv., expensive1ness n. [EXPEND, -IVE].

experience, n. Actual observation of facts or events; knowledge resulting from this, whence experienced a; event that affects one, as an unpleasant e.; fact, process, of being so affected, as I learnt by e.; (usu. pl.) state, mode, of religious probation. [f. L. experientia f. experiéntia f. experiri perf. go through, see -ENCE.]

experience2, v.t. Meet with, feel, undergo, (pleasure, treatment, fate, &c.); learn, find, (that, how, &c.). [f. prec.]

expertial, a. Of experience; c. philosophy (treating all knowledge as based on experience). Hence expertialist, n. Hence expertially 2 adv. [as EXPERIENCE, see -IAL.

experiment1 (ment), n. Test, trial, (of): procedure adopted on chance of its succeeding.
illegible exaction. Hence extorter n. [f. L extortio (as prec., see -ton)]

extortation (-at), a. Using, given to, extort; (of prices &c.) exorbitant. [-ATE]

extra, a., adv., n. Additional; larger than its name indicates, as e. footstep octavo; of superior quality, as of an artist, a. & adv.; (n.) strong; additionally; e. (special dates) edition (of evening paper); (n.) thing, one for which e. charge is made, as dancing is an e. (Crick.) run not scored off bat. [prob. for EXTRAORDINARY, perh. f. F]

extra in comb. = L extra in senses 'situated outside of a thing'; not coming within its scope; outside to walls &c. EXTRAORDINARY, adv., n.; (n.) strong; acting outside the universe; -cranial, outside the skull; -essential, not included in the essence of a thing; -judicial, not belonging to the case before the court, not legally authorized, (of confession) not made in court; -mundane, outside of our world or of the universe; -mural, outside the walls or boundaries (of town or city); -official, not pertaining to an office; -physical, not subject to physical laws; -spectral, lying outside the visible spectrum; -terrestrial, outside the earth's atmosphere; -territoriality, =EXTERRITORIALITY.  

extract, n. The tough or viscid matter got by treating a substance with liquids; the superfluous or unnecessary portion containing the active principle of a substance in concentrated form; passage from book &c. [as foll.] extract 2, v.t. Copy out (passage in book &c.); make extracts from (book &c.); take out by force (teeth, anything firmly fixed); draw forth (money, admission, &c.) against person's will; obtain (juices &c.) by suction, pressure, &c.; evaporating (plunge &c.); deduce (principle &c. from); (Math.) find (root of a number). Hence extractable a., extractable 3 n. [f. L EXtractare tract- draw] 

 extraction, n. Extracting; lineage (of Indian c.). [F. f. med. L extractionem (prec., -ton)] 

extractive, a. & n. (Thing) of the nature of an extract; e. industries (concerned with obtaining medicinal or artificial) extract, extrable a. Liable to. (of crime) warranting, extradition. [f. foll. +ABLE] 

extradite, v.t. Give up (fugitive foreign criminal) to the proper authorities; obtain the extradition of. (back-formation f. foll.) 

extradition, n. Delivery of fugitive criminal to proper authorities; (Psychol.) localizing of sensation that distanced from the centre of sensation. [f. EX-, see TRADITION]

extrados, n. Upper or outer curve of arch. [f. EXTRA(dos) back f. L dorsum]

extraneous, a. Of external origin; foreign to (object to which it is attached &c.) not belonging to (matter in hand, class). Hence extraneously adv., extraneousness n. [f. L extra (see PRE-), ad extra (outside)]

extraordinary (-trary), a. & n. Outside the usual course; (of officials &c.) additional, specially employed; envoy, diplomatic minister of second class, ranking next to ambassador; exceptional, surprising; unusually great; (n.) extra allowances to troops. Hence extraordinary adv., extraordinary n. = extra ordinaire outside the usual order, -ARY 1]

extravagance, n. Being extravagant; absurd statement or action. [F foll., -ANCE]

extravagant, a. Immoderate; exceeding the bounds of reason; profuse, wasteful; (of price &c.) exorbitant. Hence extravagant adv., extravagantly adv., extravagance n. [f. L extravaganz (tangeri wander, see -ANT)]

extravaganz, n. Fantastic composition (literary, musical, dramatic), language, or behaviour. [f. L extravagnanza (prec., -ANCE)]

extravagant, v.t. (rare). Wander away (extravagant course); exceed any bounds. [as EXTRAVAGANT, -ANT]

extravasate, v.t. & i. Force out (fluid) from its proper vessel; flow out. Hence extravasation n. [f. L, extravasare, -ANT]

extravasation, n. [f. L, extravasare, extravasate, -ANT]

extreme, a. & n. Outermost, farthest from centre, situated at either end; divided in e. & o. [cf. O.E. e.;] the whole being to one part as that part to the o. (n.) most, last, as (R.C. Ch.) e. unition, anointing one person; reaching a high degree, as e. old age, in e. danger; an e. case (having some characteristic in the utmost degree); (of actions, measures) severe, stringent; (of opinions, persons, &c.) going to great lengths, oppose to moderate, whence extrêmist, extremist, nn. in the e., extremely; (n.) thing at either end of anything, esp. (pl.) things opposite each other as possible, as e. meet, (Logic) subject or predicate in proposition, major or minor term in syllogism; (Math.) first, last, term of ratio or series, run to an e., go to e., take an e. course. Hence extremely adv., extremeness n. [OF, f. L extremum superl. of extrusus outward]

extremist, n. The e., extremely; point, very end; the, e. Hands & feet; extreme adviser, &c., as driven to e., what can we do in this e.?; (usu. pl.) extreme measure(s) [f. F extrémité f. L extremitatem (prec., -TY)]

extricate, v.t. Disentangle, release, (person, thing, from confinement, difficulty); (Chem.) liberate (gas &c.) from state of combination. Hence extricably adv. [f. L, EXtreicare (trice)] extricate, v.t. Disentangle, release, (person, thing, from confinement, difficulty); (Chem.) liberate (gas &c.) from state of combination. Hence extricably adv. [f. L, EXtreicare (trice)]

extrinsically, adv., extrinsically adv. [F. f. L, extrinsequy (extra outside + in local suf. + secus beside)]

extrorsion, n. (Of anthems) turned outwards. [f. L EXtrorsus outwards (EXTRA- + versus towards)]

extrude, v.t. Thrust out (person, thing, from). Hence extrusion (zhn) n., extrusive (-sive) a. [f. L EXtrudere trus- thrust]

exuberation, -er, a. Luxuriantly prolific (lit. & fig.); growing luxuriantly; (of health, emotions, &c.) overflowing, abounding; (of persons, actions, &c.) effusive, overflowing with spirit; of (language) copious, lavish; in ornament; abundant. Hence or cogn. exuberance, n., exuberancy adv., exuberance n. [f. L EXuberare be fruitful, f. uber fertile, cf. uber udder, -ANT]

exuberate, v.t. Abound, overflow; indulge freely in. (as prec., see -ATE)

exude, v.t. & i. Ooze out, give off (moisture &c.), like sweat. Hence exudation n., exudative a. [f. L, EXudare sweat]

exult, v.t. Rejoice excessively (at, in, thing, to find &c.); triumph (over person). Hence or cogn. exultancy, exultation, n., exultant a., exultantly adv. [f. L, EXuler, EXULTARE (sulfate = sulfate frequent, of sulfure salt-leaf)]

exuviae, n. pl. Animal's cast skin, shell, or covering, (recent or fossil, also fig.). Hence exuvial, a. (animal's) skin, spoils of enemy, f. EXUERE (cast) oneself of]

exuviate, v.t. & i. Shed (exuviae, also fig.), slough. Hence exuviation n. [prec., -ATE]

ex voto, adv. & n. (Offering made) in pursuance of a vow. (as adv. pron.)

eyas (i'as), n. Young hawk taken from nest
FAREHAN

fronting, (f. the music, not quail at moment of trial); present itself to (the problem that faces us); turn (card) f. upwards; (of persons &c.) look, (of things) be situated, in a certain direction (on, to, or North, Eastwards, &c.); front towards, be opposite to (f. page 20); (Golf) strike ball f. course, &c.; (Mourn) in driving from tee; (Milit.) turn in certain direction on one's ground (left, about, f.; also trans, he faced his men about); supply (garment) with facings; (sculpt) cover (surface) with layer of other material,; dress surface of; (coat (ten) with colouring matter. [f. prec.]

facer, n. Blank in the face; great & sudden dump (of earth); (Math.) fa'culous, aa., Designedly (at face) fa'cet, n. One side of a many-sided body, esp. of a cut gem; one segment of a compound eye. Hence faceted².aa. [L Facette (FACE, -ETTE)]

facétaine (shè), n. Pleasantry, witticisms; (book catalogues) books of humorous or obscene character. [L Facetus (URBAN)]

facétious (shas), a. Addicted to or marked by pleasantry, waggish. Hence facétiously² adv. [L Facetius (FACE, -TIE f. Facettia sing. of prec.)]

facia (sh), n. Plate over shop-front with occupier's name &c. [var. of FASCIA]

facial (shl), a. Of the face (esp. in Anat., as f. artery); f. angle, that formed by two lines from nostril to (1) ear & (2) forehead. [F. f. Med.]

facials (facial) f. 1, ADJ, forming adj. representing L facient- (facere make, -ADDED TO added) to infl. in -e, as calsfacere, liquefacere, w. sense producing the action of the vb. E forms, on strict anal, w. L absorbacfacet &c., loosely, abortifacient, colorifaciat, &c., where L would have vbs in facere, adj. in -ius -FIC.

facile, a. Easily done or won; working easily, easily, fluid, of easy temper, gentle, flexible, yielding. [f. L Facialis (facial do) f.]

facile princeps, pred. a. Easily first. [L Facilitate, v.t. Make easy, promote, help forward, (action or result). Hence facilitation n. [F. Faciliter as prec.]

faculty, n. Being easy, absence of difficulty, unimposed opportunity (give f. for, of doing); ease or readiness of speech &c., aptitude, dex- terity, and happiness. [f. L Facilitatis (facilis easy) f. FACILITATE, v.t.]

facings, n. In vb. senses of FACE²; esp. (pl.) cuffs, collar, &c., of soldier's jacket, differently coloured from rest; coating of different material, esp. of stone &c. on wall. [-ING]

facsimile, n. & v.t. Exact copy, esp. of writing, printing, picture, &c. (reproduced in f. facsimile). [f. L facsimulare (facere do, -oN) way of making (FACSIMILE, class, clique]

fact, n. Perpetration of act, occurrence of event, (now only in before, after, the f., confess the f.); thing certainly known to have occurred or be true, datum of experience, objet with explanatory clause or phrase, as the f. that fire burns, of my having seen him; thing assumed as being true (esp. by virtue of a &c.); (sing. without a) that true or existing, reality; (so matter of f., independent of inference: matter off, in f.; in point of f.; the f. of the matter is). [L Factum neut. p.p. of facere do]

faction, n. Self-interested, turbulent, or unscrupulous party, esp. in politics; prevalence of party spirit. Hence or cogn. fa'ctional, fa'ctions, aa., fa'ctionally² adv., fa'ctionlessness n. [f. L Factionem (facere factum, -O.N) way of making (FACION), class, clique]

-faction, suf. repr. L -facio, forming nn. of action related to vV. in -FY, prof. only when f. represents L facere, F. -fer, as in satisfaction, but also used when fy represents L ficare, F. -fer, as in petrifaction.

factitious, a. Designedly got up, not natural, artificial. Hence factitiously² adv.

factitiousness n. [f. L Facientes (facere make, -E-)

facitive, a. (gram.). F. verb, one with sense make, call, or think, that takes obj. & compl. (he thought her mad). Hence factively² adv. [irreg. f. L facere make, -IVE]

factor, n. Agent, deputy; merchant buying & selling on commission, whence factorage (f. n.; 8c.) land agent, steward, (Math.) one of the components that make up a number or expression; factorial, adj. (adj. to be multiplied, contributing to a result. [f. F facteur l. F. factor prec., or ²]

factorial, a. & n. (math). Product of series of factors in arithmetical progression; product of an integer & all lower integers (adj.), f. symbol (2! = 1 × 2 × 3). [-IAL]


factual, a. Concerned with, of the nature of fact. Hence factually² adv. [f. FACT on false anal. of ACTUAL]

factum, n. Statement of facts or points in controversy, evidence, report. [L. see FACT]

fæcula, n. (pl. & ac.). Bright spot or streak on sun. Hence fæculi¹, fæculous, aa. [L. dim. of fæc female-cher]

fæculative, a. Permissible; optional; contingent, of a faculty. [F. f. if, ire]; foll., -IVE]

faculty, n. Aptitude for any special kind of action; executive ability (chiefly U.S.); power inherent in the body or an organ; a mental power, e.g. the will, reason, branch of art or science, department of University teaching (the four f.), Theology, Law, Medicine, Arts, Masters & Doctors in any of these (pop., The F. members of medical profession); liberty of doing something given by law or a superior, authorization, licence, (esp. ecc.). If. F. fæculatæm (facilis easy) f. 1, fæcultatem (facilis easy) f. 2, of action, craze, piece of fancied enlightenment. Hence fæd¹, fædd², aa. fædness, fæddiness, fæddism, fæddist², nn. [f.]

fade, v.t. & i. Droop, wither, lose freshness & vigour; (of colour &c.) grow dim or pale; cause to lose colour; disappear gradually. Hence fadeless a., fædeless² adv. [f. O. B. fade (fach, fach, perh. f. L. rapidus)]

fæces (fæ), n. Pl. Sediment; excrement of the bowels. Hence fæcea¹.aa. [L. pl. of fæce]

fæerie, -y, n. & a. Fairyland, the fairies, esp. as represented by Spenser; (attrib.) visionary, fancied. [var. of FAIRY]

fag, v.i. & t., & n. Toll painfully; (of occupation) tire, make weary (at schools of seniors) for the service of the seniors (or juniors) do service for seniors; (Cricket) f. out, field; f.-end, inferior or useless remnant. (N.) drudgery, unwelcome task (what a f.!), exhaustion (brain- f.); (at schools) junior who has to f. (perh. corrupt. of FLAG v.)

faggar, fægot, n. & v. & t. Bundle of sticks or twigs bound together as fuel; bundle of steel rods; f.-vote, manufactured by transferring sufficient property to unqualified person, so f. voter; (vb) bind in f., make f. [f. (fagot), etym. dub.]

Fahrenheit (hit), a. (abr. F.). F. thermo-
meter, with 32° & 212° for freezing & boiling points (used esp. in giving temperatures, as 60° F.). [Prussian invent. d. 1736]

Faience (F.), n. Earthenware & porcelain of all kinds. [f. F, faience f. Faenza Italian town]

Fail 1, n. Without f., for certain, irrespective of hindrances, (emphasizing in) junction or promise. [f. Of fail (F. fail 3), to go up in, succeed in the attainment of; not succeed (in doing or to do); miscarry, come to nothing; suspend payment, go bankrupt; be rejected as candidate. [f. Of failir f. pop. L failire, failere deceive]

Fail 2, n. In vb. senses; also, foible, shortcoming, weakness. [ING]

Fail 3, prep. In default of (f. this, if this does not happen: whom f., or f. whom in proxy appointments). [ING 2]

Failure (-yer), n. Non-occurrence, non-performance; running short, breaking down; ill success; unsuccessful person, thing, or attempt; insolvency. [earlier faster for F failir fail 3, cf. - yer, -ure]

Fain (f., & a., & adv. Willing under the circumstances to; left with no alternative but to; (adv.) would f., would be glad to. [OE fagen cogn. w. OHG (giefenh) rejoice]

Fain 2, faims, fen(s), child's formula (usu. faim as v.t.) stipulating for exemption from unequal welcome &c. (f. I wicket-keeping).

Fainéant (F.), n. & a. Idle, inactive (offic.). incapable of (f. wish) us; incapable, of OF fainéant sluggish (faindre skulls)

Faint 1, a. Sluggish; timid (f. heart, coward; so faint-hearted 2 a. faint-heartedly 2 adv., faint-heartedness n.), feeble (a f. show of resistance); dim, indistinct, pale (f. or faint lines, ruled f., or faint, of paper with lines to guide writing); (a f. letter, inadequately); gasps, or fain'd to go faint with hunger, &c., inclined to swoon; (of air, scents, &c.) sickly, oppressive. Hence faintish (1 2 a., faintly 2 adv., faintness n. [OF, p.p. of faindre feign]

Faint 2, v.t., & n. Lose courage, give way, (archaic); swoon (v. & n.; fainted away; in a f. death, utterly insensible). [prec.]

Faintly, adv. Over at beginning & end of distillation. [F. FAINT]

Fair 1, n. Periodical gathering for sale of goods, often with shows & entertainments, at place & time fixed by charter, statute, or custom (a day after the f., too late); FANCY f. [OF feire (now foire) f. L feria holiday]

Fair 2, a. & n. Beautiful (f. sex, the f. woman, fair-skinned, fair-haired, fair-eyed woman); satisfactory, abundant, (f. heritage); specious (f. speeches); blond, not dark, (a f. man, complexion, hair, whence fair-haired 2 a.); clean, clear, unblemished, (f. water; f. copy 1; f. fame); just, unbiassed, equitable, legitimate, (f. & square a. & adv., without finesse, aboveboard); apportioned, (f. & square a. & adv., without finesse, aboveboard); should be the condition of free trade; a f. field 1 & no favour; all f.'s in love & war; f. play, equal conditions for all; of moderate quality, not bad, pretty good, whence fairish (2) a., favourable, promising, gentle, unobstructed, (f. or foul weather; f. -weather friends, not good at need, in a f. way to succeed; by f. means, without violence or fraud; fairly, navigable channel); f. -maid, = FICMADE; Febri-

Fairy, n. & a. Small supernatural being with magical powers; Fairyland, home of f., magic, circular band of darker grass caused by fungi & attributed to f. dancing; f. -tale, about f.; also account of strange incident, coincidence, marvellous progress, &c.; hence fairydom, fairyhood, fairesmy, (adj.) of f.; imaginary, fictitious; L-like, beautiful & delicate or small. whence fairly 2 adv. [f. Of Faerie (now fayr) f. OF fee FAY]

Fait accompli (F.), n. Thing done & no longer worth arguing against.

Faith, n. Reliance, trust, in; belief founded on authority (pin one's f. to or upon, believe implicitly); (Theol.) belief in religious doctrines, esp. such as affects character & conduct, spiritual apprehension of divine truth apart from knowledge or sense of it, usually of some thing done for, Jewish, f., DEFENDER of the F.; the f., the true religion; things (to be) believed; warrant (on the f. of); promise, engagement, (give, pledge, plight, keep, break, violate, one's f.); loyalty, fidelity, (good f., honesty of intention; bad f., intent to deceive; Fain's, treachery) f.-cure, -curer, -healing, -healer, acting by prayer, not by surgery; a f. cure, a f. cure.

Faultful, a. Loyal, constant, (to person, one's word), conscientious; trustworthy; true to fact, the original, &c., accurate; the (f. pl.), true believers, esp. Mohammedans (Father of the f., Calif.) Hence faultfulness n. [-pul]

Faultfully, adv. In adj. senses; esp. yours, with a faint-heap*-tedNESS for closing letter; deal f. with, speak home truths to or of; promise f., emphatically (coloq.). [-LY 2]

Faultless, a. Unbelieving; perfidious, false to promises; unreliable. Hence faultlessly 2 adv., faultlessness n. [-LESS]

Fake 1, v.t., & n. (naut.) Coil (rope); (n.) one round of a coil. [f. Facon 1 (-awk), n. Keeper & trainer of hawks; one who hunts with hawks. [f. OF faudonniuer, see prec., -ER 2 2]
falconet (fawk'-n. (Hist.) light cannon; species of shrive. [first sense f. It. falconetto dim. of falcon fALCONS; last f. FALCON + ET-] falder'-l, n. Gjewgaw, trifle. [earlier as vulgar for derel.] falld'istool (faw), n. Bishop's armless chair, movable desk for kneeling at; desk for litany to be said from. [f. med. L. falistoolium f. OHG falstool (faldan t0 fold, stool)] Falernian, n. A famous wine of ancient Campania. [f. L. (vinum) Falernum Falernian (wine)] fall (fawl), v.i. (fell, fallen): often conjugated with, see -ED, & used as adj. Descend freely (falling star, meteor), drop, (the remark fell from him; lambs &., are born), come down, lose high position (statesmen f.), swoop (ten-geance fell); become detached, hang down; sink to lower level (barometer, prices, f.), decline, slope; disengage into, subside, ebb, abate, show dismay (faces f.), drop (eyes f.); cease to stand (falling sickness archaic, epilepsy), be- come prostrate, come to ground, sin, be over- thrown, perish, (f. prostrate, flat; plans f. to the ground, are abandoned, fail; f. on one's sword, in suicide; wicket falls, batsman is out; fortress falls, is taken; woman falls, loses chastity; many fell, were killed in battle; seven lost @), become corrupt, (one's feet or legs f., into error; houses f., tumble in fragments; f. to pieces, in two, asunder); take such adirection (his eye fell upon me), have such a place (accent falls on first syllable), alight, come by chance &c., (the lot fell upon me; cost falls to you; it fell in my way; f. among thieves, upon a corrupt age; subject falls into three divisions); pass into such a condition, (nature f., into age; f. from infancy to manhood); get well out of difficulty; f. to ing, begin, f. behind, be passed by; f. into, (line) take one's place in the ranks, combine with others, (conversation with) begin talking to, (habit &c.) adopt it; f. upon, assault, come across, (one's feet or legs f., into error; houses f., tumble in fragments; f. to pieces, in two, asunder); take such adirection (his eye fell upon me), have such a place (accent falls on first syllable), alight, come by chance &c., (the lot fell upon me; cost falls to you; it fell in my way; f. among thieves, upon a corrupt age; subject falls into three divisions); pass into such a condition, (nature f., into age; f. from infancy to manhood); get well out of difficulty; f. to ing, begin, f. behind, be passed by; f. into, (line) take one's place in the ranks, combine with others, (conversation with) begin talking to, (habit &c.) adopt it; f. upon, assault, come across, (one's feet or legs f., into error; houses f., tumble in fragments; f. to pieces, in two, asunder); take such adirection (his eye fell upon me), have such a place (accent falls on first syllable), alight, come by chance &c., (the lot fell upon me; cost falls to you; it fell in my way; f. among thieves, upon a corrupt age; subject falls into three divisions); pass into such a condition, (nature f., into age; f. from infancy to manhood); get well out of difficulty; f. to ing, begin, f. behind, be passed by; f. into, (line) take one's place in the ranks, combine with others, (conversation with) begin talking to, (habit &c.) adopt it; f. upon, assault, come across, (one's feet or legs f., into error; houses f., tumble in fragments; f. to pieces, in two, asunder); take such adirection (his eye fell upon me), have such a place (accent falls on first syllable), alight, come by chance &c., (the lot fell upon me; cost falls to you; it fell in my way; f. among thieves, upon a corrupt age; subject falls into three divisions); pass into such a condition, (nature f., into age; f. from infancy to manhood); get well out of difficulty; f. to ing, begin, f. behind, be passed by; f. into, (line) take one's place in the ranks, combine with others, (conversation with) begin talking to, (habit &c.) adopt it; f. upon, assault, come across, (one's feet or legs f., into error; houses f., tumble in fragments; f. to pieces, in two, asunder); take such adirection (his eye fell upon me), have such a place (accent falls on first syllable), alight, come by chance &c., (the lot fell upon me; cost falls to you; it fell in my way; f. among thieves, upon a corrupt age; subject falls into three divisions); pass into such a condition, (nature f., into age; f. from infancy to manhood); get well out of difficulty; f. to ing, begin, f. behind, be passed by; f. into, (line) take one's place in the ranks, combine with others, (conversation with) begin talking to, (habit &c.) adopt it; f. upon, assault, come across, (one's feet or legs f., into error; houses f., tumble in fragments; f. to pieces, in two, asunder); take such adirection (his eye fell upon me), have such a place (accent falls on first syllable), alight, come by chance &c., (the lot fell upon me; cost falls to you; it fell in my way; f. among thieves, upon a corrupt age; subject falls into three divisions); pass into such a condition, (nature f., into age; f. from infancy to manhood); get well out of difficulty; f. to ing, begin, f. behind, be passed by; f. into, (line) take one's place in the ranks, combine with others, (conversation with) begin talking to, (habit &c.) adopt it; f. upon, assault, come across, (one's feet or legs f., into error; houses f., tumble in fragments; f. to pieces, in two, asunder); take such adirection (his eye fell upon me), have such a place (accent falls on first syllable), alight, come by chance &c., (the lot fell upon me; cost falls to you; it fell in my way; f. among thieves, upon a corrupt age; subject falls into three divisions); pass into such a condition, (nature f., into age; f. from infancy to manhood); get well out of difficulty; f. to ing, begin, f. behind, be passed by; f. into, (line) take one's place in the ranks, combine with others, (conversation with) begin talking to, (habit &c.) adopt it; f. upon, assault, come across, (one's feet or legs f., into error; houses f., tumble in fragments; f. to pieces, in two, asunder); take such adirection (his eye fell upon me), have such a place (accent falls on first syllable), alight, come by chance &c., (the lot fell upon me; cost falls to you; it fell in my way; f. among thieves, upon a corrupt age; subject falls into three divisions); pass into such a condition, (nature f., into age; f. from infancy to manhood); get well out of difficulty; f. to ing, begin, f. behind, be passed by; f. into, (line) take one's place in the ranks, combine with others, (conversation with) begin talking to, (habit &c.) adopt it; f. upon, assault, come across, (one's feet or legs f., into error; houses f., tumble in fragments; f. to pieces, in two, asunder); take such adirection (his eye fell upon me), have such a place (accent falls on first syllable), alight, come by chance &c., (the lot fell upon me; cost falls to you; it fell in my way; f. among thieves, upon a corrupt age; subject falls into three divisions); pass into such a condition, (nature f., in...
prudent, (of vision) seeing distant things more clearly than near ones. [N.] a distance (do you come from f.?) large amount (by f., with compar. & superl., prefer, surpass, &c.), [OE fearf.] f. OE teur.-fer- f. Arjan per- cf. Gk peran beyond


farad, pl. (archaic). Electromotive unit of capacity. [F. Faraday, electrician, d. 1867]

faradaic, a. (electr.). Inductive, induced, (of current). [as prec. -ic]

farce1, n. Dramatic work merely to excite laughter; this species of drama; absurdly futile proceeding, pretence, mockery. Hence farceical a., farcically adv., farcicality n. [L. farcire to stuff; used metaph. of interludes &c.]


farcceur (-ser), n. Joker, wag. [F]

farcey, n. Disease, esp. of horses, allied to glanders; f. bud, button, small tumour in this. [L. farcinium farchine stuff]

fardel (-dil), n. (archaic). Bundle, burden. [OF. dim. of farde burden perf. f. Arab. faradhi]

fare1, n. 1. Cost of passenger’s conveyance, passage-money; passenger in hired vehicle. 2. Food provided (usu. good, bad, plentiful, &c., f. bill of fare). [OE feer (sense 1), & fare (sense 2). f. st. of foll.]

fare2, n. Journey, go, travel, (poet.: so f. forth, start); happen, turn out, (how fares it?); get on well, ill, &c., have such luck; be entertained, be fed or feed oneself well &c. [comm. Teut.; OE & OHG faran f. Arjan por- pass through cf. Gk poros ford, L portare carry]

farewell, int. & n. Good-bye! Adieu! (f. to, no more of); (n.) leave-taking, parting good wishes. [Imperat. of prec. = well]

farina, n. Flour or meal of corn, nuts, or starch; reservoiry substance; (Bot.) pollen; (Chem.) starch. Hence farinaaceous a. L. [far corn, -ine 4]

fä-rinose (-s), a. Mealy, sprinkled with powder. [prec. -ose 1]

farl, n. (Sc.). Thin cake, orig. quadrangular-shaped, of oatmeal or flour. [for obs. fardel quarter (v. prec. in this), cf. FARTHING]

farm, n. 1. Land cultivated under one management for cultivation (orig. of only of leased land; home-f., reserved & worked by owner of estate containing other f.); (also f.-house) dwelling-place attached to f. where children are fed (see foll.); f.-stead, f. with buildings on it; f.-yard, enclosure attached to f.-house. [F. ferme f. med. L. firma fixed payment, permanent, fast. F. FARM]

farm2, v.t. & i. Take proceeds of (tax, office, &c.) on payment of fixed sum; (also f. out) let proceeds of (tax &c.) to person for fixed sum; let the labour of (persons) for hire; contract to maintain and care for (persons, esp. children) for fixed sum; cultivate, till; till the soil, be a farmer. Hence farmer1, farmer2

faro, n. Gambling card-game. [F. Pharaoh (significance doubtful)

farouche (-oosh), a. Sullen, shy. [F]

farra-gó (-ah, -a). n. Medley, hotchpotch. Hence farra-ginous a. [L. genit. -onis, = mixed fodder (far corn)]

farrier, n. Shoeing-smith; horse-doctor; N.O. Of E. riding regimen’s horses. Hence farriery1, 2 n. [F. Of ferrier f. L. ferrarius f. ferrum iron, ER 2]

farrow, n., & v.t. & i. Giving birth to litter of, pigs (20 at one f.); (v.b) produce (pigs, pro-
duce pigs. [vb f. n., OE fær health f. OE Teut. færhos cf. L porcos]

fart, n., & v.t. (indecent). Emission of, emit, wind from the anus. [Arjan, cy. Gk perdomai]

farther (adj.), adv. & a., (used as comp. of far1, f. see etym.), & v.t. To or at a more advanced point or greater extent or distance (I’ll see you f. or FURTHER first); in addition, also, besides, namely, more (often coh.); (adj.) more extended, additional, more; more distant or advanced, whence farthermost a. [v. bare = further. [var. of further; both used as comp. of far, but with tendency to restrict f. to lit. & further to secondary senses]

fartest (adj.), & adv. Most distant (at the, at f., at the greatest distance, at latest, at highest, at farthest, at the greatest distance, atvar., now more usu., of furtherest)

farting (adj.), n. Quarter of a penny; least possible amount (doesn’t matter a f.). [OE færthing (færthu fourth, -ing 3)]

fartingale, n. (hist.). Hooped petticoat. [F. Of verduque f. Sp. -ado (verduro rod, -ado) cordon, cordonets, n. pl. (Rom. hist.). Bundle of rods with axe in it, carried by lictor before high magistrate: ensigns of authority. [L. (pl. of fasicus bundle]

fascia (fashia), n. (Arch.) long flat surface of wood or stone; (Anat.) thin sheath of fibrous tissue; stripe, band, fillet, belt. [L]

fasciate, -icule, -icus, (fisif.), a., n. (Bot.; of conspicuous parts) compressed, growing, into one (so f. cyme or cincinnus, f. dichotomus, f. palmatus, f. trinervis, f. variegiatus, &c.); [f. obs. fiscate f. fasciare (prec.)]

fascicle, -icule, -icus, (fisif.), a., n. (Bot.; &c.) bunch, bundle, whence fascicles 2, fasciculate 1, fascicule 2, -ated, aa., fasciculatio n., one part of book published by instalments. [L. fiscus (fascis, cule)]

fascinate, v.t. Deprive (victim) of power of reason or resistance by one’s look or presence (esp. of serpents); attract irresistibly, enchant, charm, whence fascinating 2 a., fascinatiously 3 adv. Hence or cogn. fascination, fascinator 2, (esp. = opera-hood), nm. [L. fascinare (fascinus spell), -ate 3]

fascine', -en, n. Long faggot used for engineering purposes & esp. in war for filling trenches, making batteries, &c. (f. dwelling, prehistoric lake, supported by cross layers of sticks sunk below surface. [F. L fascina (fascis bundle, -ine 4)

fash, v.t. & n. (Sc.). Bother, trouble, inconvenience. [n. vb, f. Of fashur (now facher)]

fashion (shn), n., & v.t. Make, shape, style, pattern, manner, (after the f. of, like; so f. = wise, as walk crab-f.); after, in, a. f., not satisfy, accord, agree or not with current usage; man, act, f. (snally), be of, doing, moving in & conforming with upper-class society; hence flat-f. 2 a. (vb) give shape to, form, mould, (into, to, or abs.). [f. OF façon, ONF fachon, f. L. factionem (facere fact- make, -one)

fashionable, a. & n. Following, suited to, the fashion; characteristic of, treating of, or patronized by, persons of fashion. Hence fa-

shionably 2 adv. (N.) f. person. [prec. n., -able]

fast, v.t. 1. Abstain from all or some kinds of food as religious observance or in sign of mourning (fasting-day, = fast 2-day). 2. Go
duly favoured, whence fav'ouritism3 n. [f. OF favorit, r. p.n. of favor favour]
fawn1, n., a., v.i. & t. Young fallow deer, buck or doe of first year (in., pregnant); f. or f.-colour(ed), (of) light yellowish brown; (vb; of deer) bring forth (young, or abs.). [f. OF fauous f. med. L jaetoneum nom. -o (POETS)]

fawn2, v.i. (Of animals, esp. dog) show affection by tail-wagging, grovelling, &c. (f. on, p.p. fawned) (with[S]) behaviour servilely, cring(e) (upon patron, or abs.), whence fawning2 a. fawningly2 adv. [OE fahuing cogn. w. FAIN]
of (had a f. of safety), conviction not based solely on reason; sentiment (the general f. was against it); (Psychol.; differently used by various writers) state of consciousness, sensation or desire or emotion (not perception or thought), element of pleasure or pain in any mental state, intuitive belief; (Art) general emotional effect produced. [ING]

feeling, a. In vbl senses; esp.: sensitive; sympathetic; emotion; heart-felt (a. of pleasure). Hence feelingly adv. [ING]

feet. See foot.

feign (fān), v.t. & i. Invent (excuse, story, accusation), forge (document), represent in fiction, imagine, (archaic) simulate, pretend, (f. that one is mad, oneself mad, madness); practise simulation. [f. Of feindre f. L fingere]

feint (fānt), n., & v.i. Sham attack (blow, cut, thrust, or punt at opponent), or pretend to hit a man or object for the purpose of diverting attention or deceiving opponent; pretence (make a f. of doing); (vb) make f. at, upon, against. [f. F feinte n. (feindre FEIGN)]

feint², a. & adv. F. lines, ruled f.,—FAINT¹. [old spelling often kept in this use]

fei'dspar, n. Kinds of crystalline white or grey mineral. So fei'dspat'hica f. G. feldspat'ha (feldspar, spath'ite) spar; spelling fels-, commoner but incorrect, due to False deriv. f. G fels rock

felicide, n. Cat-kill. [f. L feles cat + CIDE]

felicitic, a. (eth.). Tending to happiness. [f. L feliciticus (felix happy, -PICO)

felicitate, v.t. Make happy (rare); congratulate (usu. ou), whence (usu. pl.) felici té (CT), f. felicitous. [at]

felicitous, a. Blissful (rare); (at expression, quotation, civilities, or person in these connections) strikingly apt, pleasantly ingenious. Hence felicitously adv. [OE, -ous]

felicity, n. Being happy, intense happiness; a blessing; fortunate trait; happy faculty in expression, appropriateness; well chosen phrase. [f. Of felicitus f. L felicitatem (felix happy, -TVY)

fe'lid, n. One of the Felidae or cat-tribe. [f. L felis cat. cat²]

féline, a. & n. Of cats; catlike (f. amenities, veiled spouse, women's innocent seeming thrusts), whence félinity n.; (n.) = prec. [f. L felinus (prec., -INE)]

fell, n. 1. Animal's hide or skin with the hair (also transf. of human skin); thick or matted hair (f. of human unkempt hair of head). [com.-Teut., cf. G felt, cogn. w. Gk pella, L pelles; also w. FILM]

fell, n. 2. Mountain (in names, as Sea F.); stretch of N.-English moorland. [f. ON jöll perh. cogn. w. G fels rock]

fell², a. (poet.). Fierce, ruthless, terrible, destructive. [f. OF f. pop.l. fello FELON]

fell³, n. A mass of timber thrown down by blow or cut; cut down (tree); amount of timber cut; stitch down (projection of seam). [causative of FAL₁, cf. f. fällen]

fell³. See fall₁.

fellah, n. (pl. fellahen, fellahs). Egyptian peasant. [Arab.]

fe'ioe, fe'illy, (usw. spelt -ee & pronounced -i), n. A circle (or circle-like) wheel, attached by spokes. [OE felg, cf. G felle]

fellow, n. One associated with another, comrade, (usu. pl., as separated from his f.); good f., boon companion; HAIL², f., well-met: f. feeling, sympathy; counterpart, match, other of pair, equal, one of same class, contemporary, (stone dead hath no f., no keeper of secrets like a dead man; shall never find his f. passed all his f.); an old or stud graduate incorporated member of college (f. commoner, undergraduate

privileged to dine at fellows' table); elected graduate holding stipend for certain years on condition of research; member of governing body in some Universities; member of learned Societies; man, boy, (poor f. i. my dear or good f. old f.; a f., sometimes = one, f. as a f. can't work all day long; the f., contemptuously); (in conv. with m. n.; f. or f.-) belonging to same class (f.-creature, person or animal as created by God), associated in joint action (f. soldiery, f. object); f. citizen, whence fellow-citizenship n.; f. countryman. [OE fælaga (FEE. LAY) one who lays down money in partnership]

fellowship, n. Participation, sharing, community of interest; companionship, intercourse, friendliness (often good f.; body of associates, company, (right hand of f., sign of admission); guild; corporation; brotherhood, fraternity; dignity or income of college fellow. [SHIP]

felly. See felloe.

félo de se (di), n. (pl. felonés, feloses). Selfmuderer, (no pl.) self-muderer, [Anglo-L. = FELON about himself]

félon, a. (poet.). & n. Cruel, wicked, murderous, (n.) one who has committed felony. [OF, L felinus (prec. f. L fel gall)]

félon², n. Small abscess, esp. under or near nail, whitlow. [perh. as prec.]

felónìous, a. Criminal; (Law) of, involving, felony; who has committed felony. Hence felónïously adv. [f. F felony + OUS]

félonry, n. The class or body of felons. [RY]

félon'y, n. Crime of kind legally greater than misdemeanour. [n. f. feloni (felon) (f. L)]

felspar. See feldspar.

fel'stone (on), n. Compact felspar occurring in amorphous rock masses. [f. G felsstein (fels rock, stone STONE)]

felt, n., & v.t. & i. Kind of cloth made by rolling & pressing wool with less or size; (attrib.) made of this (esp. f. hat); hence fely² a. (vb) make into f., mat together; become matted; cover with f. [cf. Du. vilt, G žile]

felt². See FELT.


fel'u'ce, n. Small Mediterranean coasting vessel with oars or lateen sails or both. [It., perh. f. Arab.]

fé'male, a. & n. Of the offspring-bearing sex (f. child, stave, dog); (of plants or their parts) bearing, having pistil & no stamens, (also used of some plants by mere metaphor suggested by their colour &c. as, f. fern, bamboo, myrtle); of women (f. sex, education, upbringing, weakness); of inferior vigour &c. (f. saphe, pale variety); (in instruments &c.) fitted to receive corresponding male part (f. serew, as in nuts). (n.) f. person (the law is harsh to all f.); femme (f. woman, girl, a young f. was called). [ME & OF flemalle dim. of femina woman, w. assim. to male]

feme covert (fém kirtu), feme sole, mm. (legal). (Covert) married woman; (sole) spinster, widow, or married woman entirely independent of her husband as regards property. [AF (soul) femenîly, n. Female nature; female peculiarity; woman's knick-knick &c. [obs. femeni, femen n. feminey, f. woman, w. assim.]

féminité, n. Womanliness; womanishness. [f. L feminine (femina woman) + -ITY]

féminine, a. Of female sex (rare); of women; womanly; (Gram.) having the gender proper to women's names; (Pros.) f. rhyme, of two syllables, the second being unstress ed (orig. in F verse, of words ending in mute -e), f. ending, of line with last accent on penult, f. causer, not immediately following stress. Hence fémi-
ninely 2 adv. feminineness, feminini-nty, m. [AF foin in f. L fenninus (feminina woman, -INE)]]

feminity, n. = femininity (prec.). [OF foinite (f. femina woman, -ITY)]
feminize, v.t. & i. Make or become feminine. Hence feminization n. [f. L as prec. + -IZE]
femme de chambre (F), n. Lady’s maid or chambermaid.
femur, n. (pl. -s, femora). Thigh-bone; corresponding part of insect. So femoral a. [L]

fen 1, n. Low marshy or flooded tract of land (thine, the low-lying districts in Camb. &c.; f-berry, cranberry; f-fire, will-o’-the-wisp; f-man, inhabitant of f.; f-pole, for use in jumping ditches; f-red, a officer in charge of f.; land, a species of skates. Hence fem-

ny 2 a. [cf. Du. fen, G fenne]

fen 2, fens. See FAIN 2.

fence 1, n. Art of fencing, use of the sword, (master of, skilled swordsman, often fig. = good debater); (archaic) bulwark; hedge, wall, railing, &c., keeping out intruders from field &c. ( sunk f., placed along bottom of ditch; set on the f., in contest, not take sides; come &c. down on right side of f., join winner; put horse at f.); guard, guide, gauge, in various machines; receiver, receiving-house, of stolen goods; f-month, -season, -time, close time for game or fish. [for DEFENCE]
fence 2, v.i. & t. Practise sword-play, use the sword scientifically, (f. with question or question, answering); screen, shield, protect, (from, against); repel, keep off or out; surround (as with f.), enclose, fortify, (fenced cities in O.T.: often about, in, round, up); (of horse) leap if; deal in stolen goods. Hence fence 3, n. [f. prec.]
fenceless, a. Unenclosed; (poet.) unfortified, defenceless. [FENCE + -LESS]
fenceless, a. Thistl. Soldier liable only for defensive service at home. [for DEFENCELESS]
fencing, n. In b.l senses; also: railing; fences; material for fences; f-cally, -ken, storier, store, of stolen goods. [ING 1]
fend, v.t. & i. Ward off, keep away, repel from; provide for (usu. oneself). [for DEFEND]
fender, n. Thing used to keep something off &c., guard, esp. metal frame for fire to keep coals from rolling into room; f-stool, long footstool before f. Hence fenderless a. [F-ER]
fenestella, n. (archit.). Niche in wall S. of altar holding piscina & often credence. [L, dim. of fenestra window]

fenestration, n. (Arch.) arrangement of windows in a building; (Bot. & Zool.) being fenestrate. [prec., -ATION]

Fenian, n. & a. One of a league among the Irish in U.S. for promoting revolution & overthrowing English government in Ireland. Inland Fenianism (n. (adj. of Ff. or Fenianism. [f. Ofr. fené name of ancient Irish people confused w. fianna guard of legendary kings]

fenks, n. pl. Fibrous parts of whale’s blubber, refuse of blubber when melted. [3]

fenel, n. Yellow-flowered fragrant umbelliferous herb used in sausages. [OE finel (I. Fenni), (U.S.)]

fenugreek, n. Leguminous plant with seeds used in farriery. [f. L faenugrecun (faenum hay, Graecus Greek)]

feoff. See FIEF.

feoffee (fief), n. Person to whom freehold estate in land is conveyed by a feoffment; f. in or of trust, trustee invested with such estate. [cf. AF feoffé p.p. f. OF feiffer (FERE), see -EE]

feoffment (fief), n. Particular mode of conveying freehold estate. [as prec., -MENT]

feoffor, -er (fief), n. One who makes feoffment to another. [as FEOFFEE, -ER]

ferae naturae, a. (pred. or pl. after nom.). Not confined, living in a state (hares, are the hare is, f. n., animals f. n.). [L, of a wild nature]

feral, a. Wild, untamed, uncultivated; brutal. [f. L fera wild beast + -AL]

fereurity, n. Shrine for saint’s relics, tomb; bier; chapel in which shrines were deposited. [ME fereure f. fereutrum f. Gk phereton (pher born of, be) as, -E]

ferial, a. (eccl.). (Of day) ordinary, not appointed for festival or fast (f. service &c., for use on f. day). [f. F ferial f. ferialis (feria holiday + -AL]

férine, a. = FERAL. [f. L ferinus (fera wild beast, -INE)]

feringheee (inggi), n. (Indian term for European, Indian-born Portuguese. [corrupt. of FRANK]

fermentation, n. Process like that induced by leaven in dough, with effervescence, heat, & change of properties; agitation, excitement, tumult. [f. L fermentum (ferre boil, MENT)]

ferment 2, v.i. & t. Suffer, subject to, fermentation; make effervescence; excite, stir up, ferment. Hence fermentative a. [f. L fermenta-

tor f. fermentare (prec.)]

fermentation, n. Process like that induced by leaven in dough, with effervescence, heat, & change of properties; agitation, excitement. Hence fermentative a. [f. L fermentatio (prec., -ATION)

fern, n. Name of a large group of vascular cryptogamous plants with feathery fronds (also collect., go through heath & f.); f.-owl, Night-


ferocious, a. Fierce, savage, cruel. Hence ferociously 2 adv. [f. L ferro-oeis + -OUS]

ferocity, n. Fierce, savage character or act. [f. L ferro-actus (prec., -ATE]

ferous, suf. (in actual use -ferous, see -FER) forming adj., f. -fer-producing (ferre bear + -OUS) in adj. taken direct or th., f.ferre f. l. as warriferus, & now a living suf., esp. in Nat. Hist., bearing, -having.

ferox, n. Great lake trout. [L name Salmo ferox fierce salmon]

ferrate, n. A salt of ferric acid. [f. L fer-

rum iron + -ATE]

ferreus, a. Of, containing iron. [f. L fer-

reuus (prec.) + -OUS]

ferret 1, n. Half-tamed variety of pole-cat kept for driving rabbits from burrows, killing rats, &c.; searcher, detective. Hence ferret 2 a. [f. Ofr. ferret d. of faron f. L L/eromone, so robber (MAJ)

ferret 2, v.i. & t. Hunt with ff. (go ferreting): clear out (holes, ground), take or drive away (rabbits &c.), with ff. (about, away, out, &c.); rummage, search about, (for); search out (secrets, criminals, &c.). [f. prec.]

ferret 3, n. Stout cotton or silk tape. [f. It. ferreti, dim. pl. of faretto (dim. of furo f. l. fros- oris flower)

ferri-, comb. form used to indicate presence of iron in the ferric state (cf. ferro-). [f. L ferrum iron]

ferriage (ej), n. Conveyance by, charge for using, ferry. [AGE]

ferric, a. Of iron; (Chem.) containing iron
ardent,
Of putrefy, bring fetterlock, & (Law)
this Stinking.
Of (n.) festishism(3), keeping [OE Gun-firing (adj.)
Hence obs. cause Etruria, f. Hence punishing (-ula)
ful, transporting viola coloured, rust
'.'/.
divalent on ferrous
[as FERRIFEROUS
[as ferri'fepous,
fe'ppotype,
feppo-mag-ne'tie,
ferticand, thin
f.-boat
ventLY
n.
fig.

a.

n.

f.

soul,

n.

as

L festuca
[as festum

(festum

n.

f.

med.L

subject to,
un-

ad

fede

fe'ppule,

f

a.

of

in

f.

n.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.

f.
flidical, a. (surv., astron., &c.). F. fine, point, &c., one assumed as fixed basis of comparison. [f. L. fidus (fidicis trust, -a, -um) original trust or trust (ship); held or given in trust; of paper currency) depending for its value on public confidence or securities; (n.) trustee. [f. L. fidicarius (prec., -ARY)].

fidus Achates (-k), n. Devoted follower, henchman. [L. = faithful A., follower of Aeneas in Aeneid] (for sense of outraged propriety, usu. iron. or to children often j. upon you). [f. OF f. f. excl. of disgust at stench]

fleé (fê), form (fê), n. = FEUD'.

fleé-fleé, a. Improper, scandalous. [FIEK]

field, n. & v.t. & t. (Piece of) ground, esp. one used for pasture or tillage, &c. bounded by hedges &c.; tract abounding in some natural product (demand, coal, &c., f.); ground on which battle is fought (battle-f.); also, fig., left his rival in possession of the f.; FAIR f. & no favour; hold the f., not be superseded; scene of campaign (in the f., campaigning; (keep, the f., begin, continue, campaign); battle (hard-fought, stricken, f.); ground for playing cricket, football, &c.; players, partakers, in outdoor sports or sport, or sport competitors or except the favourite (a good f., many & good competitors); (Cricket) side not batting, one of this side (see also LARGE f.); large stretch, expanse, of sea, sky, ice, snow, &c., also fig., the whole f. of history; (Herald.) surface of escutcheon or one of its divisions; groundwork of picture, coin, flag, &c.; area or sphere of operation, observation, &c., esp. (in the) f. of the telescope or eye, f. of vision; outside the magnetic f., not near enough to be attracted; (attrib. in names of animals &c.) found in the open country (f. mouse, f. ash); f. allowance, to officer on campaign to meet increased expenditure; f. artillery, f. battery, gun or piece, light & mobile for use on campaign & in battle; f. cornet, magistraté of township in Cape Colony &c.; f. (May.) manoeuvring-exercise or review, (fig.) great occasion, important debate; f. dressing, appliances for wound in battle; f. glass, binocular telescope for outdoor use, one of the lenses of astronomical telescope or compound microscope; f. hospital, ambulance, temporary hospital near battlefield; f. marshal, general officer of highest rank; f. night, (in the navy) sense; f.-officer, above captain & below general; f.-preacher, -ing, in open air; f. salesman, fielder at cricket; f. sports, outdoor, esp. hunting, shooting, fishing; f. telegraph, movable for use on campaign; f. work, temporary fortification; hence fieldwarden adv. (v.b) act as fieldman in cricket, base-ball, or rounders; stop & return ball, hence fielder n. [w. VIE.]

fieldfare, n. Species of thrush visiting Britain in autumn. [w. fieldfare perh. fieldgoer ( Fare 2)]

fleé (fê), n. The devil; evil spirit, demon; person of superhuman wickedness, esp. (of often jocular, as the interviewer). Hence fleédisu, adv. fleéishly, a. fleéishly, a. fleéishly, a. [f. OE. Teut. OF Teut. vb hate, -NAD].

fierce (fê), a. Violent in hostility, angrily combative; raging, vehement; ardent, eager. Hence feriecily, adv. fierceness n. [f. OF fiers nom. of fier (F= proud) f. fiers savage]

feri facías, n. (legal; abbr. f. fa.). Write to sheriff for executing judgment. [L. = see that (the sum) is made]

flery (fîré), a. Consisting of, flaming with, fire; (of arrows &c.) fire-bearing; looking like fire, blazing-red; of eyes) flaming, ardent; hot; burning, fiery; as acting like fire (infantry, &c., f. taste &c.); eager, pugilacious, spirited, irrepressible; (f. horse) mettlesome; of gas, mine, &c.) inflammable, liable to explosions; (f. cross). Hence fierily, adv. fieriness n. [f. FIRE + y].

fife, n. & v.t. & t. Kind of small shrill flute used with drum in military music; -fifer (v.b) play, f. (flute) fair &c., on the f., hence fife

fig. [G. fife (E. fire) ifc. f. fire fife] f. OHG pfasiripipe (pfifan to pipe)

fife-rail, n. (naut.) Rail round mainmast with belaying-pins. [perh. f. prec. because fifer sat on it while anchor was weighing]

fifteen (also fi.), a. & n. One more than fourteen. 13, XV; (Rugby football side of 15 players; the 15. Jacobi rising of 1715. Hence fifteen (or f. a. & n. [OE fiftea, fene, (FIVE, TEEN).

fifth, a. & n. Next after fourth (smile under the f. rib, kill; f. wheel of coach &c., something superfluous); f. part, one of five equal parts into which thing is or might be divided. (N.) = f. part, (Mus.) interval of three tones & a semitone, concord of two tones so separated; (pl.) last of the five great empires (Dan. ii. 41; f. of the world, f. American, zealot expecting immediate second coming of Christ & repudiating all other governments. (Of. fifa (still fig. in dial.) cogn. w. G. fante, OE pentos, L. pictus, -th on anal. of FOURTH see THIE)]

fitthly, adv. In the fifth place (in enumeration)

fifty, a. & n. Five times ten. 50, L. (f. one, seventy, &c.; f. first, third, &c.); large indefinite number (have f. things to tell you); hence fiftyfold a. & adv. fiftieth a. & n. (N.) set of f. persons or things (hid them by f. in the f., the years between 50 & 50 in life or century. (Of.) fifty cf. G. fantsig (five, tyre)

fig. [G. (Broad-leaved tree, usu. f. tree, bear-

ing edible fruit, as pears, apples, &c.) fig. tree; fig. hand-picked, cottage-fried (green fig.) or dried (esp. Turkey or Smyrna fig.); pulled f., superior hand-picked Turkey fig.]; under one's vine & f. tree, safe at home; anything valueless (don't care a f. for; also a f. for -!, as excl.); f. leaf, device for concealing what is indecorous (Gen. iii. 7); f. -wort, brown- flowered herb. (f. r. f. pop. L. f. L. focus)

fig. n. Dress, equipment, (in full f.), condition, form, in good f.; (prob. f. foll.)

fig. [v.t. F. out or up (horse), make f. out (person, dress up, bedizen. av. = obs. f. perch. G. feyen furnish)]

fighting, v.t. (v.t. fought, pr. fawt). Contend in battle or single combat (against, with; on, on behalf of person or to secure things; maintain, uphold, esp. with arms, by fighting; contend over, question, win or lose), fight, contest in battle or duel, or with the fists; set on cocks, dogs to f. (fighting- cock); manoeuvre (troops, ship) in battle; f. off, repel with effort; f. dispute &c., or f. out, settle by fighting; f. shy of, keep aloof from (person, entertaining, &c.). Hence fighting n. [f. G. fächten, w. Germanic]

fight, n. Action of fighting (give, make a f.; radiant in f.); battle, combat, esp. pugilistic or unpromoted, between two or more persons, animals, or parties (running f.); kept up while one party flies & one pursues; sham-f., between troops for practice or display; stand-up f., open & formal; (fig.) strive, conflict; appetite or ability for fighting (the f. in him yet; show f., not yield tamely). (f. prec.)
figment, n. Invented statement; thing that has no existence except in imagination. [f. L. figmentum (fig.-see FIGURE 1, -MENT)]

figurant masc., -ante fem., (or as F), figuré (pl.-fil, pr.-fê), n. Ballet-dancer. [F (first two forms) & It. (third)]

figuration (also -ger-), n. Determination to a certain form; the resulting form: shape; outline: allegorical representation; ornamentation by designs; (Mus.) use of florid counterpoint. [F, f. L. figurationem (fig.-see FIGURE 2, -ATION)]

figurative (ger-, -gur-), a. Emblematic, typical; pictorial or plastic; metaphorical, not literal; metaphorically so called; abounding in, addicted to, figures of speech. Hence figuratively, adv. (fig.-gur-ly).

figure 1 (ger,-gur), n. External form, shape; (Geom.) superficial space enclosed by lines(s), or three-dimensional space enclosed by surface(s), any of the classes of these, as triangle, sphere; bodily shape (has a well-developed f.), a person as seen (a f. leaning against the door); f. of fun, grape person; a person temporarily delimited mentally (the most terrible f. in our history); conspicuous appearance (make or cut a brilliant, poor f., produce such impression; person of f., distinguished); image, likeness; representation of human form, statue, person in picture; emblem, type, simile; diagram, illustrative drawing, (abbr. for ref., fig.) home-some; decorative manner; evolution in dancing, division of set dance; (Skating) movement, series of movements, beginning & ending at centre; numerical symbol, esp. one of the ten in Arabic notation (double f., number between 9 & 100; income of five f., between £100,000 & £100,000; reach three f., in cricket, get century; go in, f. high f., public stock exchange; in f., also of speech) recognized form of abnormal expression giving variety, force, &c., e.g. aposiopesis, hyperbole, metaphor; (Gram.) permitted deviation from rules of construction, e.g. ellipse; (Log.) particular form of syllogism according to position of middle term; (Mus.) short succession of notes producing single impression of moving voice; movement among distinct divisions, f-dancer, performer in this; f.-head, head, usu. bust or full-length f., over ship's cutwater, nominal leader or president without real authority, &c., person's face. Hence figureless a. [F, f. L. figura (fig.-st. of fingere fashion, -URE)]

figure 2, v.t. & i. Represent in diagram or plan; picture mentally, imagine, (often to oneself); be symbol of, represent typically; embellish with pattern (figured satin); mark with numbers or prices, do arithmetic, cipher (f. up, reckon amount of); f. out, give result in ff. (figures out at £5); make appearance, appear, f. as, pass for, assume character of, be conspicuous. [f. prec.]

figurative (ger-, -gur-), n. Statuette. [F, f. It. figurina dim. of figure FIGURE 1]

filament, n. Slender thread-like body, fibre, (esp. in animal or vegetable structure); non-fusible conductor in incandescent electric lamp, raised to incandescence by current; (of air, light, &c.) imaginary portion of stream, row of figures, or the like; (other; H.) part of stamen that supports another. Hence filamentary, f. filamentous. aa. [f. L. filare spin f. L. filum thread, -MENT]

filature (t'sher), n. (Establishment for) reeling silk from cocoons. [F, as prec., -URE]

filbert, n. (Nutz of) cultivated hazel. [short for f.-nut=diat. F noix de filbert, ripe about St. Philbert's day (Aug. 22)]

filet, n. & v.t. Instrument usu. of steel with roughened surface(s) for reducing or smoothing objects (bite, gnaw, f., attempt vain task); (slang) artful person, dodger, (usu. old, deep, &c.,) person. (VB) smooth, reduce surface of, with f.; elaborate to perfection (esp. literary work); f. away (roughnesses &c.), remove with f. [OE feol cf. Du. vilj, G feile]

file 2, n. & v.t. Stiff pointed wire on which documents &c. are run for keeping; kinds of appliance for holding papers arranged for reference; set of papers so kept, esp. in court of law referring to a cause; series of issues of a newspaper in order; (vb) place (papers) on f. or f. board (f. in thread)

file 3, n. & v.i. & t. (Mill) a front-rank man & the man or men straight behind (in f., marching with the men of a double line faced towards one of its ends); single, Indian, f., similar formation of single line; RANK 1 & f.; a.f. of man, two told off for some purpose); row of persons or things one behind another. Hence line(s), f.-thread.

file 4, n. & v.i. & t. (Mil) march in f.; f. away, go off by f.; (trans.) order (soldiers) to move off by f. [F (flier vb f. filum thread)]

filé-mot, a. & n. Dead-leaf coloured, brownish yellow. F. Feuille morte dead leaf)

filial, a. Of, due from, son or daughter. filial, adj. & n. (from L. filialis L. filius, -son, daughter). -son, daughter. -AL

filiate, v.t. (Rare for) AFFILIATE.

filiation, n. Being some one's child; descent (from); formation of offshoots, branch of a society or language; genealogical relation or arrangement. [F, f. med. L. filiationem (filiare give birth to f. L. filius son, -ATION)]

filigree, filia- a. Ornamental work of fine gold or silver or copper wire formed or hollowed to make delicate, light, showy, & frail. Hence filigreed 2 a. [f. F. filigrane f. It. filigrana (L. filum thread, granum grain)]

filling, n. In vb senses of FILE; also, (usu. pl.) particle(s) rubbed off by file. [inc-ing]

fill, v.t. & i., & n. Make or become full (with sail, f., are distended with wind); stock abundantly; occupy whole capacity or usu. exceed limit of, spread over, pervade, (f. the bill, be the only conspicuous item, also in U.S., do all that is required, suffice); (of dentist) block up (hollow tooth, cavity) with gold &c., whence filli-ing 1 (i.) n.; satisfy, satiate, (esp., in part, of kinds of food); hold (position), discharged duties of (office); occupy (vacant time); appoint holder of (vacant post); (a.) spin f. (f. spin, i.); hold (place), dispose of (office, post); (n. p.p.): f. in, complete (outline), add what is wanted to complete (unfinished document, blank cheque, &c.); f. out, enlarge, become enlarged, to the proper limit; f. up, f. completely, supply vacant parts or places or deficiencies in, do away with (pond &c.) by filling, grow full; FEBRUARY 3. f. in, fill (f. 2, n.) f. full of; supply of drink or food (drink, hae., &c., one's f.); also with intr. vbs as fret her f.); enough to f. something (a.f. of tobacco). [OE fillan cf. G füllen, cogn. with FULL]

file (F), n. F. de chambre, chambermaid; f. de joie, prostitute. [F=daughter]

fillet, n. & v.t. Head-band, ribbon, string, or narrow band, for binding the hair or worn
round head; band, bandeage; thin narrow strip of anything; (pl.) animal's loins; fleshy detachable piece of meat near loins or ribs, used to make roast beef; one of the thick slices into which a fish may be divided; middle part of leg of veal boned, rolled, & tied up; piece of beef, fish, &c., similarly prepared; (Arch.) narrow flat band separating two moulings, small band between flutes of column; (Herald.) horizontal division of shield, quarter of chief 1 in depth; raised rim or ridge on any surface; (Chem.) plain line impressed on cover; (Vb) bind (hair, person as to hair) with f.; e-circle with ornamental band; divide (fish) into ff. [F. F. flet f. L. filum thread + et] filip, n., & v.t. & i. Sudden release of finger or thumb when it has been bent & checked by thumb or finger; slight smart stroke thus given; stimulus, incentive; mere trifle (not worth a f.). (Vb) propel (coin, marble, &c.) with a f.; stimulate (f. one's memory or will); strike slightly & smartly; make a f. [prob. imit., cf. Fillip] filister, n. Rabbleting-plane for window-sashes &c. [F.] filly, n. Female foal (cf. Colt); young lively girl. [perh. f. ON. ýlja cogn. w. FOAL] film, n., & v.t. & i. Thin skin, plate, coating, or layer: (Photog.) coating of colloidion, gelatin, &c., used instead of paper or plate, or used instead of plate; dimness over eyes; slight veil of haze &c.; fine thread or filament; hence filmy a, filminity adv., filminness n. (Vb) cover, become covered, (as) with f. [OE. filmen membrane cf. OF. Fris. filmente skin, FILL.] filoselle, n. Floss silk. [F. f. It. filosello perh. f. pop. L. folliculatus coocoon, dim. of folliculus] filters, i. Filtered by. [F. i. the filter] finds, n. The sum, Junct., (appended to name) to distinguish between father & son of same names, cf. Peres). [F.] filter, n., & v.t. & i. Convivance for freeing liquids from suspended impurities, esp. by passing them through stratum of sand, charcoal, &c.; f.-bed, tank or pond with false bottom covered with sand &c. for filtering large quantities; (Vb) pass through, through f.; (Vb) purify (liquid); make way through, into, &c., percolate; obtain by filtering. [Vb f. n., f. Of filtrare f. L. filtrum f. Tent. st. whence FELT 1 (earliest filter being of felt) filt, n. Loathsome dirt; vileness, pollution, obscenity; foul language. Hence filthy a, filthyy adv., filthiness n. [OE. filth (FOL, 1-TH)] filtrate, n. Filtered liquor. [FILTER v., -ATE 2] filtrates, v.t. & i. = FILTER v. So filtration n. [f. mod. L. filtrare (as prec., -ATE 3)] bmbriate(d), aa. (bot., zool.). Fringed, bordered with hairs &c. [f. L. jimbria fringe + -A] fin, n. Organ for propelling & steering attached to fish & cetaceans at various parts of body (anal, caudal, dorsal, pectoral, ventral, &c.); (slang) hand (tip up your f., shake hands). Hence -finned, finless, aa. [OE. finn, cf. M. Du. vinnen, & L. pinna] final, a. & n. At the end, coming last, ultimate. Hence finality n. [f. mod. L. finalitatem (as prec., -AIL 1)] finance, n., & v.t. & i. (Pl.) pecuniary sources of sovereign state, company, or person; management of (esp. public) money, science of revenue. (Vb) furnish with, find capital for; engage in financial operations. [OE. (finer settle + -ANCE)] financial, adj. Of revenue or money matters (f. year, annual period for which public accounts are made up). Hence financialy adv. [prec. + -AIL] financier (es, -ier), n. One skilled in levying & managing public money; capitalist. [F. (FINANCE, -IER)] financier (es, -ier), v.t. & i. Conduct financial operations (usu. contemplated). (U.S.) cheat, swindle, (f. money away; f. one out of). [f. prec.] finch, n. Kinds of small bird (usu. with distinctive epithet or prefix, as mountain f., bullf.). [OE. fince cf. G. finck] find, v.t. (found), & n. Come across, fall in with, light upon, was found dead; we f. St John saying; administer the law as you f. it; find (to), a trace, of, in; find (f. one's memory or will); discover, f. (by inspector, receiver) something; find out, discover (by search); discover (game), discover game, in hunting; f. oneself, discover one's vocation; succeed in obtaining (money, bail, sureties; can't f. time to read; found courage to —; could f. it in my heart to —; am inclined; f. expression, place, rent); come home to, reach the conscience of; ascertain by study or calculation or inquiry (f. one's way by); find something, arrive at; (Law) determine & declare (f. i.e. the offence, murder; person guilty &c.; that —; find true bill), whence finding (2) n.; supply, provide, furnish, (they found him in clothes; hotel does not f. tea; all found, with all necessary provided, of servants' wages; f. oneself, provide for one's own needs); f.out, discover, devise, solve, detect in offence; hence finding a. (N.) finding of fox; discovery of treasure, minerals, &c.; are f. place where something (esp. fox) is sure to be found. [con. T. O. findan cf. Du. vinden, G. finden; perh. cogn. w. L. petere seek] finder, n. In vb. senses; esp. small telescope attached to large one to find object; contrivance for same purpose in microscope & photography. [SEE] fin de siècle (Fr.), a. Characteristic of end of nineteenth century, advanced, modern. fine, a., & v.i. & t. End (now only in f.) to sum up, finally, in short); sum of money paid by in-coming tenant in consideration of small rent; sum of money fixed as penalty for offence. (Vb) pay consideration for privilege or appointment; punish by a f., whence fineable a. [ME. & OE. fine original meaning, a fine, tax, penalty]; fine, a., n., adv., & v.t. & i. Of high quality; clear, pure, refined, (of gold or silver) containing specified proportion of pure metal, as gold 22 carats f., silver 11 oz. f.; delicate, subtle, exquisitely fashioned, (of feelings) elevated; of slender thread, in small particles, thin (f. pencil, of hard lead for making f. lines); sharp (f.}
FINERY

n. Smartness, stylishness (rare); showy dress or decoration. [prec. adj., -ERY]

FINERY

n. Hearth where cast iron is made (adj.) or fuel made from pig iron. [F (adj.) & L (n.)]

finessé, n., v. j. & t. Delicate manipulation, subtle discrimination; artfulness, cunning strategy; (Whist) attempt to trick by inferior card, with higher one in reserve. [VB] use f.: wheedle into, trick away, manage by f.; (Whist) make a f., play (card) by way of f. [F Rom. fino prob. back formation of finito finished]

finery 1

n. Smartness, stylishness (rare); showy dress or decoration. [prec. adj., -ERY]

finery 2

n. Hearth where cast iron is made (adj.) or fuel made from pig iron. [F (adj.) & L (n.)]

finger 1

n. One of five terminal members of hand (thumb, index, middle, ring, & little, f.), or four excluding thumb (usu. now numbered thus, but cf. fourth, f., i.e. ring f. in marriage service), (done by the), i.e. agency, of God; more wit in his little f. than in your whole body; say, put a. f., upon, touch however slightly; a. f. in laying on, alling part or cause of evil, point with precision; to look through one's f. at, pretend not to see; stive a f., make the least effort; turn or twist person round one's (little) f., cajole him; my f. itch, I long, am impatient, to do; his f. are all thumbs, he is clumsy; with a. f., with ease; BURN 2 one's f.; have a. f. in the pite, take part in a matter; let, hand, upon, a. f. have, hold; have done, one's f.-tips or f.-ends, be verse in, kind, or fully; to the f.-nails, completely; part of glove that holds f.; f.-like object, esp. such part of a fruit &c., & in various machines; f.-alphabet, f.-language, conventional signs for talking with the deaf; f.-bowl, -glass, for rinsing f. after dessert; f.-fern, kind of spleenwort; f.-fish, starfish; fish f. out of the window, fish f., put out to dry to prevent f. marks; f.-post, giving direct notice, part of sign on roads; f.-print, impression of person's f., used for identifying criminals &c.; f.-stall, cover of leather or rubber to protect f. in disembarkations &c. or when wounded; hence fingeRELESS, (-fingeRELESS) 1.

finger 2

n. (for fingering see prec.) Wool for stockings. [earlier finguram, -i., &c.]

finger-fine, adj. Of a fine grain, cf. GRIGNOM

finial, n. (arch.) Ornament, finishing, affixed to a post; apical part of a plant, &c.; kind of little cross, esp. on the top of a column; arch. and v. ornament affixed to the apex of a roof, pediment, gable, tower corner, canopy, &c. [var. of FINAL]

fination, adj. Ornamented, finial, adj.

fiscal, a. Pertaining to money affairs; having charge, superintending or managing the public or landed revenue or expenditure; for or calculated on the public revenue or expenditure; public revenue or expenditure; public revenue or expenditure.

fiscal, a. Pertaining to money affairs; having charge, superintending or managing the public or landed revenue or expenditure; for or calculated on the public revenue or expenditure; public revenue or expenditure.

fiscal, a. Pertaining to money affairs; having charge, superintending or managing the public or landed revenue or expenditure; for or calculated on the public revenue or expenditure; public revenue or expenditure.

fire

n. Active principle operative in combustion; flame; incandescence, (setf. to kindle; strike f., elicit sparks by friction or blow; no smoke without f., always some ground for rumour); state of combustion (on f., burning, fig. excited; set on f., ignite, excite; set Thames on f., do something remarkable; catch, take, f., be ignited); burning fuel in grate, furnace, &c. (keep coals off, burnt child dreads the f., out of and under a f.,) and usage.

fire

n. Active principle operative in combustion; flame; incandescence, (setf. to kindle; strike f., elicit sparks by friction or blow; no smoke without f., always some ground for rumour); state of combustion (on f., burning, fig. excited; set on f., ignite, excite; set Thames on f., do something remarkable; catch, take, f., be ignited); burning fuel in grate, furnace, &c. (keep coals off, burnt child dreads the f., out of and under a f.,) and usage.

fire

n. Active principle operative in combustion; flame; incandescence, (setf. to kindle; strike f., elicit sparks by friction or blow; no smoke without f., always some ground for rumour); state of combustion (on f., burning, fig. excited; set on f., ignite, excite; set Thames on f., do something remarkable; catch, take, f., be ignited); burning fuel in grate, furnace, &c. (keep coals off, burnt child dreads the f., out of and under a f.,) and usage.

fire

n. Active principle operative in combustion; flame; incandescence, (setf. to kindle; strike f., elicit sparks by friction or blow; no smoke without f., always some ground for rumour); state of combustion (on f., burning, fig. excited; set on f., ignite, excite; set Thames on f., do something remarkable; catch, take, f., be ignited); burning fuel in grate, furnace, &c. (keep coals off, burnt child dreads the f., out of and under a f.,) and usage.

fire

n. Active principle operative in combustion; flame; incandescence, (setf. to kindle; strike f., elicit sparks by friction or blow; no smoke without f., always some ground for rumour); state of combustion (on f., burning, fig. excited; set on f., ignite, excite; set Thames on f., do something remarkable; catch, take, f., be ignited); burning fuel in grate, furnace, &c. (keep coals off, burnt child dreads the f., out of and under a f.,) and usage.

fire

n. Active principle operative in combustion; flame; incandescence, (setf. to kindle; strike f., elicit sparks by friction or blow; no smoke without f., always some ground for rumour); state of combustion (on f., burning, fig. excited; set on f., ignite, excite; set Thames on f., do something remarkable; catch, take, f., be ignited); burning fuel in grate, furnace, &c. (keep coals off, burnt child dreads the f., out of and under a f.,) and usage.

fire

n. Active principle operative in combustion; flame; incandescence, (setf. to kindle; strike f., elicit sparks by friction or blow; no smoke without f., always some ground for rumour); state of combustion (on f., burning, fig. excited; set on f., ignite, excite; set Thames on f., do something remarkable; catch, take, f., be ignited); burning fuel in grate, furnace, &c. (keep coals off, burnt child dreads the f., out of and under a f.,) and usage.

fire

n. Active principle operative in combustion; flame; incandescence, (setf. to kindle; strike f., elicit sparks by friction or blow; no smoke without f., always some ground for rumour); state of combustion (on f., burning, fig. excited; set on f., ignite, excite; set Thames on f., do something remarkable; catch, take, f., be ignited); burning fuel in grate, furnace, &c. (keep coals off, burnt child dreads the f., out of and under a f.,) and usage.

fire

n. Active principle operative in combustion; flame; incandescence, (setf. to kindle; strike f., elicit sparks by friction or blow; no smoke without f., always some ground for rumour); state of combustion (on f., burning, fig. excited; set on f., ignite, excite; set Thames on f., do something remarkable; catch, take, f., be ignited); burning fuel in grate, furnace, &c. (keep coals off, burnt child dreads the f., out of and under a f.,) and usage.

fire

n. Active principle operative in combustion; flame; incandescence, (setf. to kindle; strike f., elicit sparks by friction or blow; no smoke without f., always some ground for rumour); state of combustion (on f., burning, fig. excited; set on f., ignite, excite; set Thames on f., do something remarkable; catch, take, f., be ignited); burning fuel in grate, furnace, &c. (keep coals off, burnt child dreads the f., out of and under a f.,) and usage.
FISH

any) modified into fins, (pretty kettle of f., confusion, muddle; f. out of water, person out of his head; fish, dull, must, as a f., droll, like a f., excessively; feed the f., to be drowned, be sea-sick; all s. that comes to his net, he takes all he can get; there's as good f. in the sea as ever came out of it, no fear of scarcity; FLAT FLYING, GOLD, JELLY, SHELL, 1, SUN, SWORN, &c., f.); person who is angled for; (coll.; person with eyes of fish, person with tulip eyes; f. flesh of f., fish, flesh, &c.; neither f., flesh, nor good red herring, thing of indefinite character; other f. to fry, more important business to attend to); the F. or F., Zodiac constellation; f.-carve, knife for serving f.; f.-globe, for keeping gold-f. &c. in; f.-glue, isinglass; f.-hook, used for catching f., (Naut.) part of anchor-raising tackle; f.-kettle, oval pan for boiling f.; f.-knife, of silver &c., for eating f.; f.-pond, in which f. are kept, (joc.) the sea; f.-pot, wicker trap for eels, lobsters, &c.; f.-slice, carving-knife for f., cook's implement for turning or taking out f.; f.-sound, f.'s swimming-bladder; f.-tail, shaped like f.'s tail (of jet of gas, whence f.-t. burner), f.-tail wind in rifle shooting, one blowing down range, directed by direction or deflection; fish-pond shaped like f. & with automatic propulsion; fishwife, woman selling f. Hence fisH-LET, fisH-monger, nn. [com. Teut.]; OE fisce cf. G fisch, cogn. w. L piscis

fish, n. & v.i. Try to catch f. (f. in troubled waters, make one's profit out of disturbances, whence fisHERY(2, 9) n.; search for; something in or under water, seek by indirect means (secrets, compliments, &c.), whence fISHING a.; (rare) try to catch (f.) or get (coral &c.) from below water; draw out of water, pocket, &c., draw out (Naut.) f. the anchor, draw flukes up to gunwale; try to catch f. in (pool &c.; f. out, exhaust the f. in), whence fISHABLE a.; get (fact, opinion, secret) out; fishing-rod, long total, made, (pool &c.; mail.) to which fishing-line is attached. [OE fiscean cf. G fischem & see prec.]

fish, n. & v.i. (Naut.) piece of wood, convex & concave, used to strengthen mast &c.; flat plate of iron, wood, &c., strengthening beam or joint (so f.-plate, one of two holding rails together); (vb) mend or strengthen (spar &c.), joint or cut, (pool &c.; mail.) with f. [perh. = fisCH or fol.]

fish, n. Fisherman (archaic); fish as used as counter in games. [f. fiche in same sense, also = peg (ficher fig. perh. ult. f. ligare)]

fisher, n. Fisherman (archaic); fishing animal; fisherman, man who lives by fishing, (rare) angler, fishing-boat. [OE fiscre (FISH, -ER)]

fishy, a. Abounding in fish; like fish's (f. eye, dull, vacu-look) smelling or tasting like fish; consisting of fish (a. repast); slang of dubious character, questionable. Hence fisH-i-ly adv., fisH-iNess n. [-2Y]

fishk. See FISC

fisSIL-, fisS-o-, comb. forms of L fìSSiUS see FIS- SURE, as fisSIda-ctyl with digits divided, fisSIPorous reproducing by fission.

fisSile, n. Coalable, able to be split. Hence fisS-il'ITY n. [L fisSilis (FISSURE, -IT)]

fisSion (shn.), n. (biol.) Division of cell &c. into new cells &c. as mode of reproduction. [L fisSio ( foll., -ION)]

fisSure (shcr.), n., & v.t. & i. Cleft made by splitting or separation of parts; (Bot., Anat.) narrow opening in organ &c., esp. depression between convolution of brain; cleavage; (vb) split (t. & i). [F. f. L fisSura (fissure, fissely, -URE)]

fist, n., & v.t. Clenched hand, esp. used in boxing (f.-law, the right of the strongest); (joc.) hand (give us your f., shake hands), hand-writ-

ing (writes a good f.; I know his f.), (Vb) strike with f.; (Naut.) handle (sail, oar, &c.). Hence fisTIC(al), aa. (jocular), Pugilistic. [ICAL]

fisTICUfS, n. pl. Fighting with the fists. [FIST + CUFF; cf. handiwork]

fistuLA n. Long pipe-like ulcer with narrow mouth; natural pipe or spout in whales, insects, &c. Hence fisTULARY, fisTULOUS, a. & n.

fit, v.t. & i. (archaic). Section of a poem. [OE fitt cf. OHG fista list of cloth]

fit, n. Paroxysm of periodic ailment, sudden transitory attack of some illness; sudden seizure, with loss of consciousness or convulsions, of hysteria, apoplexy, fainting, paralysis, or epilepsy (give one a f., surprise or outrage him: beat one into, give one a f., defeat him easily); sudden transitory state (a f. of energy, idleness, devotion, indifference, &c., whence fit-TFUL a., fitTfully adv., fitTfulness n.; by f., (d. starts), spasmodically; caprice, mood, (when the f. was on him). [OE fitt, perh. = prec.]

fit, a. Well adapted or suited (for some purpose or to do or be; SURVIVAL of the fittest); right (fit that one see & think f. to, decide that one is qualified, competent, worthy, to do (not f. to hold a candle to); in suitable condition, ready, to do or for; angry, troubled, or exhausted enough to do (good thing, violent, sink to the ground, &c.); in good athletic condition or health (f. as a FIDDLE). Hence fit-ty adv. [from 140; etym. dub.]

fitch, n. (archaic). One who has become, befit; be of right measure, shape, & size for (esp. of dress: often abs., as the cap fit f.) fill up, exactly correspond to, (perceptacle, fellow, &c., &c.; often in, into, in, with), make to do this: make suitable, adapt, for, to with n. or inf.; make competent for or to f.; f. on, try on (garment); supply, furnish, (ship &c., &c., rarely personal) f. out, up, equip; hence (-fitted) n. (N.) adaptation, adjustment, style in which garment fits (a tight, bad, excellent, f.); f.out, equipment, [from 16th c., prob. f. prec.]

fitcH, n. (Brush made of) polecat's hair. [MDu. fisse polecat]

fitcHEw, n. Fournart, polecat. If. Of fìSSEL dim. of MDu. fisse (paul.)

fitCER, n. Fitter (archaic). [FRT. 4-MENT]

fitNESS, n. Being fit; moral worthiness; propriety (the f. of things, what is right or appropriate). [-NESS]

fitting, n. In vbl. senses; esp. (usu. pl.) fixtures, apparatus, furniture; (Engin.) f.shop, place where parts are put together. [-ING]

fitting, a. In vbl. senses; esp. becoming, proper, right, whence fittER, fITTED, fIT vote, f. out, up, equip; hence (-fitted) n. One more than four, 5, (twenty-f., f. &c.; twenty; f. o'clock; How old are you? -f.); the number f. (twice f. is ten); set of f. things; card, die, or domino with f. pipes; also fIVER n. hit at cricket for f. runs, $5 note, bump of f. hand, (pl.) gloves, shoes, &c., of fifth size; (pl.) the f.-per-cent; f.-finger exer- cise, right, whence fittERLY, fITTEDLY adv.; fINGER, kinds of plant, also star-fish, f.-tiNOCID, (common) urinant, urgent summons to attend in House of Parliament (now disused); f.-o'clock tea, light after- noon tea; firepenny (also pr. fip.), costing, rated at, 5d., (Guernsey &c.) half-farthing; f.-per- cents, stock or shares paying 5½ f.; Hence five-fold a. & n. [Aryan; OE fift cf. G fiinf, Gk pept, L quintus]

fives, n. Ball-game played with hands or bat in court with two, three, or four walls. [pl. of fire used as sing.; significance unknown]

fix, v.t. & i. Make firm or stable, fasten,
secure, implicate (principles, memory, &c.), (in, on, to, &c.); direct, steady, set, annoyed, affection, attention) on or upon (of object) attract & hold (attention, eyes, &c.); make (eyes, features, or become rigid; deprive of, lose, volatility or fluidity, congeal (t. & i.); make (colour, photographic image) fast, whence fix-er-er (t.); single out (person) with one's eyes &c.; place definitely or permanently, station, set one's choice, decide, assign precise position of; refer (thing, person) to definite place or time; determine incidence of (liability &c.); set, determine, specify, (price, date, place); arrest changes or development in (language, literature) ([U.S.]; often up) arrange, organize, prepare. ([ult. f. L. figura p.p. of figere] fix. [perh. th. obs. fig. or F. fixer or med. L. fixare.]

fix, n. Dilemma, position hard to escape from. [f. prec.]

fixation, n. Fixing, being fixed: process of rendering solid, coagulation; process of combining a gas with a solid. [f. med.L. fixatio (fixare see FIX 3 -ATION)]

fixative, a. & n. Tending to fix; (n.) substance for drawings. [-FIXIVE]

fixature (-tshar), n. Gummy preparation for fixing the hair. [as prec., -URE]

fixed, a. In vb senses; esp.: f. idea, one tending to become a monomania; f. acid or oil one not evaporable without decomposition; f. point, where policeman is permanently stationed; f. star, one seeming to keep same relative position to others (opp. planet). [f. capi-]

fixedly, adv. In fixed manner; esp. (of looking) intently. [-LY]

fixedness, n. Fixed state, immobility, permanence, steadfastness. [-NESS]

fixings, n.pl. (U.S.). Apparatus, equipment; trimming of dress or dress, adjuncts. [-ING]

fixity, n. Fixed state; (Phys.) property of enduring heat without being volatilized or losing weight; stability, permanence. [f. L. fixus see FIX 3 -ITY]

fixture (-tshar), n. Thing fixed or fastened in position; (Law; pl.) articles of a personal nature affixed to the freehold; person or thing confined to or established in one place (chiefly in pred., as seems to be a f.); (Athlet. &c.) date appointed for meet, race, &c. [changed f. obs. flacce (in Old French, a regular form; in Old French, a regular form); plant]

fizz, v.i. & n. (Make) hissing or spluttering sound, whence fizzy a.; champagne. [imit.]

fizzle, v.i. & n. Hiss or splutter feebly (n., this sound); f. out, come to lame conclusion. [f. obs. fisc break wind + -E3]

flabbergast, v.t. Dumbfounded, so astonished as to incapacitate. [from 1772; etym. dub.]

flaccid (-akid), a. Hanging loose or wrinkled, flabby (usu. of flesh); relaxed, drooping; wanting vigour, feeble. Hence flaccidly a. [from L. flaccidus (flacce flabby)]

flag, n. Kinds of plant with bladed leaf growing on moist ground, esp. various species of iris; f. or f. collect.; kind of coarse grass; long slender blade of a plant. Hence flaggy a. [of Du. flag]

flagged, a. & v.t. (Also flagstone) flat slab of rock for paving, (pl.) pavement made of these, also flagging (6) n.; (vb) pave with f. [earlier sense sod. cf. Icel. flag spot whence sod has been et. & FLAKE]

flag's, n. [Also f.-feather] quill-feather of bird's wing. [perh. f. obs. flag drooping f. OF flac l. flecois flabby]

flag', n., & v.t. Piece of bunting or other stuff, usu. oblong or square, attached by one edge to staff or halyard & used as standard, ensign, or signal (black f., pirate's ensign, also hoisted outside of vessel for execution of criminal; Black f., irregular Chinese flags, rebel, in Tonquin; white f. of truce, f. disclaiming hostile intention; yellow f., displayed by ship with infectious disease on board, hospital ship, or ship in quarantine; f. of truce, white, indicating desire to parley; Dip f.; lower or strike one's f., take it down as salute or sign of surrender; (Naut.) f. carried by flagstaff as emblem of command, display; or in a ship, or flag-l'tiousNESS (a.; see -ATE), flag'ed', v.t., v.i. Hang down, flap loosely; droop, flaccid, become limp; lag, lose vigour, grow languid; fall off in interest. [perh. as FLAG 3]

flag'ed', a. & n. (One) who scourges himself; given to flogging. [f. L flagella (FLAGELLUM) -ANT]

flag'elation, n. A flogging, flagellation. [as prec., -ARY]

flagellum (-llum), n. (pl. -la). (Bot.) runner, creeping shoot; (Zool., Bio.) lashlike appendage. Hence flagellate (at); see -ATE)

flag'ellate', v.t. Scourge. Hence or cogn. flagellate, flagellator, un., flagella- tory a. [as prec., -ARY;]

flagellum (-llum), n. (pl. -la). (Bot.) runner, creeping shoot; (Zool., Bio.) lashlike appendage. Hence flagellate (at); see -ATE)

flag'eliform, a. [L., flagell-]

flag'geole't (jo.; also flà'j), a. & n. Small wind-instrument with mouth-piece at end, six holes, & sometimes keys. [f. dim. of flacce etym. dub.]

flag'geole't (jo.; also -là), n. Kind of kidney-bean. [f. = flacce dim. of flagel l. f. ; fuselag] (flag'geole't) (flà'j), a. & n. (Aryan [flà'j])

flag'giant, a. Glaring, notorious, scandalous, (of offence or offender). Hence or cogn. flag'gancy, n. flà'grant (flà'grant), v.t. adv. [L. flagrare blaze (Aryan bhleg), -ANT]

flag'fl, n. Hand threshing-implement, wooden staff at end of which a short heavy stick hangs swinging. [OF flagel cf. Du. vlegel, G flagel, flagel; L. flagellum]

flag', v.i. Selective instinct for what is excellent, paying, &c. [f. fla'er to smell f. pop. L. flagrare = fragrar see FRAGRANT]

flake, n. Rack for storing oatcake &c.; stage for drying fish &c. [perh. f. ON flaggur hurdle cf. L. plectere, G påké, weave]

flake', n. & v.i. & t. Light fleecy tuft, esp. of sn or ad of ignik float (holes, strike, one's f., assume, relinquish, command); tail of setter or Newfoundland dog; f. boat, serving as mark in aquatic matches; f. captain, captain of flagship; f. lieutenant, admiral's A.D.C.; f.-list, roll of f. officers, i.e. admirals, vice-admirs., or rear-admirs.; f. flagman, signaler at races &c.; f. flag-staff, having admiral on board; f.-staff, p. in n.; f. staff, whip of f. executioner, where train's stop only if signalled by f.; f. -ranging (mill), signalling; f. -waver, agitator. (Vb) place f. on or over; mark out with f. & inform (person), communicate (information, that), by f.-signals. [perh. init. of flapping sound; in all mod. Teut. lang. , earliest in L (fisht c.)]

fla'gon, n. Large vessel usu. with handle, spout, & lid, to hold liquor for table; similar vessel for Eucharist; (Wine-trade) flattened globular glass bottle holding nearly two bottles.

flag'k, n. [flak, flagg.] flag'k, n. & v.t. (Also flagstone) flat slab of rock for paving, (pl.) pavement made of these, also flagging (6) n.; (vb) pave with f. [earlier sense sod. cf. Icel. flag spot whence sod has been et. & FLAKE]
fle'sh, n. [OE fleaþ, -læþ, -lææ]. 1. Close flesh-colored garment usu. of silk worn on stage &c. to represent nature of the body. [FLESH 1, -L].

fle'shly, a. Carnal, lascivious, sensual, (esp. of appetites &c., rarely of persons); mortal, material, not divine or spiritual; worldly. Hence fle'shli'ness n. [OE fleæelic (FLESH 1, -LIKE)].

fle'shly, a. Plump, fat; of flesh, without bone; of plant or fruit tissue; pulpy; like flesh. Hence fle'shli'ness n. [FLESH 1, -L].

fle'sh-le-der(fle 'del, fle 'dor), n. Ornament small leather. [F, fleur de-lis, flower of the French royal arms; also der. of F fleur de lis, flower, ETTE].

fle'ur de-lis (fle 'dur de-lé, fle 'dor), n. Flower-shaped ornament in architecture, on coins, &c.

fle'ury (or, flori), n. (herald.); Decorated with fleurs-de-lis. [F fleuré, OF flore (fleur flower, -ETTE)].

flew, v.t. Incite (hound &c.) by taste of blood; initiate in bloodshed; inflame by fore-taste of success; use sword &c. for first time on f. (or fig. pen, wit, &c.). [f. prec.]

fle'shings, n. pl. Close flesh-colored garment usu. of silk worn on stage &c. to represent nature of the body. [FLESH 1, -L].

fli'bbertigib'teb (flibbertigibbet), n. Gossiping, flighty, frivolous, or restless person. [imit. of chatter]

flick, n. & v.t. Light sharp blow. Light whipping; slap. (fig.) Light rap; slap; (esp. with flic, nail) sudden movement; jerk; slight sharp cracking sound. (Vb) Strike with a f.; dash or jerk (dust &c.) away, off; give a f. with (whip, towel, &c.). [imit.]

flick'er, v.i., & n. Quiver, vibrate, wave to and fro, blow lightly & unsteadily, (of flags, seeds, &c.) toss; (of tongue, &c.); (of flame &c., & fig. of horse, &c.) shake or wave by turns; hence flick'er'ing adv. [N. flickering] movement or light. [OE flecian (f. L flecere, to bend)].

flie. See FLYER.

flight 1 (flit), n. & v.t. Act or manner of flying through air (take one's or a wing one's, fly), pursuit of game by hawk; migration, migrat- ing body. Flight of birds or insects; swift movement of projectiles &c.; (of time) swift passage; soaring, excursion, sally, &c.; of (wit, fancy, ambition &c.); distance that bird, airship, or missile, can fly; series of stairs &c. mounting without change of direction, or of hulds or rails for racing over);olley (of arrows &c.); in the first f., taking a leading place; out-chaf, f.l'sh (flitch), used in f.l'shey; (Vb) 'put out' (bird); also in) f. [OE flight (OT. flugan FLY 2)]

flight 2 (flit), n. Running away, hasty retreat, abandoning, (take, take to, betake oneself to, f., run away, put to f., rout). [ME flaut (OT. fleht, fleh) (FLESH)].

flig'thy, adj. Guided by whim or fancy; fickle; hasty, capricious; crazy. Hence flig'thily adv.

flig'thiness n. [FIGHT 1 + -Y]

flif'm-flam, n. Trifle, nonsense, idle talk; piece of humbug, deception. [I]

flim'sy (Zil, a. & n. Easily destroyed, frail, slightly put together; paltry, trivial; frivolous, superficial; hence flimsy adv. &c., flim'si'ness n. (N.) banknote (slang); thin paper, rep- pent's clothes; &c.; prob. imit.]

flinch, v.i. Give way, draw back, (from duty, course, &c.); wince. [f. Of flechir etym. dub.]


fling, v.i. & t. (flung), & n. Rush, go angrily or violently (f. out of the room; f.lng away in a rage); (of horse &c.) kick and plunge (often out); of person; usu. out) break into incoherent; throw, hurl, (often about, aside, away, out, up, up; at), rejected thing, missile, flatsam, dice; throw oneself into person's arms, a boat, &c., on person's compassion &c., or into an enter- prise (i.e. take it up with all one's might); suddenly spread out (arms), kick up (heels); cast (one's eyes) carelessly (upjon); send, emit, violent, violent, violent; (of person) to take, person suddenly or violently into prison; launch (troops &c.) on enemy or against fortress or enemy; (of wrest- ler or ridden horse) throw to the ground; (f. fact &c.) in one's teeth, reproach him with it; (f. door &c.) open to or, open shut violently. (N.) throw, cast, (have a f. at, make an attempt at, jeer at); impetuous dance (esp. Hug. flieng, fig., &c.); sp. of indulgence in impulsion (have one's f.). [cf. ON flengja]

flint, n. Hard stone of nearly pure silica found in pebbly lumps steel-grey within & encrusted with white; anything hard and unyielding; piece of f. used with steel to produce fire (f. & steel) esp. in f. lock gun; pebble of f. which...
water from a f., work miracles; skin a.f., be miserly or avarsitious; set one's face like a f., be determined; f.-glass, pure lustreous kind orig. made with f. ; f.-lock, (lock of gun discharged by spark from f.). Hence flint* vb. & a., flinting: cf. Da. flint, perh. cogn. w. Gk plinthos brick.

flip, v.t. & i. & n. Put (pellet, coin) in motion with a fillip; fillip (person's ear, cheek, &c.), strike lightly; make a fillip with fingers; move (fan, whip, fishing-fly about with sudden jerk(s); strike smartly at with whip &c.; (n.) smart light blow; fillip, tick. [mit.]

flipt, v.t. & i. & n. Bell in spirit mixed, sweetened, & heated with hot iron; egg1.f. [perh. f. prec. in sense whip up.]

fliplap, n. Kind of somersault; kind of firework, cracker. [imit.]

flippant, a. Lacking in gravity, treating serious things lightly, disrespectful. Hence flippancy n., flippant* vb. adv. [from 1696, orig. = nimble, voluble, perh. f. flip, -ANT]

flippin, n. Limb used to swim with, as in turtle & penguin; (slang) hand. [flipt + -ER]

flipperty-flopperty, a. Loose, dangeling.

flipt, v.t. & i. & n. Fillip, send with a jerk; wave or move briskly (fan, bird's tail); play at courtship (with), pretend to make love, whence flirtation n. & vb.; quick motion checked; man who acts like flirt or usu. woman who invites or accepts, attentions merely for amusement, whence flirtish n., flirtly* a. [imit.]

flipt, v.i. & n. Migrate, goe, depart; change one's abode, move, (n., change of abode); pass lightly, softly, rapidly, (often about, by, to & from), flit night like short flights, (of birds &c. pets). [f. ON fljotia cogn. w. OE fljot]

flitch, n., & v.t. Side of hog salted and cured (f. of Dunmow, there given yearly to any couple proving conjugal harmony for year and day); square of blubber; steak of halibut; slice (usu. outside one) of timber from tree trunk; (vb) cut (log or halibut) into ff. [OE flece cf. MLG vlke]

flit, vi. & n. Flit about, flutter; f-mouse, bat. [flipt + -ER]

flick, n. Kinds of fur; beaver's down. [f]

fiolate, n. Floating (rare; on the f., afloat). mass of floating weeds, ice, &c.; raft: cork or quill used on fishing-line as indicator; cork supporting edge of fishing-net; inflated part supporting fish &c.; hollow ball regulating cistern tap; (Theatr. &c.) footlights; (also f.-board) one of the boards of water-wheel or paddle-wheel; kind of low-bodied cart; platform on wheels with show used in processions; tool for smoothing plaster (f.-stone, for smoothing curved bricks, cf. foll.); single-cut file; passing of weft-threads over part of warp without being interwoven, thread so passed; f.-bridge, of rafts; f.-boat, (fig.) a decorated (in mixture of use) float floating state, OE fleta ship, float, fiolet, & F flotte.

flote, v.t. & i. Rest on surface of liquid; (of stranded ship) get afloat; move with moving liquid, drift; be suspended freely in liquid; move or be suspended in air as if buoyed up; hover before eye or mind; (Commec., of acceptance) be in circulation, awaiting maturity; (Com.-) favour, launch, (of scheme &c.) be launched; cover with liquid, inundate; (of water &c.) support, bear along, (buoyant object); set afloat; circulate (rumour); waft through air; f.-stone, kinds of light stone that f. (see prec.). [OE flotian cf. ON fleta, cogn. w. FLET]

fiotable, a. Capable of floating; (of stream) in which rafts &c. can float. [ABLE]

fiotage (-j), n. Floating; (right of appropriating) flotsam; ships &c. afloat on river; floating masses; buoyancy; part of ship above water-line. [AGE]

fiotation, flot-, n. Floating (centre of f., of gravity in floating body); starting of company or event (the flot- is attempt to disguise hybrid formation; FLOT-, A-TION]

fioter, n. In vb. senses; esp. (St. Exch.) government stock certificate, railway bond, &c., recognized as security. [ER]

floating, a. In vb. senses; esp. (Commerce; of cargo) at sea (f. trade, rates, &c., concerned with cargoes at sea); f. CAPITAL, DEBT, RIB; float, flote of herring fish (the f. population), f. anchor = droga anchor; f. Dock & f. bridge, kinds of bridge & ferry, also part of bridge that can be swung away on pontoon; f. light, light-ship, life-boat with lantern. [ING]

focii-nauci-nihil-ili-pli-fication (-oks), n. Estimating as worthless (the f. of wealth). [four L wds = at little or nothing (f. of wealth).]

focose, a. (bot.) Tufted. [f. L floccus (L focius FLOCK1, -OSE)]

foccule, n. Small part of matter like flock of wool. [F. FLOCCLUS]

foculent, -lose, -ious, a. Like tufts of wool; in, showing, tufts. Hence foculence n. [foll., -ENT, -OSE, -OUS]


focuss, n. (pl. -i, pr. -oksi). Tuft of woolly hairs or filaments. [L. = poll.]

flock, n. Lock, tuft, of wool, cotton, &c.; (pl.) material for quilting & stuffing made of wool-refuse or torn-up cloth; (pl. or collect.) powdered or ground cloth for making f.-powder. (Chem.) pt. light loose cotton fibres; f.-bed, stuffed with ff.; f.-paper, paper, wall-paper sized & then powdered with f. either all over or in patterns. Hence focky* a. [prob. OF f. of L focuss]

flock, n. & v.i. Large number of people (chiefly in such prr. as come in fl.); number of one kind, esp. birds, feeding or travelling together; beast or beasts (a flock of domestic animals, usu. sheep, goats, or geese, kept together (ff. & herds), sheep & cattle); the Christian body; a congregation esp. in relation to its pastor; family of children, number of pupils, &c.; f.-master, sheep-farmer; (vb) congregate, go in great numbers, troop, often about, after, into, to, in, out, into. [OE floce cf. ON flokkr percept. cogn. w. FOLK]

floe (-o), n. Sheet of floating ice. [perh. f. Norse flo layer]

flog, v.t. Beat with birch, whip, cat, &c., whence floggin1(l) n. : drive (learning, laziness, &c.) into or out of person; urge (horse &c.) on with whip (f. dead horse, waste energy); on with whip (f. dead horse, waste energy); (esp.) whip (f. bad fishing-line repeatedly over stream). [perh. mit., or school slang f. flagellare to whip]


flood (1d), n. & v.t. & i. (Also f.-tide) inflow of tide (opp. EBB); (poet.) river, stream, sea, (f. & field, sea & land); irrigation of water over land (the Flood made F., that in Genesis), whence flood* METER, second sound of water, torrent, downpour (f. of rain, a f. of tears or words); f.-gate, opened & closed to admit or exclude water, esp. lower gate of lock, also sluice. (Vb) inundate, cover with a f. (also fig., was flooded with letters); irrigate; deluge (burning house, mine) with water; (of rain) fill (river) to overflowing; come in great quantities (usu. in); have uterine hemorrhage. [com-
flotate, n. Small fleet; fleet of boats or small ships. [Sp., dim. of flota fleet]

flotsam, n. Wreckage found floating (cf. JETSAM); oyster-spawn. [AF. flotsam (OF flot = FLOAT 2, -SON]

flounce 1 (ow), v.i. & n. Go with agitated or violent motion, flop, plunge, throw the body about, (away, out, about, down, up); (n), fling, hurl by body or limb; [cf. Norw. flønca hurry (found later)]

flounce 2 (ow), n., & v.t. Strip gathered & sewn by upper edge round woman's skirt, & with lower edge hanging, as ornament; (vb) trim with f. or ff. [earlier fromce f. OF frounce, frenetr, wrinkle, perh. f. L/froms-lis brow]

flounder 1 (ow), v. & n. Small flat-fish. [prob. f. OF flonder cf. Norw. flønta, dun]

flounder 2 (ow), v.i. & n. Struggle & plunge (as) in mud or wading; make mistakes, manage business badly or with difficulty; (n) piece of floundering, staggering attempts to get on. [cf. Du. flosseren]

flour 1 (ow), n. & v.t. Finer part of meal obtained by bolting wheat; meal, fine soft powder; f. for dry butter; (proverb) f. of the wind.

flour 2 (ow), n. (vb) sprinkle with f. (U.S.) grind into f. [form of FLOWER; orig. sense finest part]

flourish 1 (flih), v.i. & t. Grow vigorously; thrive, prosper, be successful; be in one's prime; spend one's life, be active, in, at, about, &c. a certain time (cf. FLORENI); use ff. in handwriting or literary work or speech; show ostentation of forms &c, for person's survival, florid passageways, ex-tenporized addition or prelude; hence flourish 2 (ow), f. [prec.]

flout (owt), v.t. & i., & n. Mock, insult, express contempt for by word or act; scoff at; (n) mocking speech or action. [from Olth.; & perh. var. of FLUTE]

flow (ow), v.i. & n. Glide along as a stream; (of words) to flow; (of persons or things) go, in numbers; (of talk, literary style, &c.) move easily; (of garment, hair, &c.) hang easily, undulate; (Math; of numbers) increase or diminish continuously by infinitesimal quantities; gush out, spring; (of blood) be spilt; result from; run full, be in flood (ebb & flow; flowing tide, progressive tendency); (of wine) be poured out; (of mud) move, be supplied with (archaic; land flowing with milk & honey), (N) flowing movement in stream; amount that flows; flowing liquid; (of dress, figure, &c.) undulation; outpouring, stream, copious supply; rise of tide (ebb & f.); overflow of Nile &c.; f. of spirits, habitual cheerfulness. [OF. flower, con. on, flowa; cogn. w. FLOUD; unconnected with L. flower]

flower 1 (ow), also flowers, n., & v.i. & t. (Bot.) reproductive organ in plant containing one or more pistils or stamens or both, & usu. a corolla & calyx, (pop.) coloured (i.e. not green) part of plant from which fruit or seed is later developed, whence flowerage! n. (Old pl., sup. fem. after sublimation of sulphur &c); seum formed by fermentation of f. of tan; a blossom apart from the plant; flowering plant; (pl) ornamental phrases (usu. f. of speech often iron); the pick or choice of; the best part, essence; the choicest embodiment of; state of blossoming (in f.), prime
flowerer, n. Plant that flowers at specified time &c. (late, abundant, f.). [E-]
flowery, a. Abounding in flowers; full of fine words, compliments, figures of speech, &c., whence floweriness (owr-). n. [v-2]
flowing, a. In vbl senses; also or esp. of style fluent, easy, (of lines, curves, contour) smoothly continuous, not abrupt; (Naut.) with f. sheet or sail, sailing with lee clews cased off when wind is nearly across course. Hence flowingly adv. [ing]
flow3, n. See FLY.
flow4, v.t. & i. Move up & down like waves (rare); vary irregularly, rise & fall, be unstable; vacillate, wander. So fluctuation n. [L. flu-i-tu-are (fluctus-as wave f. fluere flow). -ATE]
flue, n. Kind of fishing-net. [from 11th c.; cf. MDu. vlue]
fluc(e), n. Substance formed by loose particles of cotton &c., fluff. Hence flucy a. [cf. Flem. fluce perish. f. F. velu hairy]
fluence, n. Action of conveying heat, esp. hot-air passage in wall, tube for heating water in some kinds of boiler; fissure in organ mouth-pipes (also called f. pipes). [perh. cogn. w. F. flue3]
flu(e)5, n. (colloq.). Short for INFLUENZA.
flue6, v.i. & t. Splay, make (opening) widen inwards or outwards. [f. obs. adj, flue shallow perh. cogn. w. F. FLOW]
fluencey, a. Smooth easy flow, esp. in speech; ready utterance. [f. L flu-entia (fol., EXCE)]
fluential, a. & n. Flowing (rare in lit. sense); ready to flow, liquid, (rare); fluid, not settled, liable to change, (rare); (of motion, curves, &c.) graceful, easy; (of speech or style)copious, coming easily; ready; expressing oneself quickly & easily; (Math., in fluxions) that flows (n., the variable for the flow of flows). Hence fluently adv. [f. L fluerre flow, see-ENT]
fluff, n., & v.t. Light feathery stuff given off by blankets &c.; soft fur; soft downy mass or bunch; soft short hair on lip or cheek; (slang) theatrical part imperfectly known; hence fluffily a., fluffiness n. (Vb) put soft surface on (flesh side of leather); make into f.; shake (off); blow (off) by hand or out into fluffy mass; (slang) blunder in theatrical part. [perh. modification of FLUE2]
fluid, a. & n. (Substance) consisting of particles that move freely among themselves & yield to the slightest pressure (including gases, liquids, & the assumed pervasive imponderable media of electricity &c.); moving readily, not solid or rigid, not solid or liquid constituent of or seeping through solid surfaces. Hence fluidity n. [f. F fluide f. L fluidus (fluerre flow, -IS)]
flake, n. Kind of fish-flish, the flounder, (now rare); kinds of parasitic worm found in sheep's liver; kind of kidney potato. [OE flocc cf. ON floke, cogn. with G. flach flat]
flake2, n. Broad triangular plate on arm of anchor; barbed head of lance, harpoon, &c.; (pl) whale's tail. [perh. f. prec.]
flake3, n., & v.i. & t. Musical wind-instrument,
**flutter**

flutter, v.i. & t. & n. Flap wings, flap (wings), without flying or in short flights; come or go with quivering motion (usu. to the ground); go about restless, hit, hover, vibrate, of (pulse) beat feebly & irregularly; tremble with excitement, be agitated; move (flag &c.) irregularly, agitate, ruffle; throw (person) into confusion or agitation. (N.) fluttering; tremulous excitement (be, put, in a f.); stir, sensation, (make a f.); (slang) gambling speculation. [OE flottian frequent. chflotan fleET]

**fluty**

fluty, a. Flute in tone, soft & clear. [-r]

**fluvial**

fluvial, a. Of, found in, produced by, rivers. [F. f. L fluvialis (fluvius river, -AL)]

**fluvialite**

fluvialite, a. Of, found in, produced by, rivers. [F. f. L fluvialis (prec., -ATLIE)]

**fluvio-marine**

fluvio-marine, comb. form of L fluvius river, as fluvio-marine, fluvimeter.

**fluviar**

fluviar, a. Merribil or excessive discharge of blood, excrement, &c.; (formerly) dysentery; flowing out, issue, flowing, inflow of tide (usu. f. & reflux, often fig.); flood of talk &c.; continuous succession of changes (in a state of f.); (Math.) continued motion (line is the f. of a point); (Physics) rate of flow of any fluid across given area, amount crossing area in a given time. In such a flow, a change in direction, to promote motion. (Vb) issue in a. flow copiously; make fluid, fuse, treat with a fusing f. [F. f. L flusus (fluere flow)]

**fluxion**

fluxion, n. Flowing (rare); continuous change (rare); (Math.) rate or proportion at which a flowing or varying quantity increases its magnitude (method of f., the Newtonian calculus. Hence fluxional, fluxionary.

**fly**

fly, n. Two-winged insect (f. in amber, curious relic; f. on wheel, person who overestimates his own influence; break f. on wheel, expend disproportionate energy; HESSIAN, SPANISH, TSETSE, f.); kinds of plant-disease causing decay, or even death, of fruit, leaves, or root, of natural or artificial f. used as fishing-bait; f.-bame, kinds of plant, esp. CATCH-1-f. & Ploughman’s spikenard; f.-blow, (n.) f. egg in meat &c., (v.t.) deposit eggs in, taint, (f.-blown, tainted, lit. & fig.), f.-book, case for keeping fishing-f. in.; f.-catcher, trap for ff.; f.-catfish, kinds of bird; f.-cattail, fish with f.; f.-flap, for driving horse from f.; f.-fence, for catching, or for driving horse from f.; f.-paper, for catching or poisoning ff.; f.-trap, for catching ff. also kinds of plant esp. Venus’s f.-t., Dionaea; f.-whisk, for driving away ff. [OE flege, flyge, cf. Du. vlieg, G fliege, cogn. w. foll.]

**fly**

fly, v.i. & (flew, flown pr. & pp. is, has flown, see) fly in, move through air with wings (f. high, be ambitious; f. high, exalted, turgid, bombastic; as the crow1 f. flies, the bird is flown, person wanted has escaped; often about, away, forth, off, out) or in airship; make (pigeon, hawk) f.; f. a kite by way of attack at (fig., f. at higher game, have nobler ambitions) pass or rise quickly through air; jump clear over or over fence &c.; make (kite) rise & stay aloft (f. a kite, raise money by accommodation bill, also try how the wind blows, feel one’s way by balloon d’essai); (of flag, hair, garment, &c.) flutter, wave; set or keep (flag) flying; travel swiftly, rush along, pass rapidly; spring, start, hasten, (f. to) come on, take up arms eagerly; f. in the face f.; f. on the ground away, flee violently (must f. the country); f.-away (of garments) streaming, loose, negligé, (of persons) flighty; f.-by-night, one who makes night excursions or descamps by night; f.-the-garter, kind of leapfrog. [com.-Teut.; OE flegcan, cf. G fliegen; unconnected with flee]

**fly**

fly, n. Flying, distance flown, (on the f., on the wing, in motion); one-horse hackney-carriage; lap on garniture to contain or cover button-holes, flap at entrance of tent; part of flag furthest from staff, also its breadth from staff to end; (Theat. pl.) space over prosenium; speed-regulating device in clockwork & machinery; f.-leaf, blank leaf at beginning or end of book, blank leaf of circular &c.; flyman, driver (of vehicle, person) as for working roads &c.; f.-wheel, heavy-rimmed on revolving shaft to regulate machinery or accumulate power. [f. prec.]

**flyer**

flyer, n. Bird. &c. that flies (usu. high, poor, &c., f.); animal, vehicle, &c. going with exceptional speed; flying jump. [-ER]

**flight**

flight, n. (f.-of-the-day, various), (f.-right-of-way, flyge), (f.-right-of-way, f.-like, f.-flap, for driving horse from f.; f.-paper, for catching or poisoning ff.; f.-trap, for catching ff. also kinds of plant esp. Venus’s f.-t., Dionaea; f.-whisk, for driving away ff. [OE flege, flyge, cf. Du. vlieg, G fliege, cogn. w. foll.]

**flounder**

flounder, v. & t. & n. To floundering, doing movements like flight (f.-dog, kind of vampire-bat; f. DUTCHMAN; f. fish, kinds rising in air by wing-like pectoral fins; f. fox, kinds of fruit-eating bat; f. man, airship navigator; f. squirrel, kinds floating in air by skin connecting fore & hind legs); hanging loose, fluttering, (f. jib, light sail set before jib on f. jib-boom; f. boat, kind of boat that can not rise or fall in water; f. in, rise, to an, in, above, over, &c., pass off or away in f.; (f. cup &c.) be filled with foaming liquor. Hence foamless, foamless, 2 a. [-Y]

**foam**

foam, n. & v.i. Collection of small bubbles formed in liquid by agitation, fermentation, &c.; froth of saliva or perspiration; (poet.) the sea, (Vb) emit f., froth at the mouth; (of water) boil, boil up, foam over, &c.; (Cf. f. off with (something inferior). [from 16th c.; cf. G fappen befool]

**foal**

foal, n. & v.t. Small pocket for watch &c. formerly made in waistband of breeches; (Vb) put in one’s f. pocket. [-I]

**foam**

foam, n. & v.t. Heat, take in; palm (something inferior) (f. for person); put (person) off with (something inferior). [from 16th c.; cf. G fappen befool]

**focus**

focus, n. (pl. -ei pr. -si, -uses), & v.t. & i. (-s, ss). (Plane geom.) one of points from which distances to any point of given curve are con-
317

bend
(hollow)

(Vb) converge

(Vb) converge, make converge, to a f.; adjust f. of (lens, eye); bring into f. [L. = hearth]

(Vb) converge, make converge, to a f.; adjust f. of (lens, eye); bring into f. [L. = hearth]

(Vb) converge, make converge, to a f.; adjust f. of (lens, eye); bring into f. [L. = hearth]

(Vb) converge, make converge, to a f.; adjust f. of (lens, eye); bring into f. [L. = hearth]
drew (5), too, mark, it was very in with foo't-fore it entrance do projecting avoid fie. If. fie. is Food pay
FOUNDRY, n. In vb senses of FOUND. To found (f.'s kin, relatives of f. entitled to a pension or preference); f.'s shares, shares issued to f. of public company as part consideration for business taken over, & separate from ordinary capital. Hence FOUNDRYSHIP, FOUNDERNESS, n. [ER-]

FOUNDER, n. In vb senses of FOUND. (fowl, v.t. & n. (Of earth, building, &c.), fall down or in, give way; (of human frame) to fall from overwork, collapse, fall lame, stick fast in bog; &c.; cause (horse) to break down by overwork; (of ship) fill with water & sink, cause (ship) to do this; (Golf) hit (ball) into ground. (N.) inflammation of horse's foot from overwork; (also chest, body, f.) rheumatism of chest-muscles in horses. [F. OF fonder submerge, collapse, (fouondus bottom)]

FOUR, adv. & n. One more than three, 4; IV. The Roman numeral for 4.

FOURFOOTED, a. & n. (f.) The number 4; of, or related to, 4.

FOURFOOTEDNESS, n. [FOURFOOTED + -NESS]

FOURTH, (f.) -a. & n. One after third (the, a., f., ellipt. as n., esp. = 4th day of month; f. part, quarter). (N.) quarter, f. part; (Mus.) tone four diatonic degrees above or below given tone, this interval, harmonic combination of tone & its f.; (pl.) articles of f. quality. [OE. fyortha cf. G vierde, G ketartos, L quartus]

FOURTHLY, adv. In the fourth place (in enumerations). [1-T]

FOU'ny, n. & v.t. Bird (rare), birds (rare exa. in wild-f.), their flesh as food (only in fish, flesh, &c.); domestic cock or hen (often qualified, as barnyard, game, guinea.-f.; &c.); one at which a horse may run, breeding establishment for (f.), their flesh as food. (Vb) catch, hunt, shoot, or snare, wild-f., whence fowler; f'ling, n.; f'ling-piece, light gun used in fowling. [fowler Teut. & OE. fugelic, fr. G vogel, bird, &c. by dissim. of f. fugulo (fugl.-FLY?)

FOX, n. (fem. VIXEN, also biltch-f). Red-furred sharp-snouted bushy-tailed quadruped preserved in England as beast of chase & proverbial for cunning; crafty person; northern constellation; FLYING-f.; &c. geese, game played on board; f. brush, tail of f.; f.-EARTH; f.glove, tall purple, white flowered plant; f., &c. -led & -led. (f.) fox-terrier, &c. (f.) fox-tail, v.t., chasing of, chase, f. with hounds, whence f. hunter-n. & f.-hunting a. & n., (given to) this sport; f. tail, f.'s tail, kinds of grass; &c. fox-terrier, short-haired for unearthing &f., but kept chiefly as pets. [com.-Teut.; cf. G fuchs]

FOXY, a. Fox-like, crafty-looking; reddish-brown, (Paint.) over-hot in colour; damaged with mildew &c. Hence foxiness n. [V-]

FOYER (fivah-ya), n. Large room in theatre &c. for audience's use during interval. [F]

FRA (ah), n. = FRAKE as prefixed title. [It.]

FRA'cas (ah), n. Noisy quarrel, row. [F. fragi ce, a. fracas]

FRACTION (shun), n. Dividing of Eucharistic bread; (Arith.) numerical quantity that is not an integer, one or more aliquot parts, vulgar. F. expressed by numerator above & denominator below a line. DECIMAL F.; proper, improper f., with numerator less, greater, than denominator; small piece or amount, scrap, (esp. not a part). Hence fractional, fractionary, a. [OF. fracion, L. fraccionem (L. frangere fract- break, -jon)]

FRACTONATE, v.t. Separate (mixture) into portions of different properties by distillation &c. [prec.+ -ATE]

FRACTONIZE, v.t. Break up into fractions (Math.), or portions. [1-ZE]
FRAUDULENT

in f., to the f., of, so as to defraud; dishonest artifice or trick (pi.ious f., deception intended to affect belief in pi.ous belief, &c); v. t. (pious f., deception intended to affect belief in religious belief); person or thing not fulfilling expectation or description. [f. OF fraude L fraudem nom. fraus]

fraud'ent, a. Guilty of, of the nature of, characterized or effect by fraud. Hence or cogn. fraudulence n., fraudulently adv. [OF, fr. L fraudulentus (preci., -diucit), ing. of fraudulo, to cheat (pot.)] (fig.) f. (involving, with, full of, threatening or promising, destined to produce, (woe, danger, meaning, &c.) [p.p. of fraud. v. load with cargo (obs. fraught cargo adj. pi. f. MDu vracht FRIEGHT]

fraul'en (-ollin), n. (Of German spinner) Miss (with surname; also alone as voc.); German (in literature, used of women) [G]

fraxine'lia, n. Kinds of garden dittany. [mod. L, dim. of L fraxinus ash]

fray', n. Noisy quarrel, brawl; flight, conflict, lit. or fig. &c for the f. [for AFFRAY]

fray', v.t. & i. (Of deer) f. head, or f., rub velvet off new horns; wear through by rubbing, ravel out edge or end of, (usu. woven material); become ragged at edge. [f. F frayler f. l. frater rub]

fräzi'l, n. (Canad. & U.S.) Anchor-ice, ice at bottom of stream. [perh. f. F fraisil cinders]

freak (-ék), n. Caprice, vagary; capriciousness (out of mere f.); product of sportive fancy; also (f. of nature) monstrosity, abnormally developed specimen. Hence freaki' sh, a. rarefied, highly refined; freakishly adv., freakishness n., from f. [f. freak]

freek'ishy 2 adv., freakishness n. [from 16th c. El dub. OE freon to dance]

freaked, a. Oddly flocked or streaked. [Ed 2]

free'kly adv., free'kness n., from 16th c. El dub. OE freon]

free, 1. a. (free, freest, pi. -er, -est). 1. Not in bondage to another, having personal rights & social & political liberty. (f. labour, of f. men not slaves, & sec 2); of State, its citizens or institutions subject neither to foreign dominion nor to despotic government, having national & civil liberty; f. born, inheriting citizen rights & liberty; f. ehold, (estate held by) tenure in fee-simple or fee-tail or for term of life (also of corresponding tenure of office, adj.); held by freehold; f. freeholder, possessor of freehold estate, f. citizen, freeborn citizen of f. State & sec 4); f. freeman, member of fraternity for mutual help & brotherly feeling called F. & Accepted Masons having elaborate ritual & system of secret signs (the orig. f. masons were prob. skilled masons emancipated & allowed to move from place to place in & after 14th c., & the accepted may have been horsemen deciders of the f. in solemn societies); freemasonry, system & institutions of the free masons, secret understanding between like characters, instinctive sympathy. 2. Loose (f. wheel in bicycle, driving-wheel able to revolve while pedals are at rest), unrestricted (f. love, sexual relations irrespective of marriage), at liberty, not confined, released from ties or duties, unimpeded (f. trade, left to its natural course, &c); freebooting, system & institutions of the free masons, secret understanding between like characters, instinctive sympathy.

FREEZE

attached journalist; f. labour, of workmen not belonging to trade unions, & see 1; f. thinker, thinking free of, &c of authority in religious belief; f. discoursed or f. discoursing (f. step, gestures, &c.); (of literary style) not observing strict laws of form, (of translation) not literal; allowable (it is f. for or to him to do so); open to all comers (f. fight, in which any one present joins); clear of obstructions, clear of or from something undesirable, (of what not to do, or be in contact with); Chrm. not combined, (of powdered, engaged, or available; f. board, part of ship's side between line of flotation & deck level; f. hand of drawing, done without artificial aid to the hand; f. stone, kind of peach of which when ripe the stone is loose (see & 3); f. will, power of directing our own actions without constraint, confined, or fate (see & 3).

Spontaneous, unforced, unordered, or endowed with willingness, (f. grace, unmerited favour of God; f. gift, not in requital; did it of my own will, & so f. will adj., voluntary; f. quarters, gratuitous entertainment; am f. to confess, not unwilling); lavish, profuse, unstinted, copious, (f. of his money, open-handed; so f. handed, without reserve or stint); f. free; f. water; f. liver, living, indulgent; indulgent in f. (f. of taste or appetite); f. (spoken, not concealing one's opinions, blunt; f. & easy, unceremonious, also as n., smoking-curt &c); forward, familiar, impudent, (make or be f., take liberties with), (of talk, stories &c, broad, not quite decent; f. freestone, fine-grained easily to be worked & lime-stone or limestones); f. & see 2). Re- leased or exempted from (f. from the ordinary rules, disease, difficulty, &c.); having bourgeois rights (made f. of the city), having the entree & use of f. of the house; not subject to tax, toll, duty, trade-restrictions, or fees (f. port, open to all traders alike; f. school, with no fees charged; f. pass, not paid for; also adv., as the gallery is open f., & in comb, as carriage f., without charge for conveyance); f. freeman, one who has the freedom of a city, company, &c. (see 1). Hence free'ly 2 adv. [com. Tute.; OE freó cf. G frei f. Aryan pri to love]

free², v.t. (freeed). Make f., set at liberty, (freedman, emancipated slave, esp. in Rom. Hist.); relieve from, rid or ease of; clear, disengage, disentangle. [OE freón (prec.)]

freeboot'er, n. Freebooting or freebooter, adventurer. Hence by back-formation free'boot, v.i., free'booting 1, 2 n. & a. [f. Du. vrijbuiter (fre¹, booyt, -er)]

freedom, n. Personal liberty, non-slavery; civil liberty, independence; liberty of action, right to do; power of self-determination, independence of fate or necessity; frankness, outspokenness, manly, or familiar (take f. with); facility, ease, in action, performance; (Physics) capability of motion; exemption from defect, disadvantage, burden, duty, &c; privilege possessed by city or corporation; participation in privileges of membership of company &c, or citizenship of city (often given honoris causa to distinguished persons); unrestricted use of (has f. of the library). [OE freom (prec.)]

free'martin, n. Hermaphrodite or imperfect female of ox kind. [f]

free'sia (z-z), n. Kinds of iridescent bulbous plant from Cape of Good Hope. [f]

freeze, v.i. & t. (froze, frozen), & n. (Impers. it freezes &c, there is &c frost; be converted into or covered with ice; become rigid as result of cold; become fastened to or together by frost, (slang) f. onto, take or keep tight hold of;
feel very cold (f. to death, die by frost); be chilled by fear; cause to congeal, form ice upon, (fluid or moist thing; often in, over, up), preserve (meat &c.) by refrigeration; (by exagg.) f., one's blood, terrify him; chill (feelings, para-lysis, etc.); strain, loaden, injure, kill, be chilling (f. to death) (slang) f. out, exclude from business, society, &c., by competition or boycotting &c.; freezing-mixture, salt & snow or other mixture used to f. liquids; freezing-point, temperature at which liquid, esp. water, freezes; (n.) state, coming, period, of frost. [com.-Tent.; OE freosan cf. G freien, also up.]

freezing, a. In vbl senses; esp. (by exagg.) very cold; (of manners) chilling, distant. Hence freezingly adv. [-ING2]
f Reich (at), n. & v.t. Hire of ship for transporting goods; transport of goods by water (in U.S. by land also), charge for this; cargo, ship-load; load, burden. (Vb) load (ship) with cargo; hire or let out (ship) for carriage of goods & passengers. [prob. MDu. vrecht var. of vrecht see FRAGMENT]

freightage (ij), n. Hire of ship for cost of conveyance of goods; or cost of hiring of ship; cargo. [-AGE]

freighter (at), n. One who (charters & loads ship); one who consigns goods for carriage in foreign countries; f. to receive & forward freight; cargo ship. [-ER1]

French, a. & n. Of France or its people; having the qualities attributed to F. people; F. bean, kidney or haricot bean used as vegetable both in unripe sliced pods & in ripe seeds; F. bread, kind of fancy bread; F. chalk, kind of stearate used for marking; W. grey, tint composed of white with ivory black, Indian red, & Chinese blue; F. HORN 1; take F. leave, depart, act, without asking leave or giving notice; Frenchman, man of F. birth or nationality, (good &c.) F.-speaker, F. ship; F. polish, kind of polish for wood; F. polish v.t., polish with this, whence French-polisher 1 n.; F. roof, mansard; F. window, glazed folding-door serving as window & door; Frenchwoman, woman of France. (N.) the F. language (F. lesson, master, &c., concerned with this); the F. (pl.), the F. people. Hence Frenchness n., Frenchy 2, 3 a. & n. [OE freise (frank 1, -sth 1)]

Frenchify, f. v.t. Make French in form, manner, or expression (p.p). Hence Frenchification n. [-FY]

Frenchless, a. Knowing no French. [-LESS]

frenemy, n. & v.t. Mental derangement, temporary insanity, paroxysm of mania, (rare); de- lirious fury or agitation, wild folly; (vb. usd. in p.) drive to f., infuriate, (frenzied rage, that of a frenzied person.) [f. OE freesse i LL phrenesos (Gk phrenikos, of the mind)]
frenquency, n. Frequent occurrence, being repeated at short intervals, (of pulse) rapidity; (Physics) rate of recurrence of vibration (f.), number of repetitions in given time. [f. L frequenta (foll., -ENCY)]

frequent, a. Found near together, numer- ous, abundant; often occurring, common, popular; perplexed, affrighted, (of pulsation rapid, it is a f. practice to), whence frequentely 2 adv., (with agent-noun) habitual, constant, (a f. caller). [f. L frequens-entis crowded cogn. w. favorare FARGE 1]

frequent, v.t. Go often or habitually to (place, meetings, company, house). Hence or cogn. frequentation, frequenter, n. [f. L frequentare (prec.)]

frequentative, a. & n. (gram.). (Verb or verbal form or conjugation) expressing frequent repetition or intensity of action. [f. L frequentativus (prec., -ATIVE)]

fresco, n. (pl. -os, -oss), & v.t. Method of applying pigment in damp mixture, in water-colour laid on wall or ceiling before plaster is dry; (vb) paint (wall &c., picture or subject) thus. [It., orig. adj. = folla]
fresh, a., adv., & n. New, novel, not previously known, used, met with, or introduced, (break f. ground, try something unacknowledged); additional, other, different, further, (begin f. charge); something which has not come from; raw, inexperienced, (fresman, first-year man at University); not preserved by salting, pickling, smoking, tinning, &c.; (f. her- rings, meat, fruit, & see below; f. butter, & see next sense); not salt (f. water; freshwater a., of f. water, not of the sea, as freshwater fish, fishing, sailor; f. butter, not flavoured with salt, & see prec. sense), not salt or bitter, drinkable, (f. water); pure, untainted, invigorating, refreshing, cool, (of air, wind, water); not stale, musty, or vapid (f. fish, meat, fruit, & see above; f. egg); not faded (f. flowers, memories); unsullied, bright, & pure in colour (f. complexion), looking healthy or young; not weary, brisk, &c., &c. (f. person), (adj.) quite brisk, prob. a pun on the warning 'f. paint'; a f. wind, of some strength. (Adv.) freshly, newly, esp. in comb. asf. caught, coined; f.-run (of salmon), lately come up from the sea. (N.) f. part of day, year, &c. (in the f. of the morning); rush of water in river, flood. Hence freshness n., freshness n. [OE fres ce (fr. frescan). Note, f. & fresche from same Teut. origin.

fréster, n. (slang.) = freshman. [-ER1]

fréshet, n. Rush of fresh water flowing into sea; flood of river from heavy rain or melted snow. [fresh n. + -ET1]

freshly, adv. Recently (only with participles, = fresh adv.); afresh (rare); with unabated vigour; with fresh appearance, odour, &c. [-LY2]
fret, n. & v.t. Ornamental cut work made of continuous combinations of straight lines; joinued usu. at right angles (also Greek f.). (Vb) varie- gate, chequer; adorn (esp. ceiling) with carved or embossed work. F.-saw, very narrow saw stretched on frame for cutting thin wood in ornamental patterns; fretwork, carved work in design of repeated patterns; f.-cut with saws. [prob. f. OF frete trellis-work & fretre vb]

fret, v.t. & i., & n. Gnaw, wear or consume or torment by gnawing, (of moths &c., horses chewing bit, action of frost, rust, corrosives, friction, &c., or the passions); make (passage &c.) by wearing away; chafe, irritate, annoy, wear; feel irritation or discomfort (f. away or out one's life &c.); (of stream &c.) flow or rise in little waves, chafe; ruffle (water). (N.) irritation, vexation, querulousness, (in a f.; & f. flame; on the f.); hence fretfully a., fretfully 2 adv., fretfulness n., fretty 2 a. [OE fretan cf. G fressen (fra-cogn. w. FOR, EAT)]

friable, a. Easily crumbled. Hence or cogn. friability, friableness, n. [F., L frivabilis (friare crumble)]

friar, n. Member of certain religious orders esp. the four mendicant orders of Francisca (Grey Fy.), Augustines (Austin Fy.), Dominicans (black Fy.), & Carmelites (White Fy.); f.'s bal-
saw, tincture of benzoin. Hence fri'arly 1 a. [ME & OF frere f. L fratrem nom. -ter brother]
fri'ary, n. Convent of friars. [L. obs. frary f. fratic, fricrie (friere see prec.) w. assim. to prec.; L. frativ. w. -y for -ry(2) by mistake of -ar for -er1]

fr'ibble, v.i. & n. Trifle, be frivolous; (n.) trifler. [limit; earlier senses stammer, totter]

fr'icandeau (do), n. (pl. -x pr.-z), & v.t. Slice of fried or stewed meat, esp. veal, served with sauce; (vb) make into f.

fri'gate, n. [F. fregate; L. frigatus, (frigare to chafe), R.] (Hist.) warship next in size & equipment to ships of the line, with 28-60 guns on main deck & raised quarter-deck & forecastle; (mod. loosely) for cruiser; (also f.) bird large swift tropical bird of prey. [f. F. fregate f. L. frigate etym. dub.]

fright (ife), n. & v.t. Sudden fear, violent terror, alarm; grotesque-looking person; (vb) frighten. [ME frigt, frig (fright shewing a frightful form of Japhto cf. OE forht. G. Furcht]

frighten, v.t. Throw into a fright, terrify, (often out of, into, doing); drive away, out of (place &c.), into (submission &c.), by fright; frightened at or of. [prec. (n.) & -en9]

frightful, a. Frightening (archaic); dreadful, shocking, revolting; ugly, hideous, whence frightfulness n.; (slang) very great, awful. Hence frightfully adv. [F-FUIL]

frigid (-j), a. Cold (esp. of climate or air; f. zone, region enclosed by either polar circle); without ardour, apathetic, formal, forced; chilling; depressing; dull, flat, insipid. Hence or e.gn, frightfulity, frigendness, nn., frigidity adv. [f. L. frigidus (frigere be cold f. frig, frig, frig)]

frill, n. Ornamental edging of woven material, one side of strip being gathered & the other left loose with frayed appearance; similar paper ornament on ham-knuckle &c.; natural fringe of feathers, hair, &c., on bird, animal, or plant; (pl.) airs, affectation, (puts on f.); necentury of animal; (Photog.) pucker gelatine film of edge of plate. [F. friller5a. frillery5b. frilling(3, 6), nn. [F.]]

fringe (-j), n. & v.t. Ornamental bordering of threads left loose or formed into tassels or twills; such bordering made separately; border, edging, (Nevatage, f. bead allowed to grow below shaven chin); front hair cut short & allowed to hang over forehead; natural border of hair &c. in animal or plant; hence fringless, fringy 3a, (vb) adorn or encircle with f., serve as f. to; hence fringing(3) n. [ME & OE fregea f. L. frimbria]

fris'perry, n. Finery, needless or tawdry adornment esp. in dress; empty display esp. in literary style; knack-knacks, trifles. [f. OF fre-perie (freper rag, -ERY)]

fris'quette, n. Band of small artificial curls on forehead. [f. (friser frizz)]

friseur, n. Hairdresser. [as prec.]

Fri'sian (-z), a. & n. (Native, language) of Frisia. [f. L. Frisiti pl. f. Ofris. Frise + -AN]

frisk, v.i. & n. Move sportively, gambol (v. & n.). Hence frisky 2 a., friskily 2 adv., friskiness n. [f. obs. frisk a. of Frisch (friks) F. frisk perch. cogn. of Ger. frisch]

frisket, n. [print.]. Thin iron frame with tapes along it keeping sheet in position while printing. [f. F. frisquette etym. dub.]

frit, n. & v.t. Calcinated mixture of sand & fluxes as material for glass-making; vitreous composition from which soft porcelain is made; (vb) make into f., partially fuse, calcine. [f. It. fritore fem. p. of *fiugere FRY] 5

frit-fly, n. Small fly destructive to wheat. [f.]

fritth. See Firth.

fritillary (or -'tli'-), n. Kinds of liliaceous plant, esp. Snakeshead; kinds of butterfly. [f. L. fritillus dice-box + -ARY] 5

fritter, n. Piece of fried batter often containing slices of fruit &c. (apple, oyster, &c, &c.); (pl.) Pennks. [f. F. friture (L. fritiare frictFRY 2, -URE), see -ER 2(3)]

fruite, n. Coarse woolen cloth with nap usu. on one side only. [f. F. frise (friser curl)]

friz, v.i. Member of entablature coming between architrave & cornice; horizontal broad band of sculpture filling this; band of decoration elsewhere. [f. F. frise prob. connected w. It. frepio fringe f. L. Phrygium (opus work of Phrygia)]
furniment n. Enthusiastic admiration, rage, craze.

furrier n. Dealer in, dresser of, furs. [<fr<]
furring n. In vb senses; also (Ship-build.), doubling of planks on ship's side. [-ing]
furrow (2) n. & v.t. Narrow trench made by plough; ship's track; rut, track, groove, furrow (collect.).

furzily adj. 1.rovous, -cious. [<s-]
furnish v.t. Provide with (furnished with, having); fit up (house, room) with all necessary appliances, esp. movable furniture (furnished with house, rooms, &c., esp. let with furniture); provide, afford, yield.

furnistry See FURNERY.
fusilli, n. (usu. pl.). (Man of) certain (now ten) British regiments formerly armed with fusi. [F (prec., -fier).]

Fusilier (fuzilier) n. & t. (Wholesale execution by firing from point-blank range, without use of a firearm, especially in the 17th cent.; vb) assault (place), shoot down (persons), by f. [F (fusilier shoot f. fusil, -ADE).]

Fusion (fuz-ion), n. Fusing; fused mass; blending of different things into one; coalition, whence fusionist (2) n. [F. L fusio (fus'íh, -ton); cf. Foisyn.]

Fus, n. & t. Bustle, excessive commotion, ostentation or ostentatious treatment; avoidance of trifles as important; abundance of petty detail; hence fus'sy adj., fus'sily adv., fus'siness n. (Vb) make f.; busy oneself restlessly with trifles; move fussily about, up & down, &c.; agitate, worry, (person). [perh. imit. of buttoning or bustling.]

Fustila, n. Man's white petticot in modern Greece. [It., dim. of mod. Gk phousiani perh. i. t. Fustagno Fustian]

Fustian (fus'ti-an), n. Thick twilled short-napped cotton cloth usu. dyed dark; turgid speech or writing; bombast; (attrib. made of, (lig.) bombastic, worthless, sorry, pretentious. [F. Of Fustagne (med. L fustaneus adj. perh. = from Gk. fusillis adj. Gk fusillis adj.).]

Fustic, n. Two kinds of wood yielding yellow dye (young f., Venetian sumach; o old f., Amer. & W.-Ind.); dye from these. [F. Sp. fusioe f. Arab. Fustig f. Gk as PISTACHIO]

Fustigate, v. t. (Joc.) Cudgel. So fustigation n. [L fustigare (fustis cudgel), -AT-3]

Fusty, a. Stale-smelling, musty; mouldy, close, stuffy; antiquated, old-fashioned. Hence fustily adv. [F. obs. fast (smell of wine-cask f. Of fast f. L Fustis cudgel)]

Fuchtel(l), n. One of timbers supporting shafts, pole, or axle-bar, of carriage. [F. fuchtore (föö.), Runic alphabet. [its first six letters (th being one)]

Futile (-i-1), a. Useless, ineffectual, vain, frivolous. Hence or cogn. futi'ry n., (rare) futilely adv. [F. L futilis leaky, futile, perh. f. fust- st. jaderv of jadore]]

Fultock, n. One of ship's middle timbers between floor & top timbers. [perh. = foot-hook]

Future (fus're), a. & n. About to happen, that will be hereafter (f. life, state, existence after death), that will be something specified (my f. wife); of time to come, (Gram., of tense) describing event yet to happen. (N.) time to come (for the f. in f., from now onwards; past, present, & f.); what will happen in the f.; person's, country's, &c., prospective condition; (Gram.) f. tense; one's betrothed; (Commerce, pl.) goods & stocks sold for f. delivery, contracts for these; hence future.tess. [Of -ur, -ure, f. L futurus fut. part. of esse be f. st. fu- RE]

Futurist, n. & a. (Theol.). (One) believing in the prophecies of the Apocalypse &c. are still to be fulfilled. [-TY]

Futurity, n. Future time; (sing. or pl.) future events; future condition, existence after death. [-TY]

Fuzz, n. Loose volatile matter, fluff; fluffy or frizzed hair; f.-ball, a fungus, the puff-ball. [perh. imit. of blowing]

Fuzzy, a. Flayed; fluffy; blurred, indis- tinct; f. Fezzy, Soudarian warrior. Hence fuzziely adv., fuzzieness n. [-Y-3]

Fy, fye, adv. FIE.

Fy, suf. forming vy. In the older E vvy. -fy represented F -fer, L -ficare. F formed vv. in -ficare with or without intervention of adj. in -ficus) n., w. sense make, produce, (paci- ficare, orig. intr., make peace) or make into (deliver: defy): f. adj. w. sense bring into a state (sanctification); & vb stems w. causative sense (horrificare, horrify). In mod. L -ficare was often substituted for -faere; hence F & E word forms rep. L vv. in -ficare (F stupéfier, but p.p. stupéfáta as well as stupé- fi, stupéfy; OF satisfer, but mod. F satísfaire; L liquificare, liquefy, rubéfier rubefy). Apart f. these in -fy E has always -ify (-1), which is freely added to E adj. & n. to form vv. chiefly jocular or colloq. (specchify, Frenchify); also, on vb, the irreg. argufy. Vbs formed on adj. have that same form as those that mean to give or make or become solid. Vv. in -ify have n. in -ification, those representing L vv. in -faere have n. in -FACTION; but E has petrifaction where F has the correct pértrification.

Fy-lot, n. Equal-armed cross of which each arm is continued rectangularly, all clockwise or all counterclockwise. [name based on ancient direction for design of painted window, in which f. may mean either the particular pattern or something to fill the foot of the window; cf. Celt2]

G

G, gen. letter (pl. Gs, G's). (Mus.) fifth note of diatonic scale of C major; corresponding scale or key; G clef.

Abbreviations (1) General. G.P.O. (Post Office); Grand, as G.C.E. (Cross of Bath), G.C.M.G. (Cross of St Michael & St George), G.C.V.O. (Cross of Victorian Order), G.C.I.E (Commander of Indian Empire), G.C.S.I. (Commander of Star of India); greatest, G.C.F. or Most Excellent Order of.

Abbreviations (2) Ga, Georgia; Gal (atlantis).

Gen. (eral). mil. title; Gen. (cssis); Glam. - (oganshire); Glos., Gloucestershire; grm., gramme(s); gs, guineas.

Gab, n. (fam.). Talk, prattle, twaddle, (stop your g., hold your tongue; gift of the g., talent for speaking, also loquacity. [-TY]

Gabble, v. l. & t. & n. Talk volubly or inarticulately, read aloud (t., often over, & l.) too fast; utter too fast; (n.) voluble confused unintelligible talk. [imit.]

Gabelle, n. Tax (usu. foreign tax), esp. the French pre-Revolution salt-tax. [F, f. med.L gableba (gabulam = OE gafol see GAEFIND)

Gardine (en), n. Loose long upper garment esp. a. & men's & almsmen. [Of OAEWERTer. perh. f. MHG wallercart pillar-clipper)

Gander, n. Wicker cylinder to be filled with earth for use in fortification or engineering. [F, i. t. gabbione (gabbia cage, -OON)

Gabionade, n. Line of gabions. [-ADE]

Gable, n. Triangular upper part of wall at end of ridged roof; (also g.-end) g.-topped wall; g.-shaped canopy over window or door, whence g.-shaped (g.-shaped) gable. [-TY]

Gable, n. C. [Of. F. ON -fot; cf. G gabel fork; prob. cogn. w. OHG ge- bel, Gk kaphelé, head]

Gaby, n. Simpleton. [-TY]

Gad1, n. Int. of surprise, asseveration, &c. (also by g., begod). [= céd]

Gad2, v. i. Go about idly, rove, wander, (usu. about, abroad, out); of plants, esp. in plant. (Grumble; of cattle, be grumbly; [back-formation] f. obs. gadding companion, OE gawelling (gawellin fellowship, -LING)

Gad-fly, n. Breeze, cattle-biting fly; irritating or worrying person; violent oestrus, oestrum. [f. obs. gad spike f. ON gaddr cogn. w. YARD & L hastar spear]

Gadhellic (-dé), a. & n. = GAELIC in its wider sense. [literary f. Fr. Gaedheat Gaid + -JC]
GALLOON

gad'roon, n. (usu. pl. or attrib.). Convex curve(s) in series forming ornamental edge like inverted fluting. [f. G godron etym. dub.]

Gael (gäl), n. Scottish Celt; (rarely) Irish Celt. [f. Sc.-Gael. Gaedhael]

Gael'ic (gä'läk, gä'läk), a. & n. (Language of Scottish Celts of Scottish & Irish & Manx Celts. [-ic]

gaff, n., & v.t. Barbed fishing-spear; stick with iron hook for landing large fish; spar extending top of fore- & aft sail not set on stays; (vb) seize (fish) with g. [f. F gaffe boat-hook]

gag, n. (slang). Blow the g., let out plot. [g]

gag, n. (slang). Public place of amusement, especially for the lower theatre or music-hall. [f. G gäger, n.]

gaffer, n. Elderly rustic, old fellow, (also prefixed to name); foreman of gang. [contr. of godfather or grandfather; cf. GAMMER]

gag, n., & v.t. & i. Thing thrust into mouth to prevent speech or outcry or (Surg.) hold it open for operation, (Parl.) closure or GUILLOTINE, (vb) apply g. to, silence, deprive of free speech; actor's interruptions in dramatic dialogue (vb), make these; g-bit, specially powerful for horse-breaking, g.-rein, arranged to make bit more powerful, (gag, v.t.) apply g-bit to (horse); (slang) imposture, lie, (v.t., deceive; v.i., practise deceit). [n. f. vb, perh. init. of choking sound; slang sense unh. unrelated]

gage, n., & v.t. Pledge, thing deposited as security, any sum of money to challenge to fight; (vb) stake, pledge, offer as guarantee. [n. f. OF guage f. Teut. (WED); vb f. F gager of same orig., or for ENGAGE]

gage². See GAUGE.

gaggle, v.i. (Of geese) cackle. [imit.]

gag'et'y, n. Beinggag, mirth; (usu. pl.) merrymaking, festive occasions, amusements; bright appearance. [F. gageté (GAY, -TY)]

galiy. See GAY.

gain¹, n. Increase of possessions &c., profit, advance, improvement; acquisition of wealth, lucre, pelf; (pl.) sums acquired by trade &c., emoluments, winnings; increase in amount. [OF (gaeaign) GAIN²]

gain², v.t. & i. Obtain, secure, desired or desirable thing; g. time, obtain delay by pretex or slow methods; g. the car of, get favourable hearing from; win (sum) as profits or as result of changed conditions, earn, whence gailnings [NG³] (9) n. pl.: make a profit, be benefited, improve or advance in some respect, be enhanced by comparison or contrast; win (vb); win (by contest, g. in the upper hand, be victorious); bring over to one's or views, win over, persuade, prevail upon; reach, arrive at, (desired place); g. ground, progress, advance, encroach (upon); g. (ground) (upon), get closer to (person or thing pursued); lost sea encroach (upon land); g. (upon), win the favour of. Hence gainable a., gained n.

Galling, n. Hard asphalt. [It. galle dagnaref, OGH (reedenein) v. pasture, forage, cf. G weide pasturage, OE wæth hunting]

gainful, a. Lucrative, remunerative; bent on gain. [F. gainful]

gain'st, gain'st. Poet. for AGAINST.

gait, n. Manner of walking, bearing or carriage as one walks. [var. of GATE]²

gaiter, n. Covering of cloth, leather, &c., for leg below knee or for ankle. Hence gaiterized. [f. F gaiter etym. dub.]

gal-la, n. Festive occasion, fête, often attrib., as g. day, dress, &c.). [f. It.]

gala'etic, a. (astron.). Of the Galaxy. [f. Gk galaaktikos (foll., -l)]

gala'cto-, comb. form of Gk gala - aktsos milk used in scientific terms as galactogogue, (substance) inducing a flow of milk.

gala'ntine (-én), n. White meat boned, spiced, tied, boiled, & served cold. [F, altered form galatine o. galatea milk]

galanty show, n. Pantomime on screen made by shadows of puppets. [perh. f. It. galanti p. of galante GALLANT]

gal' laxy (l-), n. Irregular luminous band of stars indistinguishable to naked eye encircling the heavens, Milky Way; brilliant company of beauties, talent, &c.). [f. F galaxie l. Gk galaekte - aktsos milk]

gal'banum, n. Gum resin from some Persian species of Ferula. [L, l. Gk xhalabané prob. f. Oriental wd]

gale, n. (Also Sweet-g.) bog-myrtle. [OE (also Du. & G gagel]

gale², n. Rather strong wind, (Naut.) storm, (poet.) gentle breeze. [perh. cogn. w. Da. gæl, Norw. gale, mad, furious]

gale³, n. Periodical payment of rent (hang ing., arrears of rent). [perh. = obs. gavel see GAVELKIND]

gal'ëa, n. (bot., zool.). Structure like helmet in shape, function, or position. So ga'leate², -ated, aa. [L = helmet]

gal'ene, n. Guinea-fowl. [f. Sp. gallina (vulpiniaria)]


galénic, a., galénic(al), a. & n. Of, according to, Galen; esp. (remedy) made of vegetable, not chemical, components. [prec. + -CAL]

Gall'ilee, g-., n. Porch or chapel at entrance of church. As "less sacred than church w. ref. to Galilee as opp. Judica, or esp. to Matt. iv. 15 (G. of the Gentiles)

galimátias (äsiah, or as F), Confused or meaningless talk, rigmarole. [F (formerly half naturalized, now only as foreign word)]

galling (-ngg-), n. Aromatic root of E. Ind. plants used in cookery & medicine; (also English g.) kind of seed. [f. Of galingal l. Arab. hala'lanjan perh. f. Chin. ko-hang (kang mild ginger from Ko]

gal'ipot, n. Kind of hardened turpentine. [f. etym. dub.]

gail¹, n. Secretion of liver, bile, (now only of lower animals); typical bitter substance, bitterness, (g. & vomitweed); g.-bladder, vascular bladder, asc. &c., source &c.; give to rub, make to rub, &c., whence galil'less, a. g.-bladder, vessel containing the g.-stone, calculus formation in g.-bladder. [OE gcalla cf. G galle, also Gk kholé, L fæl; perh. also cogn. w. yellow]

gail², (gawl), n. Painful swelling, pustule, blister, esp. in horse; sore produced by chafing; mental soreness or its cause; place rubbed bare, flat, bare spots, field, or coprice. [OE gecalla sore of horse, perh. = prec.]

gail³, gail, v.t. & i. Rub sore, injure by rubbing; vex, annoy, harass, humiliate, whence galil'xing² a. [f. prec. perh. orig. as back-formation f. galled²]

gail², gail, n. Excrecence produced by insect on trees, esp. on oak (also oak-g., used in making ink & tannin, & dyeing & medicine; g.-fly, insect producing gg.; g. mut, = gael² f. gail l. G. galle]

gail'ant (also, in senses indicated below, sometimes a'-nt), a., & v.t. & i. Showy, finely dressed, (archaic); grand, fine, stately, (of ship, horse, &c.); brave, chivalrous, (also Parli., as conventional epithet of military or naval member, as the honourable & g. member); markedly attentive to women (a'-nt); concerned with
gambol, n. Kind of opening in chess in which player sacrifices pawn or piece to secure certain ends. Many names, used especially as King's, Queen's, Cunningham's. [ult. f. It. gambetto tripping up (gambol leg)]
gamble, v.i. & t. & n. Play games of chance for money, esp. for high stakes (g. away, lose thus); take great risks to secure great results in war, finance, &c.; hence gambler n. gambling some n. (N.) Gambling (esp. on the go). gambler adj. One who gambles; gambler n. OE gemanic to sport (gamenome !)
gambooge (-ôzh), n. Gum-resin from Cambodian & Siamese trees used as yellow pigment. [f. mod. L gambergum f. Cambodia]
gamboole [bl], n., v.i. (-l). Caper, frisk. [f. F gambade leap f. It. gambolata (gamba leg)]
game, n. Jest (make, having special) diversities; (what a g.); contest played according to rules & decided by skill, strength, or luck (round, square, g.); have the g. in your hands, be sure to win or able to direct it; play the g. lit. Flg., observe the rules, behave honourably; play a good, poor, g., be skilful or not; (Gk & Rom. Ant.; pl.) at some contests, e.g. whist or teno.; g. is one score to each side). (Commer.) apparatus for a g.; winning score in g.; state of g. (the g. is four all, three, &c.); hunted animal, quary, object of pursuit, (fair g., legitimately be pursued or attacked; so forbidden g.); (collect.) wild animals, birds, &c., hunted for sport or food, flesh of these; kept flock of stock, as sheep, etc.; (g. wife) applies (strictly) g. tenant, lessee of shooting or fishing. [con. Tuet.]; OE gamen cf. OHG gamon joy
game, a. Like a game-cocker, spirited, (birdy, g.); having the spirit to do, for. Hence g'me-LY adv., game'ness n. [f. GAME l-cock]
game, v.l. & t. Play at g. of chance for money, gamble; throw away in gambling; game-uphouse, dollar, frequented for gambling. Hence g'mester n. [f. GAME]
game, a. (Of leg, arm, &c.) lame, crippled. [g.]
gamesome, a. Sportive. Hence g'me-some, y adv., gamesomeness n. [some]
gamète, n. (biol). Sexual protoplasmic body, which unites with another for reproduction. gamète wife, gamétés husband, (gamey marry)
gamin, n. Street Arab, neglected boy.
gamma, n. Third letter (γ, = G) of Greek alphabet, used sometimes in enumerations to supplement 3 & c; kind of moth. [Gk]
gamma'dion, n. = FLYFOT. [late Gk, dim. of prec., flyfot consisting of four gammas (l)]
ga'mmer, n. (Rustic name for) old woman. [f. godmother or grandmother, cf. Gaffer]
ga'mmon, n. & v.t. Bottom piece of flitch of bacon including hind leg (usu. g. of bacon); smoked or cured ham; (vb) cure (bacon). [f. ONE gambon (gamb leg, -ö)>
ga'mmon, n. & v.t. Complete victory scoring two games at backgammon; (vb) defeat (adv. way); this, the most disastrous; leach; g.'s hence g.'s sport (gambolle)
gammon, n., int., v.i. & t. Humbug, deception; (int.) nonsense! (vb) talk plausibly; feign (intr.); hoax, deceive. [perh. as prec.]

ga'mon, v.t., & n., (mant). Lash (bow-spirit) to stem; (n., also-ing) the lashing. [f.]

GAMWAY, n. (N. AM.)(-ing), n. Passage esp. between rows of seats in House of Commons, crosspassage half-way down giving access to back
garnet, n. A sea-bird, the Solan goose. [OE garn et cogn. w. Du. gent GANDER]

garnish, v.t. To garnish, fortify, yawn corre-

First the (fish)

Obtrusively g.

attrib.

also foul (Law)

outward

Kind

gorge,

Q-i

g.-seed

chasm,

ficiency);

detention

indif-
erently

kind

(facet.

at

wide,

oysters,

&c.

tinuity,

L

storing

OHG

(Astron.)

crane

ganot

less,

stand

grounds

devoted

logical,

(kitchen,

werian

ghan

Hence

name

garawi

or

or

bundle,

(-ij),

(-ish

n.,

f.

Du.

g.

(-dn-),

g.

&c.

(Perh.

f.

(ce)

reflect.

g.

(-ish)

v.

g.

(esp.

of

(usual)

in

I.

(g.)

or

as

or

of

as

or

of

of

or

as

or

as

or

as

or

as

or

as

or

as

or

as

or

as

or

as

or

as

or

as

or

as

or

as

or

as

or

as

or

as

or

as

or

as

or

as

or

as

or

as

or

as

or

as

or

as

or

as

or

as

or

as

or

as

or

as

or

as

or

as

or

as

or

as

or

as

or

as

or

as

or

as

or

as

or

as

or

as

or

as

or

as

or

as

or

as

or

as

or

as

or

as

or

as

or

as

or

as

or

as

or

as

or

as

or

as

or

as

or

as

or

as

or

as

or

as

or

as

or

as

or

as

or

as

or

as

or

as

or

as

or

as

or

as

or

as

or

as

or

as

or

as

or

as

or

as

or

as

or

as

or

as

or

as

or

as

or

as

or

as

or

as

or

as

or

as

or

as

or

as

or

as

or

as

or

as

or

as

or

as

or

as

or

as

or

as

or

as

or

as

or

as

or

as

or

as

or

as

or

as

or

as

or

as

or

as

or

as

or

as


leap or bound; fantastic movement. freak, escapade. -ade F, readepted (cf. GAMBOL) by Scott; -ado f. Sp. gambada of same orig. 

gambir, n. Astringent extract of oriental plant used in tanning &c. [f. Malay gambir the plant]

gambit, n. Kinds of opening in chess in which player sacrifices pawn or piece to secure certain ends, many gms. having special names, as King's, Queen's, Cunningham's, etc. [ult. f. It. gambetto tripping up (gamba leg)]

gamboge, n. Gum-resin from Cambodian & Siamese trees used as yellow pigment. [f. mod. L gambogium fr. Cambodia]

gambol (bl), n., & v.l. (-l). Caper, frisk. [f. F gambade leap f. It. gambata (gamba leg)]

game, n. (make g. of, ride g., etc.) diverse, kindred activities of human beings; contests played according to rules & decided by skill, strength, or luck (round, square, etc.); have the g. in your hands, be sure to win or able to direct it; play the g. lit. & fig. observe the rules, behave honourably; play a good, poor, g., be skillful or not; (Gk & Rom. Ant. & pl. athletic, dramatic, & martial) gladiators &c. &c.; one, a. & n. gamed (g.); followed up like a g. (was playing a deep, double, winning, losing, &c.; the g. is up, success now impossible; so that's your little g.; spoilt my g.; play one's g., advance his schemes unintentionally; g. not worth candle; (pl.) dodges, tricks, (none of your g.); single round in some contests, e. g. whist or tennis (g. & g.); one, g. scored to each side; (Comm.) appratus for a g.; winning score in g.; state of g. (the g. is four all, love three, &c.); hunted animal, quarry, object of pursuit, (fair g., legitimately to be pursued or attacked; forbidden g.); (collect.) wild animals, birds &c., hunted for sport or food, flesh of these; kept flock of swine; (g. bird) trained or tamed bird, &c. &c.; keeping & preservation of g.; g.-bag, for holding g. killed by sportsman; g.-ball, state of g. in tennis &c. at which one point may win; g.-chicken,-cock,-egg,-fowl, of kind bred for cock-fighting, gamekeeper, man employed to breed g., prevent poaching, &c.; g.-licence, to kill or deal in g.; g.-preserver, landowner &c. who breed, supplies g.-laws strictly; g.-tenant, lessee of shooting or fishing. [con. Tect.; OE gamen OHG gamen joy]

game, a. Like a game-cock, spirited, (die?g.), having the spirit to do, for. Hence game-

ly adv., gameness n. [f. GAME-cock]

game, v.l. & t. Play at gg. of chance for money, gamble; throw away in gambling; gamey-house, game-like, freighted for gambling. Hence gamester n. [f. GAME.]

game, a. (Of leg, arm, &c.) lame, crippled. [2] gamessome, a. Sportive. Hence gam-

esome, adv., gamessomeness n. [-some]

gamete, n. (biol.) Sexual protoplasmonic body, which unites with another for reproduction. (gameté wife, gamétés husband, gamé marry.)

gamin (F), n. Street Arab, neglected boy.

gamma, n. Third letter (Γ, γ = G) of Greek alphabet, used sometimes in enumerations to supplement 3 & c; kind of moth. [Gk]

gamma'dion, n. =FLYFOT. [late Gk, dim. of prec., fyllot consisting of four gammas (I)]

gammer, n. (Rustic name for) old woman. [f. godmother or grandmother, cf. Gaffer]

gammon, n., & v.t. Bottom piece of fitch of bacon including hind leg (usu. g. of bacon); smoked or cured ham; (vb) cure (bacon). [f. OE gambon (gamba leg, -gon)]

gammon, n., & v.t. Complete victory scoring two games at backgammon; (vb) defeat (ad
dversary) this way. [G. gammen]

gammon, n., int. & v.l. & t. Humbug, deception; (int.) nonsense! (vb) talk plausibly; feign (intr.); hoax, deceive. [perh. as prec.]

gammon, v.l., t., & n., (naut.) Lash (bow-sprit) to stem; (n., also -ing) the lashing. [f.

gammon, n. (base) form of Gk gammos marriage, used esp. in Bot. describing plants with specific parts united, as petals united; also gamome'sis sexual reproduction.

gamp, n. (facet.) Umbrella, esp. large undainty one. [f. Mrs G. in Martin Chuzzlewit]

gamut, n. (Hist.) lowest note in medieval scale = modern G on lowest line of bass stave; the Great Scale consisting of all notes used in medieval music [G is above to E in highest space of treble]. (Mod.) whole scale being used; specific notes; major diatonic scale; people's or period's recognized scale; voice's or instrument's compass; whole range or scope of anything (the whole g. of crime; run up & down the g.). [f. med. L gamma ut GAMMA taken as name for note one tone lower than A of classical scale, composed of three arbitrary notes forming hexachord, being the italicized syllables of a Sapphic stanza, Ut quaeant laxis reso
nare fibris Mira gestorum famulatuorun, Solve polluti labii reatum, Sancte Johannes]

gamy, a. Abounding in game; =GAME (rare); having flavour or scent of game kept till it is high. [f. GAME]

gander, n. Male goose (sauce for the goose is saucy for the g., used in retorting an argu

ment &c. on its first user); fool, simpleton. [OE gand(ira), -d, being prob. euphonic as in THUNDER, cf. Du. gander; perh. f. same st. as GOOSE, perh. orig. the name of another bird]

gang, n. Company of workmen, or of slaves or prisoners; band of persons acting or going together as such, arbitrary group; acting against the united will of the people, or disapproved by speaker; set of tools &c. arranged to work simultaneously; g.-board, plank usu. with cleats nailed on it for walking into or out of boat. (earlier senses mode of going, way, cf. G & Du. gang, & obs. & sc. vb. gang walk, go, f. OE gangan, also OHG)

gange (-j), v.t. Protect (fish-hook, part of fishing-line) with fine wire. Hence gang-

ine (-j) n. [3]

ganger (-ng), n. Foreman of gang. [f.]

ganganetic (-j), a. Of the Ganges. [f. L Gangeticus (L. f. Gk Gaggēs, -ic)]

ganglion (ngg), n. (pl. -lia). Enlargement or knot on nerve, from which nerve-fibres radiate; mass of grey matter in central nervous system forming a nerve-nucleus (g.-cell, -glomerule, -glomera, -glomerulum in this); (fig.) centre of force, activity, or interest. Hence gang-

liated, ganglionated [-ate, -ed], gang-

liform, ganglionic, aa. [f. Gk ganglion]

gangrene (ngg), n., & v.l. & t. Necrosis, usu. with decomposition, of part of the body (often fig.); hence GANGRENOTS a. (vb) become gangrenous, infected, with mortification. [f. L gangraena]

gangue (ng), n. Earth &c. matrix, in which ore is found. [f. F gangue lode = G]

gangway (ng), n. Passage esp. between rows of seats (in House of Commons, cross-

passage half-way down giving access to back
cessories; adornment, trimming esp. of dish; costume. [F (GARNISH, -URE)]
garotte. See GARROTTE.
garret, n. Room on top floor, room partly or entirely in roof, attic; (slang) head (be wrong in the g., have one's g. unfurnished, &c.). [I. OF garde watch-tower (garéf defend, i. Tent. cf. OE wieran defend)]
garret, v.t. (garreted). Insert small pieces of stone in joints of (coarse) masonry. \[EER\]
garreter, n. Dweller in garret, esp. poor literary hack. \[EER\]
garrison, n. & v.t. Troops stationed in fortress, town, &c., to defend it (g. town, having g.). (Vb) furnish with, occupy as, g.; place (troops, soldier) or g. duty. [I. OF garrison (garçonner, spring) with garrett, from OE garr, gara (fw. gara, garg, G., same as E gara)]
garrote, v.t. [&c.], adj. [EER]
garrulous (g-r.), a. Given to talk, loquacious, wordy; (of bird, stream, &c.) chattering, babbling. Hence or cogn. garrulity (g-r-o-l-i-t-y), garrulity, chattering. [EER]
garth, n. (archaic & dial). Close, yard, garden, paddock, open space within cloisters. [I. ON garth = OE geard yard]
gas, n. (pl. gases, &c.). Any aeric or completely fluid substance (used chiefly of those that do not become liquid or solid at ordinary temperatures, other g. being usu. called vapours) for combustible purposes, or for various mixtures with carbureted hydrogen, used for lighting or heating; (Mining) explosive mixture of fire-damp with air; hyrogen &c. used to fill balloon; nitrous oxide g. as anaesthetic (often laughing-g.); jet of g. used for lighting, empty talk, boasting, humbug, winbag eloquence; -bag, bag for holding gas, empty talker; -bracket, pipe with burners) projecting from wall; -coal, bituminous from which g. can be made; -coker, residuum of coal when g. has been made from it; -engine, -motor, with power obtained by production of or by some other combustible substances, explosion of g. in closed cylinder; -filter, tradesman or workman providing with g. or for various mixtures with carbureted hydrogen, used for lighting or heating; -gag, gag for holding burners projecting from wall; -light, light given by esp. coal g. jet of burning g.; -main, main pipe supplying g.; -man, manufacturer of g., collector of sums due for g.-supply; -meter, apparatus registering amount of g. consumed (the ties like a g.-m., protractingly); -ring, perforated with small holes, used with g.-furnace for cooking &c.; -tar, coal-tar produced in making g.; -work, manufacture of g.; hence gasous, a. gasitious, n. gasiform, gasless, a., gasly v.t., gasifiable, a., gasification n. (Vb) supply (room, railway-carriage, &c.) with g.; pass (thread, lace) through g.-flame to remove loose fibres; talk emptily, vaguely, or boastfully. [wd invented by Van Helmont on Gk khao chaos]
gaseon, n. Native of Gascony; braggart. [F]
gasenàde, n. & v.1. Boasting. [F. G as-
connade (prec., -ADE)]
gaséiller, n. Gas-lamp, usu. suspended from ceiling, with several burners often on branches. [I. GAS AFTER CHANDELIER]
gash, n., & v.t. Long & deep slash, cut, or wound; cleft such as might be made by slashing cut; act of making such cut; (vb) make g. in, cut. [earlier gash &c. & n. of F gaséer perfor. f. L. LII, scaricare f. Gk kharassó incise]
gasket, n. Small cord for securing furled sail to yard; strip of tow &c. for packing piston or caulking joint. \[[\]
gasogene. See GASEZGENE.
gasolene, -ine (en). Volatile inflammable liquid, petrol, benzine, petrol used &c. for heating & lighting. \[g. -OL, -ENE, -INE\]
gasómeter, n. (Chem.) vessel for holding gas; large reservoir in which gas is stored for distribution by pipes. [I. F gasometre (gaz gass, metre f. Gk metron measure)]
gasp, v.i. & t., & n. Catch breath with open mouth as in exhaustion or astonishment; g. life for g. of air or breath; g. with a gasp, hence gaspingly, adv. (N.) convulsive catching of breath (at one's last g., at point of death). [I. ON gispia to yawn cf. TEP idle talk]
gassy, a. Of, full of, like gas; (of talk &c.) empty, verbose. Hence gassiness (g.-nic). gasso, a. & n. Of, full of, like gas; (of talk &c.) empty, verbose. Hence gassiness (g.-nic).
gast(e)ropod, n. Mollusc (e.g. snail) with locomotive organ placed ventrally. So gastropodous. [I. Gk gasto-epo (foot) stomach, as gaster-enteric, stomach & intestines, -CELE, -TOMY, gastritis.
gastrology, n. Science of cookery. So gastrologer, gastrologist, n. [I. Gk gastro-
logia (prec., -LOGY)]
gastronome, n. Judge of cookery. [F back-
formation from gastronomy see foll.]
gastronomy, n. Art & science of good eating. So gastronomer (al) a., gastronomically (4) adv., gastronomyist (3) n. [I. F gastronome (al) L. Gk.
gastronomia on anal. of astronomy astronomy]
gate, n. & v.t. Opening in wall of city or enclosure made for entrance & exit & capable of being closed with barrier; (bell) place of judicial assembly in city; mountain-pass; means of entrance or exit (g. of ivoery, horn, by which false, true, dreams come; Bosphorus & Hellespont (are the two g. of Constantine); barrier closing the opening of a wall, wooden or iron framework, solid or of bars or gratings, hung on hinges, turning on pivots, or sliding, single or double; constrict, strangle; cut off; hold in; hold water; num-
er entering by payment at g. to see football match &c., amount of money thus taken (also g.-money); g.-bill (Oxf. & Camb.), record of untergraduate's returns to college after hours, fines imposed for these; gatehouse, lodge of park &c., room over city gate often used as a. (g.-keeper, attendant at g. kind of butlerly); g.-meeting, at which money is taken for ad-
mission; g.-post, on which g. is hung or against which it shuts; gateway, = g.(first sense). frame of or structure built over g., means of entrance or exit; hence gateless. (Vb; Oxf. &
Cam.) to confine to college after certain hours. [OE geat = OFris. gut, jet, hole]
working; high, low, g., by which driving-wheel of bicycle makes many, few, revolutions relatively; rigging: goods, household utensils; g.-box, -case, enclosing gearing of bicycle &c.; g.-wheel, cog-wheel, esp. that in bicycle which transmits motion of pedals to axle; hence gearless.

(Vb) harness (draught animal; often up); put (machinery) in, g., provide with (g. up, down, provide with high, low, g.); for cog-wheel) fit exactly, g., be in gear, g. [prob. f. ON gerta = OHG garaci f. OTeut. garu ready]

gèce (g.-), n. House lizard found in warm climates. [f. Malay gkoq, imit. of its cry]

gee (g.-), gee-gee, (jé), n. (coloq.). Horse.

[g. child's wd., f. foll.]

gee 3, gee-ho, gee-(h)up, gee-wo; (jé) int. (Words of command to horse &c.) go on, go faster, (sometimes) turn to right.

gese. See goose.

Geheima (g.-), n. Heli; place of burning, torment, or misery. [eccl.L, f. Hellenistic Gk geçena f. Heb. gehinnom hell, orig. valley of Hinnom where children were sacrificed]

gel'sha (g.-a), n. Japanese dancing-girl. [Jap.]

gem (g.-), n. Transparent, brittle, transparent, tasteless, slightly yellow substance, basis of the jellies resulting from stewing skin, tendons, ligaments, bone-matrix, &c. (vegetable, g., constituent of gluten identical with animal g.; blasting-, an explosive nitrogen-glycerine compound; g. paper, coated with sensitized g. for photography). Hence gelatino-, forma-

lating, g. forming; g. body, excreta, excise, testsicles or ovaries of. Hence (-ge)l'd 1, n. [f. ON gelda]

gelding, g. Gelded horse or other animal.

[g. ON geldingr (prec., -ing).]

gel'd (j.-a), Jey, ice-cold; chilly, cool.

[f. L gelidus (gelu frost) cogn. w. cold]

gem (j.-), n., & v.t.

Precious stone, esp. when cut and polished; object of great beauty or value; precious or semi-precious stone with engraved design; hence gemmy a. (Vb) adorn (as) with gg. [f. L gemma bud, jewel]

Gemara (g.-), n. Later part of Talmud, commentary on Mishna. [Aram., = completion]

gèminat e (j.-, -at), a. (mat. hist.). Combined in pairs. [L. geminare = geminus twin, -ate] 2

geminate (j.), v.t. Double, repeat, arrange in pairs.

So gem'ination, n. [as prec., -ate 3]

Gelectric (g.-), n. & (j.-) int. Constellation Castor and Pollux or the Twins, third sign of Zodiac (also as archaic or vulg. exclamation of surprise).

[f. L, = twins]

gem'ma (j.-n., bot., zool.; pl. -ae).

Leafbud; (f. mosses &c.) small cellular body that separates from its ancestor and begins to grow; (Zool.) bud-like growth on animal of low organization becoming detached & developing into individual.

[f. L, see gem]

gcomposer, a. Having buds, reproducing by gemmation. [f. L gemmatus (prec., -ate) 2]

gem'mate, v.t. Put forth buds, propagate by gemmation. [f. L gemmatus, -ate]

gem'mation, n. Act. manner of budding; arrangement of buds; reproduction by gemmation; formation of new individual by protrusion & separation of part of the parent. So gem'mative a. [f. L, as prec., -ate] 2

gemmiferous, a. Producing precious stones; bearing buds; - fol.]

gemmiparous, a. Of, propagating by gemmation. Hence gemmiparous 2 adv.

[gemma. L-parus (parere bring forth)]

gemmule, n. Growing point of plant embryo; reproductive cell of cryptogam; (Zool.) small gemma. [f. L gemmula (gemma, -ule) 2]

-gem (j.-), suf. forming mn. in scientific use f. gem. f. gene'my -born, of such a kind, (genus, seen in-gem-omai be born, become). (1) in oxygen & later chem. formations -gem has the sense (not Gk) that which produces (hydrogen, nitrogen, cyanogen); (2) in endogen, exogen, &c. (bot.) -gem = growth (acrogen, thallogem).

gena'ppe (j.-), n. Smooth kind of worsted. [f. Genappe in Belgium]

gendar'me (f.), n. (pl. -s). Soldier, mounted on or foot, employed in police duties esp. in France; (Mountaineering) rock-tower occupying & blocking arête.

gendarmerie (f.), n. Force of gendarmeries.

gender (j.-), n. Grammatical classification (or one of the two, or three, classes) of objects concerning which the organs distinguish between males & females (masculine, feminine, & neuter; see also common, epicene). [f. nouns & pronouns] property of belonging to such class, (of adj.) appropriate form for accompanying a noun of any such class; (joc.) sex. Hence genderless a. [f. OF genetre f. L genus] gender 3 (-j.), v.t. = engender.

[f. OF gentre f. L genus]

généalogique, a. Of genealogy; tracing family descent; g. tree, table showing descent of family or of animal species in shape of tree with branches. Hence généalogiquement 2 adv.

[see for corresponding terms]

généalogize (-j.), v.t. & i. Trace genealogy of; draw up genealogies. Hence généalo-

gist (l)-, n. (foll., -ize)

genealogy, n. Account of descent from ancestor by enumeration of intermediate persons, pedigree; investigation of pedigrees; plant's or animal's line of development from earlier forms. [f. OF (j)-] f. LL f. Gk genealogia (genea race, -logo"

genera, n. See genus.

general (j.), a. & n. Completely or approximately universal, including or affecting all or nearly all parts, not partial, particular, local, or sectional; (g. confession, to be made by whole congregation; g. council, summoned by invitation to the Church at large; g. election; G. Post Office, head office in London; G. Post, first morning delivery, also nat. not individualized, g. dealer, trader in many articles; g. practitioner, doctor treating cases of all kinds; g. servant, maid-of-all-work; g. reader, of miscellaneous literature); roughly corresponding or adequate, sufficient for practical purposes; (g. resemblance, idea) vague, indefinite. (spoke only in g.-n. & g.-i. in mediaeval literature) rank of title; (appended to titles, as: scribe, attorney, g. postmaster-g.) chief, head, with unrestricted authority or sphere, (also joc. with other nn., as lover-g., one who makes love to all women); in g., generally, in all ordinary cases,
barring special exceptions, for the most part.

(N.) the g. (archaic), the public; (pl.; now rare) g. principles, notions, or rules; chief of religious order, e.g. of Jesuits, Dominicans; (Mil.) officer

- hand. L. generalis (courtesy of lieutenant-g. & co-inor.) ; commander of army; tactician, strategist, of specified merit (a good, bad, great, g.; nog.) = g. servant above (colloq.). [OF. f. L. generalis (GENUS, -AL)]

**generalissimo**, n. Commander of combined military & naval force, or of several armies. [It., superl. of *generale* GENERAL]

**generalitàtem** (general- **TY**), v.t. & i. Reduce to general laws, form into a general notion, give a general character to, call by a general name; infer (law, conclusion) by induction; base general statement upon (facts &c.); (Math., Philos.) throw into general form, extend application of; form general notions by abstraction; (Paint.) render only the typical characteristics of; make vague, abstract, general, vaguely; bring into general use. Hence **generalizer** n. [-IZE]

**generally**, adv. For the most part, extensively; in a general sense, without regard to particulars, not specially, (g. speaking, in general); as a general rule, commonly. [LY-]

**generalship**, n. Office of a general; strategy, military skill; skilful management, tact, discretion.

**générate**, v.t. Bring into existence, produce, evolve, (plants, animals, &c., usu. in pass.; heat, force, light, friction, electricity, &c.; result, state of things, state of mind, &c.;) (Math.) of point, line, surface, conceived as moving (make line, surface, solid). [F. L. generare beget (GENUS, -ATE)]

**générateur**, n. Begetter; apparatus for producing gases, steam, electricity, &c. [L (GENERATE, -OR)]

**générique**, a. Characteristic of a genus or class; applied to (any individual of) a large group; of a specific or special. Hence **générically** adv. [F. L. GENUS + -IC]

**généreux**, a. Magnanimous, noble-minded, not mean or prejudiced, free in giving, munificent, so **générosity** n.; (of soil) fertile; ample, abundant, copious; (of diet, colour, wine) rich & full. Hence **généreusement** adv. [F. F. généreux f. L. generosus (GENUS, -OUS) wellborn, gentleman]

**généris**, n. First book of O.T., with account of the Creation (G.-); origin, mode of formation or generation, (also in comb. as *abigir, parthenogen*). [L. Gk (root of *gigongyai* become)]

**général** (jé), n. (Fur. of kind of civet-cat. [F. Of *genéte* f. Arab. *jarōn*]

**généti** (ji-), a. Of, in, concerning, origin. Hence **génétically** adv. [F. GENESIS on anal. of *antithesis* -ATIC]


**généva**, a. (attrib.). Of, from Geneva (G. *bands, clerical bands* like those of Swiss Calvinists; G. *Convention*, of 1681-5 neutralizing ambulances &c. in war; G. *cross*, red Greek cross on white ground distinguishing ambulances &c. in war; G. *gown*, black, worn by doctors &c. (black churchmen in pulpit). Hence **génévain, Génévéen**

**général**, a. Nuptial, generative, (g. bed, instinct; rare); conducive to growth, mild, warm, (of air, climate, &c.); cheering, enlivening; jovial, kindly, sociable, whence **générality** n.

**généralize** (jé), v.t.; of genus (rare). Hence **généralize** adv. [F. L. *generalis* (GENUS, -AL)]

**général**, a. (anal). Of the chin. [F. Gk *genetin* chin (GENUS jaw f. L. *gena* + -AL)]

**génial**, (at), **généicalité**, an. (nat. hist.). Having knee-like joints. [F. L. *genericus* (generalem f. gen. kneec, -CULE, -ATE)]

**génie** (jé), n. (pl. usu. *genei* see GENEUS). Jince, sprite or goblin of Arabian tales. [F. F. génie f. L *(GENUS*]

**gêne**, n. Comb. form of Gk *genetin* chin, as -word of chin & hyoid bone.

**gêne**sta, n. Genus of yellow-flowered shrubs (including in some classifications the common broom). [L]

**gênetal** (jé-), a., & n. (pl.). Of animal generation; (n. pl.) external organs of generation. [F. L. *generalis* (gignere genit.-beget, -AL)]

**gênitive**, a. & n. G. case or g. grammatical form of nouns & pronouns, adjectives, & participles, corresponding in inflected langg. to of, from, & other prepositions with the noun representing the source, possessor, &c. Hence **gênitival** a. [F. L. *genericus* (casus case) of generation, mistransl. of Gk *génitê* (pórês case) of class; *gênetivus* as prec. + -IVE]

**gênoto**, comb. form of GÉNALIS, as-urinary of the genital & urinary organs.

**govus**, n. (pl. -euses, -eis). Tutelary spirit of person, place, or institution (good, evil, g., two opposed spirits or angels working for person's salvation or damnation, also person who powerfully influences one for good or ill); (usu. pl., gêni, w. sing. *GENE* demon(s), supernatural being(s); nation's, age's, &c., prevalent feeling, opinions, or taste; character, spirit, drift, method, of a language, law, &c.; associations or inspirations of a place; natural ability, special mental endowments; (no pl.) exalted intellectual power, instinctive & extraordinary imaginative, creative, or inventive capacity, (pl. -uses) person having this: g. *loci* (L), pre-siding deity, associations &c., of the place. [L, in first sense, f. root of *gignere beget*]


**genre** (F), n. Kind, style; (also g.-pointing) portrayal of scenes &c. from ordinary life.

**gens** (jén), n. (Rom. ant.; pl. gentês). Clan, sept, among Greeks or Romans. [L, genit. *gênetis* (gignere beget)]

**gent** n. Gentleman (vulg.); person pretending to status of gentleman (loc.). [short for GENTLEMAN]

**genteel**, a. (usw. iron.; vulg. in serious use). Appropriate to, characteristic of, belonging to, the upper classes, stylish, fashionable, well-dressed, elegant. Hence **genteel**ly adv. [16th-c. adoption of gentil (cf. 13th-c. GEN- TLE) see GENTILE]
gentian (sh., -tian), n. Kinds of usu. blue-flowered plant found esp. in mountain regions; generally with long tubular flowers, often erect, blotched, or striped with white, brown, or yellow; tropical and temperate, & usually perennial. [L gentiana (Genius of Illyria, -AN)]

gentile, a. & n. (Person) not of Jewish race, (in Mormon use) non-Mormon, whence gentile dom n.; of a nation or tribe, (a. & n. in Gram.) (word) indicating nationality; heathen, pagan. [F gentil f. L gentilis (gens, -il)]
gentilial (sh.), of a nation, gens, or family; having traits, inc. insignia. [L gentilis GENTILE] (AL)
gentility, n. Gentle birth, status of gentleman or lady, (now rare); (usu. iron) being genteel, social superioriy, good manners, upper-class habits; shabby, (as to dress) to keep up genteel appearances. [OF gentilé f. L gentile dom (GENTILIAN)]
gentle, a. (-er, -est), & n. Well-born. (Herald.) having right to bear arms, (now only in G. & simple, & in comb. as gentilefolk, GENTLEMAN) of birth, blood, family, pursuits, &c; honourable, belonging to or fit for the class of gentlemen; (archaic) generous, noble, courteous (still playfully in G. reader, author's apostrophe); tawny, tan or chestnut, red-brown or almond; not stormy, rough, or violent; (of medicine) mild, not drastic; (of rule) not severe; moderate (a g. heat), gradual (a g. slope); kind, mild, tender, (the g. sex); women); gentilefolks, people of good position & family. (N.): (pl. vulg.) gentilefolk; maggot, larva of flesh-fly or bluebottle, used as fishing-bait (f. obs. sense so). [GME gentil GENTLEMAN]
gentlemanhood, n. Position or character attaching to gentle birth. [from 1600: HOOD]
gentleman, n. Man entitled to bear arms but not included in the nobility (chiefly hist.); member of certain professions &c, (archaic) man of gentle birth attached to household of sovereign or great person, (in writing &c; gen.; of one of sovereign's bodyguard on state occasions): man of chivalrous instincts, fine feelings, & good breeding: man of good social position, man of wealth & leisure; ( courteous synonym for) man, (pl. in voc.) male members of audience; (Law) man who has no occupation. (facet) old g. the devil, my g. the fellow I was speaking of, g. s. valet; g.commy: (of a person of sovereign's Household &c; & Camb; g. farmer, country g. who farms; g. usher, g. acting as usher to great person. Hence gentlemanhood, gentlemanship (l. n. GENTLEMAN + MAN after OF gentilz hom) gentlemanlike, a. Appropriate to, resembling a gentleman. [LIKE]
gentlemanship, n. Feeling, behaving, or looking like a gentleman; beholding a gentleman. Hence gentlemanliness n. [LY]
gentleness, n. Kindliness, mildness; freedom from severity, suddenness, violence, steepness, &c. [-NESS]
gentlewoman, n. Woman of good birth or breeding, lady. Hence gentlewomanlike, a. & n. (sh. -ly) [GENTLE + WOMAN after OF gentilz femme]
gently, adv. As gentleman or gentlewoman (only in G. born, of gentle birth); quietly, moderately, softly, slowly, (as (remembrance) not so fast &c; mildly, tenderly, kindly. [LY]
gentry, n. People next below the nobility; the landed &c; farmers, &c; esp. these (sh.) people. [prob. obs. gentilice f. OF gentierce var. of gentilise (gentil GENTILE)]
genua (sh.), a. Of the knee. [L genua knee, -AL] genuflect, v. i. Bend the knee, esp. in worship. Hence or cogn. genuflector, genuine, genu

genuine, a. Of the original stock, pure-bred; really proceeding from its reputed source or author; having the supposed character, not counterfeit, properly so called. Hence genuineLy adv.; genuineness n. [L genuinus (cf. genuinus INGENIOUS) f. Aryan gen-beget]
genus, n. (pl. genéra). (Logic) kind of things having certain characteristics in common. (Bot.) group of animals or plants having common structural characteristics distinct from those of all other groups, & usu. containing several species (see class); the generic & specific names together form the correct binomial name of the species, the genus Homo, man (kind); (loosely) kind, class, order, tribe. [L. genuiH race f. Aryan as prec.]
-geny (sh.), suf. forming nn. indicating mode of production f. F. -géné (-GEN), as anthropo-geny history of human evolution, often with corresp. nn. in -genesis x adj, in -genetic.
géode (sh.), n. (Geol.) a. Gk gé earth (Gk geo-, as-dynanic of the latent forces of the earth, -sélic of earth & moon. géocentric, a. Considered as viewed from the earth's centre (g. latitude of planet, in which it would appear to observer at earth centre); having or representing earth as centre. [prec., centric (CENTRE, -IC)]
géodésie (sh.), a. (Concretionary stone containing a cavity &c; or other mineral matter. Hence géodésic a. [F géode f. L f. Gk géodésai earthy (g. earth, -ODE)]
géodésy, n. Branch of mathematics dealing with figure & area of the earth or large portions of it. So géodésic, géodétique, a. (-sic, -tie, line, shortest possible on surface between two points), géodésical a., géodésically adv. géodésie f. mod. L.f. Gk geo(désia) f. dain diadèvle géognosy, n. -ology; geology of a district; knowledge of the mineral character, grouping, & distribution, of particular rocks. So géognostic (AL) aa. [F géognosie (GEO, Gk gnōsis knowledge, gnōstos known]

géographie (sh.), a. Of geography (sh. latitude or longitude, g. by a line perpendicular to earth's surface at any point; al mile, 1' of longitude on equator or about 2000 yds). Hence géographicaly adv. [F. Gk geo(graphikos GRAPHIC) + AL]
géographie, n. Science of the earth's surface, form, physical features, natural & political divisions, climate, productions, population, &c; (math.) the science of these aspects: subject-matter of g.; features, arrangement, of place; treatise or manual of g. So géographé a. [F. géographie f. L f. Gk geo(grapheia -GRAPHY).

géologize, v. i. & t. Devote time to examining places geologically, collecting specimens, &c; examine (place) thus. [fol. LAIZE]
géomathématique, f. (sh. mathematical, physical, & political, g. the science in these aspects); subject-matter of g.; features, arrangement, of place; treatise or manual of g. So géométrizer a. [F. géométrie f. L f. Gk geo(m荃meia -MANTIC)

géométrie, n. Divination from figure given name from Gk geo (ground), from figures given by dots made at random. Hence or cogn. géomancier 1 a., géomantieca. a. [F. géomancie f. L f. Gk geo(manteia -MANTY)

geometer, n. Person skilled in geometry; kinds of caterpillar & corresp. moth. (from cater-
pillar's seeming to measure ground by its mode of walking. [L. Lf. Gk geōmetrēs measurer]

**geometric(al)**, adv. Of, according to, or proceeding in, geometrical ratios, or with geometrical regularity. [L. Gk geōmetrikos (prec., -iC) + -AL]

**geometricize**, v. & t. Work, form, or arrange, according to geometric rules. [Coll. + +ize]


**geophagy** (-ji), n. =dirt-eating. So **geophagists** (-ist) n. [Geo- + G. phagia eating].

**geoponic**, a. (pedantic or facet.) Agricultural. [Gk geōponikos f. ponos toil + -ic]

**George** (jorj), n. St G., patron saint of England from time of Edw. III who chose him as patron of Order of the Garter (St G.’s day, 23rd April; St G.’s cross, vertical & horizontal red bars crossing in centre); G., jewel forming part of Garter insignia; by G., oath or exclamation. [F. Lf. Gk Géōrios supposed prince of the G. people; of the G. race]

**Georgian** 1 (jorj-)i, a. Of the time of the Georges Kings of England. [-IAN]

**Georgian** 2 (jorj-)i, a. & n. (Inhabitant) language of Georgia in the Caucasus; (inhabitant) of Georgia in U.S. [-IAN]

**Georgic** (jorjik), n. One book (first, Fourth, G.) of the G., Virgil’s poem on husbandry. [F. L gēriNic (gergios husbandman f. Gero- + -ic + work, -iC)]

**geopotamoe**, n. Plant-growth in relation to gravity (positive g., tendency of roots to grow towards, negative g., of stems to grow away from, centre of earth). So **geopotamically** adv. [G. geōpotamikos (tropē a turning f. tropē turn + -ic, -iscu)]

**gerānium**, n. Kind of wild herbaceous plant, G. fruit-like crane’s bill, Crane’s-bill; kinds of cultivated pelargonium; colour of the scarlet g., [L. f. Gk gerānion (geranos crane)]

**gerfalcon** (-j-)i, n. Any large northern falcon, esp. the Iceland fox. [TOF gerfalcon prob. f. OHG giv vulture cf. G. Geier, FALCON]

**germ**, n. & v. i. Portion of organism capable of developing into a new one (germ-, usu. of female reproductive element, opp. sperm-), rudiment of animal or plant; micro-organism or microbe, esp. one of those supposed to cause disease; (fig.) that from which something may spring, elementary principle (in g., not yet developed); (vb) germinate, sprout, (fig. only). [F. Germe f. L germen etym. dub.]

**German** 1, a. (Now only as appended to B.) (esp. in the names of those least sense of relationship =Germane). [OF. Of germane f. L germanus of same parents cogn. w. prec.]

**German** 2, a. & n. Of, characterizing, Germany or its inhabitants or language (G. measles, contagious disease like mild measles; G. Ocean, North Sea; G. sausage, large kind stuffed with spiced partly cooked meat; G. text, black letter; G. verb, n., German), or cogn. of (N.) native language, of Germany (High G., form of G. origin, spoken in South, but now in literary use throughout Germany; Low G., dialects of Germany that are not High G., also, all forms of WG, including English & Dutch, except High G. Hence **Germanism** 1 a., **Germanism** (2, 3, 4), **Germanist** (3, mn.), **Germanize** (2, 3, i) v. & t., **Germanizate** (jon, Germanano-comb. form., Germananoma‘nía n., Germananophil, Germananophobe, a. & nn., Germananophilist, Germananophilia, bia, nn. [F. L G. Germania, a. & n. of related peoples of central & N. Europe, name perh. given by Celts to their neighbours (cf. Offr. gair neighbour)]

**germander** (-j-)i, n. Kinds of plant esp. the blue-flowered G. speedwell. [F. med.L germāndrā f. late Gk khamandrā (khamaifrus f. khamat on the ground, drus oak)]

**Germanic**, a. & n. Of the Germans (chiefly hist. in G. Confederation, G. Empire); of the Teutonic race or any Teutonic people of language, =primitive Teutonic; also with limiting word: East G., English & some almost lost languages as Burgundian & Vandal; North G., Scandinavian; West G., High & Low German, English, Frisian, Dutch, &; see also INDO-G. [F. L Germanicus (german2, -ic)]

**Germanity**, n. Characteristic German qualities. [-ITY]

**germèn**, n. (bot.). Rudiment of seed-vaselle, ovary. [L. genit. -inis = GERM]

** Germicide**, n. & a. (Substance) having power to destroy (esp. disease)-germs. Hence **Germicide'ly** adv. [Germ-, -AL]

**germinate**, v. i. t. Sprout, bud, put forth shoots, (lit. & fig.); cause to shoot, develop (trans.), produce. Hence or cogn. **germin-ant** a. (intr., usu. fig.), **germination**, **ger-**nial, **ger-**nial-ly adv. [F. L germénare (germanare, -ate)]

**germ** (j-)i, n. Long-finned tuna. [F. G. geron-ontos old man, -cracy]

**géröntocracy** (g-)j), n. Government by, governing body of, old men. [F. Gk geron-ontos old man, -cracy]

**-gerous**, s. f. (in use -igerous, see -i) f. L -ger bearing (gerere bear) + -ous; in some words taken f. L, & freely added to L stems, as in front-igerous (bearing)

**gerryman** (d-)i, n. &. Manipulate (constituency &c.) unfairly so as to secure disproportionate influence at election for some party or class; hence **gerrymander** 1 n. (N.) such manipulation. [vb f. n., orig. U.S.; anecdotie; substitution of name of governor Gerry of Massachusetts for sala- in salamander]

**gérund** (d-), n. Forms of Latin verb (-nda, -ndi, -ndo) serving as cases of the infinitive in its noun use, constructed as nouns but able to govern like their verb; English verbal noun in -ng when used distinctly as part of verb (his doing this is doubtful); g.-sinder, teacher of Latin. So **gerundial** a. [F. L gerundium prob. f. gerundion neut. gerundive & gerund or doing done, hence from verb gerund ('do') (-nda, -ndi, -ndo) with gerund stem having sense that should be done &c. Hence **gerundiv'ia,'gerundively** adv. [F. L gerundivus (prec., -ive)]

**gesse** (d-)j), n. Plaster of Paris, gypsum, prepared for use in painting & in sculpture. [OF. gisso, L. calx gysum, aygros gipsy, AVON.

**gestation**, n. Carrying or being carried in the womb between conception & birth, this period. [F. L gestatio (gestare frequent. of gerere carry, -ATIO)]

**gestatorial**, a. G. chair, for carrying the Pope on certain occasions. [F. L gestatorium (carrier holder as prec. + or2, -ory)]

**gesticulate**, v. i. & t. Use expressive mo-
glácis (or as F), n. Bank sloping down from fort, on which attackers are exposed to fire. [F. orig. —pl. slippery place (OF glacier to slip)]

glad, a. & v.t. Pleased (pred. only; I am g., g. of it, to hear it, g. that it is so, g. it is so, shall be g. to come &c.; iron., should be g. to know); (of looks, feelings, &c.) marked by, filled with, expressing, joy; (of news or events) giving joy; (of nature &c.) bright, beautiful; hence (of persons) pretty, lovely, (perh.) gladness, n. (poet.) glad'some a., glad'somely adv. glad'somesness n. (Vb; archaic) make g., [OE glæved cf. Da. & Sw. glad, & G glätt smooth (the orig. sense cf. L glaber)]

glade, n. Clear open space or passage between forest trees. [perh. cogn. w. prec.]

gladiator, n. Man trained to fight with sword or other weapon at ancient Roman shows; political &c. champion in argument, controversialist. So gladiatorial a. [L (gladiator) sword]

gládiolus (or gladi-), n. (pl. -luses, -li). Iris-like plant with sword-shaped leaves & bright flower-spires. [L, dim. of gladius sword]

glädis, a. & v.t. To blow from (e.g. wind) with, or as, the sound of a distant trumpet. [Perh. from old fr. slav. (often e.g. gläschenn) to flow, rush]

glair, n., & v.t. White of egg; kinds of adhesive preparation made from it; any similar viscid substance; hence glair'eous, glair'y a., aa.; (vb) smear with g. [f. L glair.-a. F glaire pl. g.]

glämour, n. & v.t. Magic enchantment, (cast a g. over, enchant); delusive or alluring beauty or charm; hence glamorous a. (Vb) affect with, bewitch, enchant. [corruption of grammary, cf. for sense grammary]

gläng, v. & t. & n. (Of weapon) glide off object instead of striking it full (often aside, off); (of talk or talker) pass quickly over, glide off or from, subject, g. at, make passing & usu. sarcastic allusion to; (of bright object or light) flash, dart, gleam; (of eye) cast momentary look, flash, g. at, give brief look at; g. over, pass lightly over, g. oneself up, &c. g. over, direct it at, eye, &c. g.ing, a. (N.) swift oblique movement or impact, (Cricket) stroke with bat's face turned slantwise to ball; (sudden movement producing) flash or gleam; brief look (at, into, over, &c.). [perh. nasalized form of OF glai cher to slip]

Glánd, n. (Physiol.) simple or complex organ composed of nucleated cells secreting constituents of the blood for use or ejection; (Bot.) secreting cell or group of cells on surface of plant-structure. So (see -ul.) glândule n., glándular, a., glanduliferous, a., glandulóse (Bot.), glandulos, glandless, aa. [f. F glande t. OF glandre t. L glandula gland- = small bud, seed.

Glanders, n. pl. Contagious horse-disease with swellings below jaw & mucous discharge from nostrils; the same communicable to man. Hence glandered, glandrous, aa. [f. Of gland'ree see prec.]

glandiferous, a. Bearing acorns. [f. L glanda, gland, gland-, -form]

glandiform, a. Acorn-shaped; like gland. [GLAND, -FORM]

glare, v. i. & t., & n. Shine dazzlingly or disagreeably; be over-conspicuous or obtrusive, whence glaring, y adv., glaringness n.; look fixedly or fiercely; express (hate, defiance) by look. (N.) strong fierce light, oppressive unrelieved sunshine; lawdy brilliance; fierce or fixed look; hence glär'y 2 a. [ME, also MDu. & MLG. glandere perh. cogn. w. glass]

Glass', n. Substance, usu. transparent, lustres, hard, & brittle, made by fusing sand with soda or potash or both & other ingredients (CROWN 1, FLINT, PLATE, WATER 1, -g.); substances of similar properties or composition, as of antiquity, vitreous oxide-sulphide fused; g. utensils, ornaments, windows, greenhouses; g.-cased, encased, covered with, chipped of liquid contained in this, drink; sand-g., hour-g., carriage-window; plate of g. covering picture; glazed frame for plants; looking-g.; eye-g., (pl.) pair of spectacles; lens; g. disk covering watch-face; telescope, spy-g., field-g., opera-g., microscope; barometer, weather-g.; g.-blower, one who blows g., chiefly of g. used for exhibiting or protecting objects; g.-cloth, linen cloth for drying g., cloth covered with powdered g. like g.-paper; g. cloth, woven fabric of fine-spun g.; g.-cutter, workman, tool, cutting g.; g.-culture, of plants under g.; -duet, powdered g. for polishing; g. eye, false eye of g., kind of blindness in horses; g.-house, building for growing plants; g.-incising, cutting plants; g.-ing, a cutting of plants; g.-knife, knife of g.; g.-maker, one who makes g. or works with g.; g.-ware, articles made of g.; glasswort, kinds of plant formerly used in g.-making. Hence glassful'2 n., glassless a. [OE glæsf. G glas perh. f. OFteut. gla, gla.-shine]

glassy, a. Having properties of, resembling, glass; of (eye &c.) lacking fire, dull, fixed; (of water) lustros & transparent, or smooth, as glass (so g. calm, surface, &c.). Hence glass'y a. & adv. glassiness (n.)

Glauber's salt(s) (aw.-ow.-), n. Sulphate of sodium. [J. R. Glauber, Ger. chemist.]

glaucoma, n. An eye-disease with tension of the globe & gradual loss of sight. Hence glaucomatous a. [f. Gk gláukoma -atos (glaukos as foll., -n)]

glaucous, (-aw-, -ow.), a. Having or being of, a bluish or greenish tinge (paint) due to or containing (cloth, Gr.) covered with bloom of or grapes. [f. L Gk glaukoas + ous]

glaze, v.t. & i., & n. Fit (window, picture) with glass, furnish (building) with glass windows (g. in, enclose with g.); cover (pottery &c.) with vitreous substance fixed by fusion (n., this substance, smooth surface resulting); six (paint) on pottery thus: over (g. glass, leather, pastry, &c.) with smooth lustrous coating (n., this coating, surface produced); cover (eye) with a film (n., filmy look); cover (painted surface) with thin coat of different transparent color to modify tone (n., this coat); give glassy surface to, e.g. by rubbing (n., polished look); become glassy (est. of g.); hence glass'y a. & adv. [ME glaze, glazy] 2 n. glazier (zhær, -zier), n. One whose trade is to glaze windows &c. Hence glaz'ery (2) n. [GLASS 1 + -ER 1 w. assim. to Rom. wds in -ER]

Glazing, n. In vb senses; also: windows; material used to produce glaze. [ING]

gleam, n. & v.i. Subdued or transient light; faint, temporary, or intermittent show of some quality &c. (an occasional g. of humour; not a g. of hope); hence gleamy y a. (Vb) emit gk., shine with subdued or interrupted brightness. [OE gléom cf. OHG glímo glow-worm; cogn. w. GLIMMER, GLIMPLSE]

glean, v. i. & t. Gather ears of corn left by reapers, gather (such remains); strip (field &c.)
thus; collect in small quantities, scrape together, (news, facts, &c.). Hence glea'nar, glea'ning (1, 2, n.). [F. gleaneer. tym. dub.] glebe, n. (Poet.) earth, land, a field; portion of land going with clergyman's benefice. [fr. L. g.l.]
glee, n. Musical composition for three or more voices, one to each part, set to words grave or gay, often with contrasted movements & prop., without accompaniment; mirth, lively, & manifest delight, whence gleeful, gleesome; aa., gleeful-y adv. [OE gleow, gleo]
gleet, n. This mnr., from top to wind, w.r. or from the urethra. Hence gleety'y adj. [OF. glete slime]
glen, n. Narrow valley. [Gael. gileann]
Glen'dove-er, n. Beautiful sprite of kind represented by Southey as occurring in Hindu myths. [altered fr. grand over in F. travel-box]
Glen'orry, n. Kind of Highland cap. [place]
Glen'vit, n. Kind of Scotch whiskey. [place]
gli'oid, a., n. G. cavity, fossa, surface, shallow cavity on bone (esp. scapula & temporal bone) receiving projection of other bone to form joint. [Gk gleh'noeides glhen socket, -oid]
glib, a. & adv. (Of surface &c.) smooth, offering no resistance, (of movement) uninhibited, easy, (rare); of speaker, speech, &c. fluent. [Gk.]
glide, v. & t., & n. Pass, change place, by smooth continuous movement of (liquid, ship, bird, carriage, snake, person skating, &c.); go quietly or stealthily; (of time &c.) pass gently & imperceptibly; pass gradually, shade off insensibly, (of color); glide (her on her course); hence gliding ly adv. (N.) act of gliding; (Mus.) succession of sounds made in passing from one tone to another without silencing voice or instrument; (Phon.) gradually changing sound made in passing from one position of speech organs to another. [com. -WG; OE glidan cf. G glieten]
Glim-mer, v. i., & n. Shine faintly or intermittently; (n.); also glimmering. feebly or wavering light, faint gleam of hope &c., glimse, half view. [prec.; cf. G. gliommer]
glimpse, n., & v. & t. & i. Faint & transient appearance, momentary or imperfect view of, (of the moon, the earth by night, sublunary affairs) (Vb) catch g. of, see faintly or partly; (poet.) appear faintly, dawn. [n. f. vb, ME glemesn see MHG glesen & see prec.]
glissa'de (a)bd., n. & v. (adverbizing). [French]
glis'ten (a), v. i., & n. Shine fitfully; glister, sparkle, (v., n.). [n. f. vb, OE glisian (glisan shine, -EN)]
glist'er, v. i., & n. (archaic). Sparkle, glitter. [f. OE glistant see prec. & -ER]
glow, v. & i., & t. (Shine with) brilliant tremulous light, gleam, sparkle; be showy or splendid. [prob. f. ON glódru cf. G. glitzen f. Teut. glist. shine & -ER]
gloa'ming, n. Evening twilight. [OE glo- mingum tyllum twilight cogn. w. G. glow, -ING]
gloat, v. i. Feast eyes or mind lustfully, avariciously, malignantly, &c., (upon or over) Hence gloating ly adv. [cf. G. gloten stare]
GLOSS

GNASH

phrase; misrepresentation of another's words; glossary, interlinear translation, or set of notes. [Vb] insert gg. in (text &c.); write gg.; make comments esp. of unfavourable sort; read different sense into, explain away. [vb. n. earlier gloze f. OF gloze f. med. L. glossa f. Lf. Kg glossa (foreign tongue, obscure or foreign word)]

gloss, n., & v.t. Superficial lustre; deceptive appearance, fair outside; hence glossy a., glossyly adv., glossiness n. [Vb] make glossy; give specific appearance to (often over). [vb. n. f. from L. glossa, gloss,-ess-a.]

glossenal, a. (anat.). Of the tongue, lingual. [f. Kg glossa tongue + -AL]

glossary, n. Collection of glosses; list & explanations of abstruse, obsolete, dialectal, or technical terms, partial dictionary. Hence glossarist n., & v.t. Commentator, esp. medieval commentator on Civil & Canon Law. [mod. L. glossare f. glossa glossa 1, -ART 1]

glōss(o)-, comb. form of Kg glossa tongue, as gloss(o)-epiglottic of tongue & epiglottis, gloss-i-tis; also of gloss, as gloss-o-grapher commentator, gloss-o-logy terminology.

glottis, n. Opening, or part of windpipe, between true vocal chords, affecting modulation of voice by contracting or dilating. Hence glottal, glottic, aa. [Kg glottis (glo-tha var. of glossa tongue)]

Gloucester (glo-stèr), n. Kind of cheese (usu. single, double, -G, the latter of richer milk) made in Gloucestershire.

gloved, v.t. & v.p. Covering of leather, cotton, silk, wool, or formerly steel, for the hand, usu. with separated fingers (throw down, take up, the g., make, accept, challenge; fit like a g., exactly; hand 1 & or in g.); also (boxing-g.) padded g. for boxing (take off, without, &c., the g., of arguing or contending in earnest, mercilessly, &c.); g.-shoe, in shape of g.; g.-stretcher, instrument for enlarging g.-fingers; hence gloveless, glover 1, 2, 3, v.t. & v.i. [vb. n. f. OE glof perh. f. OF. Glove f. Glov]

golāf (ga = r, lòf. cogn. w. Sc. lof hand) mic. g. &

glow (-G), v.i., & n. Be heated to incandescence, throw out light & heat without flame; shine like thing intensely heated; show warm colour; burn with bodily heat or emotional fire; incandesce; glimmer; press inwards with warm air; the mate emitting green light at tail; hence glowingly 2 adv. (N.) glowing state (in a g. all of a. all of f.: red or flushed; brightness & warmth of colour, e.g. red of cheeks; ardour, passion; g.-lamp, with carbon & incandescent under electric current. [OE glowan cf. Gglühen; cogn. w. G. glühen, L. glossa, glossa, Gloxin, glōx (family of plants with large bell flowers of various colours), Gloxin botanist c. 1755 -111]

Gloze, v.t. & c. Comment (upon) (archaic); draw (a picture, figure, extenuate, (usu. over):) talk speciously, use fair words, fawn. Hence glozingly 2 adv. [f. F. gliser (gloise gloss 1), white metal obtained from beryl, beryllium. [f. Kg glukos sweet]

Glucose (-Gos,-), n. White metal obtained from beryl, beryllium. [f. Kg glukos sweet]

Glucos (or glucose), n. (chem.). Grape-sugar or dextrose; any member of group of sugars including dextrose, laevulose, manno, &c. Hence glucosic a., glucosine n. [f. Kg glukos, see -ose 2]

Glue, n., & v.t. Hard brittle brownish gelatin made by boiling hides & hoofs & used warm as cement; g.-like cement or sticky substance; g.-pot, with outer coat holding water to heat; hence gluey a. [vb. part. glueing fasten & join (as with g.); attach lightly or closely (esp. car, glued to the hole).] [f. OF glu t. L. glues gluta]

Glum, a. Sullen, looking deserted or distracted. Hence gloomy 2 adv., gloominess n. [cogn. w. GLOOM 2; cf. LG glum turbid]

Glume, n. (bot.). Chaff-like bract in calyx of grasses &c.; husk of grain. Hence glum-ous a., &c. [f. Kg gluma]

Glut, v.I., & n. Feed (person, stomach) or indulge (appetite, desire) to the full, overload with food (lit. or fig.), satiate, cloy; choke up, fill to excess; overstock (market) with goods. (N.) full indulgence, one's fill, surfeit; supply exceeding demand (a g. in the market). [n. vb, prob. f. obs. & OF glut glutton]

Gluten (-G), n. Sticky substance, whence glucini-ze 3 v.i., glutinous a., glutinous-ly 2 adv., glutinosity n.; viscid animal secretion; nitrogenous part of flour remaining as viscid substance when starch is washed out. [L. genit. -inis, glue]

Glutton (-tu), n. Excessive eater, gourmandizer; greedy reader of books, person with great appetite for books; for g. &c.: voracious animal of weasel kind but larger, for feeding on flesh or crops. Hence gluttonizer 2 v.i., gluttonous a., gluttonously 2 adv., gluttony 1 n. [f. Of glut- tun f. LL glutonom nom. -a (glutère swallow)]

Glucine, n., & v.t. Treat with glycine (esp. vaccine lymph). [-ATE 3]

Glucine, -In, n. Colourless sweet syrupy liquid got from animal & vegetable oils by saponification, used as ointment, or as solvent or drugs, &c. Hence glycéric a., tchem., glycérine, glyceride, glyceryl, nn., glycerol-comb. form. [Gk gluteros sweet, -IN] glyceral, n. (chem.). (Name preferred in scientific use for) glycine. [prec., -O1I]

Glucose, n., glycogénic a., -In, (chem.). Substance) producing sugar in animal tissues. So glyco-GENESIS n. [prec., -GENI]

Glucol, n. Any of the fatty diatonic alcohols. Hence glycoalcoholic a. [glyco-,-OLI]

Glucinie, a. & n. (Gk & L pros.). Line, metre consisting of three trochees & dactyl, the dactyl usually placed, esp. of the catalectic form (as a ac) used by Horace & Catullus. [Glykôn Kg poet, -IC]


Glyptic, a. Of carving esp. on precious stones. [f. Kg glyptikos (glypho carve), -IC]

Glyptodon, n. Extinct S.-Amer. quadruped allied to armadillos with fluted teeth. [f. Kg glup- tos carved as prec. & obus, -ontos tooth]

Glyptography, n. Art & science of gem-engraving. [as prec., -GRAPHY]

Gnarled, gnarly, (-n), a. Of tree & fig. covered with protuberances, twisted, rugged, var. of obs. knurled (knurl knob); -ED 2, -Y]

Gnash (n.), v.i. & t. (Of teeth) strike together;
grind the teeth, grind (the teeth). [earlier gnast cf. ON gnaustan prob. imit.]

gnát (n.), n. Small two-winged fly of which female is paper wasp (as type of insignificant annoyance, tiny thing, (strait at g., be scuribulous upon trifles). [OE gniel]

gnathíc, a. Of jaws. [Gk gnathos jaw, -ic]

gnaw (n.), v.t & i. (p.p. gnawed, gnawen). Bite persistently, wear away thus often away, off, in two, &c.; also intr. with at, into; (of destructive agents, pain, &c.) erode, waste away, gnaw, devour. Hence gnawing-ly adv. [OE gnagian cf. G nagien]

gnoseis (gnis, nis), n. (geol.). Laminated rock of quartz, feldspar, &c. Hence gnis'ssic, gnis'ssoid, gnis'ssoe 1, gniess'sy 2, aa. [G Gneisstein sparkle]

gnome (n.), n. Maxim, aphorism. [f. Gk gnomai (gnyskó knómu)]

gnoseis (n.), n. Diminutive spirit of subterranean race guarding treasures of earth (cf. Sylph, Salamander, Nymphe), goblin, dwarf. Hence gnó'mish 1 a. [used by Paracelsus; perh. for genomos (Gk yé earth, -nomos dwelling, or spec. use of prec.]

gnómic, a. Of, consisting of, using gnomic's, sententious; (gram.) g. aorist, used without tenses as indicative; < gnomics. [f. Gk gnómikos (gnome 1, -ic)]

gnó'mon (n.), n. Pillar, rod, pin or plate of sundial, showing time by its shadow on marked surface; column &c. used in observing sun's meridian altitude; (geom.) part of parallelogram left when similar one has been taken from its corner. Hence gnóm'onic a. [Gk (gnó'mon), = inspection, dial, (I know.)]

gnésis (n.(-)), n. Knowledge of spiritual mysteries; Gnosticism. [Gk(-o), = knowledge, asperec.]

gnós'tic (n.), a. & n. Relating to knowledge, cognitive; having esotericspiritual knowledge; of the Gnostics, occult, mystic; (n., usu. pl.; G-) early Christian heretics (claiming gnosis, whence gnos'tic(s)c(n. gnos'tic'se(2, 3, 4) v.i. & t. [f. Gk gnóstikos (as prec. -ic)]

gnu (n.), n. Oxlike antelope. [Hottentot]

go (n.(-), v.i. (went, gone, pr. gawn, gone; 2nd sing. goest, 3rd goes pr. gow & archaic goeth). Start, depart, move, continue moving, with self-originated or imparted motion, from some place, position, time, &c. (often not specified because obvious, whereas the goal &c. is always indicated).]

gnus (n.), n. Sheep. [nom. gnu, pl. gnai (GNYSKHENAI)]

goat (n.), n. Female of domestic goat. [nom. gaios, pl. gai (GAYEUSAE)]

gnaw (n.), v.t & i. (p.p. gnawed, gnawen). Bite persistently, wear away thus often away, off, in two, &c.; also intr. with at, into; (of destructive agents, pain, &c.) erode, waste away, gnaw, devour. Hence gnawing-ly adv. [OE gnagian cf. G nagien]

353

GO

(of election &c.) issue for or against; (of constitutional, politician, voter) take certain course of action; (Liverpool went; Tory: case goes by default, taken; this case against absent party; dinner, play, went, well, suit; goes without saying); begin motion (Got, start, to set about in race; HERE goes!); get away free, unpunished, &c; be sold (go cheap, for 2/-6d, &c; going, gone); auctioneer's announcement that bidding is almost, quite, closed; (of money) be spent (often in books &c.); be relinquished, abolished, ceased, gone, etc. [Gk go (GEO, we must go; my sight, our trade, is going; next thing); die (esp. in p.p., & in many phrases as to the way of all the earth or pop. of all flesh, to a better world, to one's account or own place, after, off the hooks, &c.); fail, give way, succumb, break down, crack, make way to, towards, into, &c; (go to Jericho, Bath, &c.; be [used by Paracelsus; perh. for genomos (Gk yé earth, -nomos dwelling, or spec. use of prec.)]
at baptism, &c. of the conversel relation g. child, godson, g. daughter; godfather (fig.), person after whom person or thing is named, vb (be); g.-father, 1. family man; 2. (fig.), man sincerely religious; g. ony, Christ; G. s. (init. of German, Christ’s, G. s. (init. of German, Christ’s), Bible; g. send (sc), unexpected welcome event or acquisition; G. s. image, human body; g. speed, utterance of words G. speed you!, usu. in bid person g.-s., wish him success in undertaking, G. s. Good, God’s, G. s. Good ward adv. & G. s. Good ward. adv. [com. Teut.; cf. Du. god, G. gott; perh. f. Aryan gheu invoke or gheu sacrifice].
g. 2. v.t. Deify; g. it, play the g. [f. prec.]
g. nesse, m. Female deity in polytheism (g. of love, Venus); woman one adores. [-ess 1]
g. (sha), n. Free-flowing highly annual plant. [G. Old Swiss botanist, -a].
g. head [ed], n. Being God or a god, divine nature, deity the G., God. [-head]
g. nesse, m. Without a god; not recognizing God; impious, wicked. Hence g. ness n. [-ess]
g. like, a. Resembling God or a god in some quality; fit for, like that of, a god. [-like]
g. er, m. Person, thing, that goes good, slow, &c. [comp. of g.].
Goethian (ger’tian), a. & n. (Follower of Goethe, like Goethe, his writings, views, &c.)
Gofer, n. Thin batter-cake stamped with honeycomb pattern by the irons it is baked in. [f. G. kaufre honeycomb, gofer, see WAFER]
g. fer, m. & f. & n. Make wary, fluate crimp, (lace edge, trimming &c.) with heated irons; offered edges of book, embossed. (N.) iron used for goffering; ornamental plaiting used for frills &c. [f. G. kaufre see prec. gaufre stamp with patterned tool]
g. gule, v. t., & a., & n. Squint, roll eyes about (or with eyes as subj.), (of eyes) project; turn (eyes) sideways or from side to side. (Adj.) of globular eye or lens; for goggle eyes.
3. a. (N.; pl.) kind of spectacles for protecting eyes from glare, dust, &c. usu. with coloured glasses, wire gauze, &c.; (slang) round-lensed spectacles; sheep disease, staggerers. [a. & n. f. vb; f. 11th c.; etym. dub., cf. W. gogi shake. GaeL. gogy nodding of head]
g. glet, guglet, n. (Anglo-Ind.). Long-necked vessel, usu. of porous ware for keeping water cool. [f. Port. gorgoleta]
Goldeil, m. Member of GADHELICAE. Hence (=GADHELIC) Goledeilica. & n. [f. Ofr. Goitel]
g. n. In vb senses; esp. condition of ground for walking, riding, &c.; for (a-going, & now regarded as part) in action (set the clock g.), existing, to be had, (one of the best fellows g.), goings-on, (usw. strange &c.) behaviour. [-ing]
Golte (ter), n. Morbid enlargement of thyroid gland, often showing as large pendulous swelling in neck, bronchocoele, dewlap. Hence goltr.ed 2. (terd) a. [f. Back-formation f. goitre (L. guthur throat, -ous)]
goltrous, a. Affected with, like, of, (of) of, by, or to; prejudiced of, goitre. [f. F. goitreux see prec.]
Golconda, n. Mine of wealth (lit. or fig.). [old name of Hyderabad]
gold, n. & a. Precious yellow non-rusting malleable ductile metal of high specific gravity &c. used as money, ornament, &c. Hence gold, a. of this, money in large sums, wealth; (fig.) brilliant, beautiful, or precious things, stuff, &c. (a. heart, voice, of; age of g. = GOLDEEN age; she is pure g.; all that glisters or glitters is not g.) the metal used for coating surface or as pigment, gilding; the colour of the metal gold g. n., dull brownish-golden yellow; gold-g., adj. thus coloured; gold g. dust, gold dust, made up very finely in plastic state; g.-beater, one who beats out into g.-leaf, g.-beater’s skin, membrane used to separate leaves of g. during beating, also as covering for slight wounds; g. digger, g.-digger, g. dust, in fine particles as often found; g.-fever, rage for going in search of g. & g. field, district in which g. is found; g. fish, bright-coloured song-bird with patch of yellow in wings, (slang) gold coin, sovereign; g.-fish, small red Chinese carp kept for ornament: g.-foil, g.-leaf, g. beaten into thin sheet, foil being the thicker; g.-mine, lit., & fig. source of wealth; g. plate, vessels made of g.; g.-rush, a rush to some new g. field; goldsmith, worker in g. (g.-s. beetle, with g.-coloured wing-covers); g.-stick, (bearer of) gilt sword carried by officers of Life guards or captain of Gentlemen-at-arms. (Adj.) wholly or chiefly of, coloured like, g. [com. Teut.; cf. G. gold; cogn. w. yellow]
golden, a. Made, consisting of, gold (G. FLEECE; g. key, money used to remove obstacle); abounding in, yielding, gold; coloured, shining, like gold; precious, excellent, important, g. (g. orations, high respect; g.-mouthed, eloquent; a. g. remedy, opportunity, saying; the g. rule, that in Malt. vii. 12; g. mean, neither too much nor too little, principle of moderation; g. number named as important in fixing Easter, year’s number in Metonic lunar cycle of 19 years; g. age, first of four ages, see BAZEN’1, when men were happy & innocent, also most prosperous period of nation’s condition or literature; g. balls, = three ball’s; g.-eye, kind of sea-duck; g.-knop, ladybird; g. rain, kind of firework; g.-rod, plant with rod-like stem & spike of bright yellow flowers; g. SYRUP; g. wedding, fifteenth anniversary. [-EN 2]; earlier gilden]
goldilocks, n. Kinds of plant, esp. a species of buttercup. [f. Obs. goldly, LOCK]
golf (also GOLFF, GOLFEA), n. Game for two persons or couples played with small hard ball & clubs on links or moorland provided with smooth greens each having small cylindrical hole; g.-club, society for playing g., also one of the implements used; (vb) play g., whence golfer n. [perh. f. Du. kolf cf. G. kolbe club]
Golrath, n. Giant. [J. Sonn. xvii]
gollo, n. G. Goil, g вход (as Goliath, g. xon, big bear). [f. G.]
gollo, i., m. Used, esp. by negroes, for God. By God. [deformation of GOD]
golosh. See GOLASH.
goluptious, golop-, a. (joc.). Luscious, delightf. [perh. facet. for voluptuous]
gom(b)roon, n. Persian pottery, imitated in Chelsea ware. [town on Persian gulf]
Gomo’prah, n. (Type of) wicked town. [Gen. xvii. xix]
gon, suf. f. Gk. -gonous -angled, forming nn. as hexagon, polygon, v-gon, figure with six, several, n. angles.
goldenola, -a. n. Light flat-bottomed boat with cabin amidships & high point at each end worked by one oar at stern, used on Venetian canals. [It. styl. dub.]
gondolier, n. Rower of gondola. [F. f. It. gondoliere (prec., -leri)]
gone (gawn, gahn), adj. in vbls sense; esp.: lost, hopeless, gone (esp. pi.)
m. man, also gone1 n.; g. case; past, bygone, (usu. past & g.). [p. p. of go]
gon'falon, n. Banner, often with streamers, hung from cross-bar, esp. as standard of some Italian republics. [f. It. gonflone f. OHG gun'dafano f. OE t. gunthja war, float banner.]
gon'talor, n. Standard-bearer; chief magis
tate; in Italian republics. [f. It. gon达尔]
gonio'metep, adj. Instrument for measuring angles. So gonio'metric (a.), gonio'metry.

good, a. (BETTER, BEST). &n. Having the right
qualities, satisfactory, adequate, (a g. fire, not too small or dull; keep, kept, unattined, etc.),
not enough, not for worth doing, accepting, &c.; g. money, genuine; as
central epithet in the g. ship,—the g. town of —,
g. law, valid, sound, is g. eating &c.,
attractive to eat &c.;) commendable (esp. in g. men & true; g. old —, colloq. form of approval;
also in courteous, patronizing, ironically polite, or indifferent and kind, benevolent, (so of God &
&c., esp. in prayers & exclamation, as g. God!,
g. heavens!, g. gracious!; be so g. as g. enough,
to, = please to; how g. of you!; did me a g. turn or office; has always been g. to me; say a g.
word for, commend, defend, (esp. of child) well
behaved, not giving trouble, (often as g. as
gold); gratifying, agreeable, favourable, ad-
vantageous, happy, &c., (in a g. train, going well; so in forms of
greeting or parting, as g. morning, g. day,
g. night, have a g. time, enjoy oneself; have a g.
night, sleep well; a g. saying or story, as a g.
laughing, or story, as a g. 

good'bye, int. & n. (Saying of farewell.
[contr. of God be with you!], with good substi-
tuted on anal. of good-night &c.]
good'ly, a. Comely, handsome; of consider-
able size &c.; (iron) trifling, worthless. Hence
good'li'ness n. [OE gudlic (good, -LY)]
good'ness, n. Virtue; positive or comparativ-
eil excellence, fine, excellence; excellency;
(like kind, benevolent, (so of God &
&c., esp. in prayers & exclamation, as g. God!,
g. heavens!, g. gracious!; be so g. as g. enough,
to, = please to; how g. of you!; did me a g. turn or office; has always been g. to me; say a g.
word for, commend, defend, (esp. of child) well
behaved, not giving trouble, (often as g. as

good'willing, a. Feeling to person, fa-

GONE

GONNE

GONDOLIER

GONFLON

GON'ALOR

GONIO'METEP

GOOD

GOOD'BYE

GOOD'LY

GOOD'NESS

GOODE

GOOGLY

GOOSANDER

GOOSE
GOOSEBERRY 337

GOUSHEN, n. Place of light or plenty. [Gen. xiv. 10. &c., Exod. x. 29]

GOSPEL, n. Glad tidings preached by Christ; religious doctrine of Christ & his apostles; Christian revelation; protestant or evangelical doctrine (opp. mass); record of Christ's life in books of four evangelists; any of those books; portion from one of them read at Communion service; thing that may safely be believed (takes place for several people, that one acts upon, believes in, or preaches (the g. of efficacious grace, etc.); g.-book, containing gg. read at Communion; g.-oath, sworn to the gg.; g.-shop, Methodist chapel; g. side, N. side of altar, at which g. is read; g. truth, truths contained in it, something as true as g. [OE godspel corrupted by confusion w. God f. god spel good tidings (goodspell)]

GOSPELER, n. Reader of gospel in Communion service. [-ER]

GOSSEMAN, n. & a. Light filmy substance, the webs of small spiders, floating in calm air or spread over grass; a thread of this; something filmy; delicate gauze; hence gossamered, g. 'smyr, a. (Adj.) light & filmy as g. [ME gossemer perh. = goose-sensor, g. + -perh., g. sense (Archaic) to feel, know, sibb, sibb, akin]

Gossips, n. (Anglo-Ir). Lad. [F garon]

got, past & p.p. of get. G.-up, factitious, artificially produced, adorned, &c., with a view to effect or deception

Goth, n. One of the Germanic tribe who invaded Eastern & Western Empires in 3rd-5th cc. & founded kingdoms in Italy, France, & Spain; rude, uncivilized, or ignorant person, esp. one who destroys works of art (cf. VANDAL), hence Gothish, a. [OE Gotan pl. f. LL f. Gk Gothoi]

Gotham (-t-h-n), n. Typical foolish town (wise man of g. f. fool). Hence Gothamite (-t-h-n), a. [ME, f. the old Dutch noun "Amsterdam"

Gothic, a. & n. Of the Goths or their language; (Arch.) in the pointed-arch style prevalent in Western Europe in 12th-16th cc., including in England the Early English, Decorated, & Perpendicular (orig. sense not classical); barbarous, rude, uncouth; (Print, & n.) German, also black-letter, (type); hence Gothically adv., Gothicism (s. & n.), Gothicize (2.s., v.), Gothician, G. architecture. [L Góticus (GOTH, -IC)]

Gotten. See getting

Gouache (gosh), n. Way of painting in opaque colours ground in water & thickened with gum & honey. [F. f. It. guazzo]

gouge (gowj), n., v.t. & i. Concave-bladed chisel used in carpentry & surgery. (Vb) cut w. a curved blade; groo've (gro'v), a. Concave; force(lent). esp. person's eye with thumb(as with) force out eye of. [F. f. LL gubia]

Goulard (gōl-o-n), n. Lotion of sub-acetate of lead in solution. [T. G. French surgeon]

gourd (gōrd, goird), n. (Large fleshy fruit) of kinds of trailing or climbing plants; rind of the fruit emptied, dried, & used as bottle &c. Hence gourdful, a. [F gourde f. L cucurbita]

gorse, n. Prickly yellow-flowered shrub, whin, furze. Hence gorse, n. a. [OE gorst cogn. w. G gerst, L hordeum, barley]

gosh, inter. (Also by g.) by God. [For God]

Goshawk (-sh-), n. Kinds of large short-winged hawks. [OE gosh-hacock (GOOSE, HAWK)]
gourmand (goor'mand, or as F), a. & n. Gluttonous, fond of eating; (n.: usu. as f) lover of delicate fare, judge of good eating. Hence gourmandism (2) n. [F, etym. dub.]
gourmandise. See GOURMELIZE.
gourmet (f), n. Connoisseur of table delicacies. [f. deduction of humane.]
gout (gowt), n. Paroxysmal disease with inflammation of smaller joints, esp. that of great toe, & chalk-stones; wheat-disease caused by g. fly; drop, splash, of liquid, esp. blood; spot of colour. Hence gouty (2) a., goutily (2) adv., goutiness n. [f. OF gout f. L guta drop w., ref. to medieval mud, muddle (Mus.); drop; L guta drop, water drop], v. t. & i. Rule with authority, conduct the policy, actions, & affairs, of (State, subject) despotically or constitutionally, regulate proceedings of (corporation &; governing body, managers of hospital, school, &c.); be in military command of (fort, town); exercise function of government in person (king reigns but does not g., merely selects those who are to g.; sway, rule, influence, regulate, determine, (person, his acts, course or issue of events); be the predominating influence; conduct oneself in some way; curb, bridle, (one's passions, oneself); constitute a law, rule, standard, or principle, for, serve in determining; (Gram., esp. of vb or prep.) have (noun, case) depending on it, require (some one). Hence government n., governing (f) a. Verb, or governing (f) n. Pronoun, or governing (f) a., adverb, or governing (f) n. Pronoun, -ess (gouverneur, gouvernante, govern, gk. kubernaoi steer, govern; gk. Gk kubernaoi steer)
governance, n. Act, manner, fact, or function, of governing, sway, control. [f. OF governance (prec., -ANCE)
governor, n. Female teacher, instructress, esp. of children in private household; g-cuph, like, or associated with s. acts face to face. [earlier governess f. OF gouverneresse (gouverneur, -ess)]
government, n. (More modern word for GOVERNANCE; portion of country ruled by a governor, province; system of governing, form of polity; body or successive bodies of persons governing a State, the State as an agent, an agent or director.) (Mus.; 1673, IR.) Minster selecting colleagues; (Gram.) relation between governing & other word; g-house, official residence of governor; g-paper, securities, bonds, exchequer bills, &c., issued by g. Hence governmental a., governmental-ly (2) adv. (OF -ement, see GOUVERNEUR, -MENT)
governorship, n. (OF gourverneur, parlement, -ess), who governs, ruler; official appointed to govern province, country town, &c., representative of Crown in colony or dependency, executive head of each of U.S.; officer commanding fortress or garrison; head, or one of governing body, of institution; (slang) one's employer, one's father, sir; (Mech.) automatic regulator of supply of gas, steam, water, &c., & to machine, ensuring even motion; kind of fire, or fire engine; (v.) to rule, to govern, converse with, endeavor to influence, &c., with oneself, with him. Hence governor-generalship n. Hence government (2) n. [f. OF gouverneur f. L gubernator (GOVERN, -OR)]
gowan, n. (Sc.) Daisy. [prob. var. of obs. gowlland & connected w. obs. gold, gowde, marigold, perh. f. GOld]
gowan, n. (Sc.) Thistle; awkward or half-witted person, fool. [f. ON gaukr cf. G gauke]
gown, n., v.t. Loose flowing upper garment, esp. woman's dress (usu. of dress with pretensions to elegance, or in comb as tea, dinner, &g.), frock; ancient Roman toga (turns gown, war & peace); official or uniform robe of various shapes worn by alderman, judge, lawyer, of church, member of university, college, or school, &c. (town & g., non-members & members of university at Oxr. & Camb.); gownsman, civilian, member of university; (vb, chiefly in p.p.) attire in g. [f. OF goun f. med. L guma fur garment (in LL=fur)]
gravian (-rahf), a. G. follicle, vesicle, one of small sacs in mammal ovary in which ova are matured. [L. de Graaf, Dutch anatomi-ist, 1635-1688]
grab, v.t. & i. & n. Seize suddenly; appropriate rapaciously; capture, arrest; make snatch at; hence (-)grabber n. (N.) sudden catch, grasp, seize, or attempt to seize; practice of grabbing, rapacious proceedings (teg. as a polit.), or commerce; (Mus.) device or implement for clenching; children's card game. [n. f. vb; cf. MDu. & MLG grabben, perh. modification of GRIP]
gramble, v.i. Grote about, feel for something; sprawl on all fours (often for something). [prec. + L (2)]
grace, n. & v.t. Pleasing quality, attractive charm, esp. that belonging to elegant proportions or ease & refinement of movement, action, expression, or manner, whence gracefully a., gracefuily (2) adv., gracefulness n.; becomingness, air with which something is done, cannot with any g. ask him; have the g. to, do something that decency requires; (g-see, v. t.) (prec.); (Mus.) (gracefuily, ungracefuily); attractive feature, accomplishment, ornament; ( airs & g., behaviour put on with a view to effect or attraction); (Mus.; also g-note, -notes) embellishment of extra note(s) not essential to harmony or melody; (Gk Myth.) the Gs., three beautiful goddess sisters, the bestowers of beauty & charm; favor, bestow; anything not fitting or of little account, on part of superior (be in one's good gr., enjoy his favour or liking); unconstrained goodwill as ground of concession (act of g., privilege, concession, that cannot be claimed as right, & see below; by the g. of God, appended to royal titles); boon (Univ.) permission of Congregations, also of College or Hall, to take degree, dispensation from statutes; (Theol.) unmerited favour of God, divine regenerating, inspiring, & strengthening influence, condition (also state of g.) of being so influenced, individual divinely given excellence, (year of g., with date=A.D.; in this y. of g. usu. iron, when Christianity has been so long established); favour shown by granting delay (give a day's,, year's, &c., g.); grace of, the privilege of g., the act of permitting exemption or delay; (V.) to demand, or claim, (V.) to receive, the benefit of (V.) to, admit, or claim, the benefit of; bill of exchange after it falls due, in England three days); mercy, clemency. (Act of g., formal, esp. general, pardon by Act of Parliament; & see above); short thanksgiving before or after meal (g-cup, cup of wine &c. passed round after g., parting draught); his, her, your, g., forms of address or description for duke, duchess, or other member of the family (V. to add, off with; confer honour or dignity on, honour with title &c.; do credit to. [f. F grace f. L gratia (gratus pleasing, GRATEFUL)]
graceless, a. Unregenerate, depraved, (archaic or facet). wanting sense of decency, unabashed; without charm or elegance (rare). Hence gracelessly (2) adv., graceless-ness n. [LL="grace"]; gracelessly (2) adv., graceless-ness n. [LL="grace"]; gracelessly (2) adv., graceless-ness n. [LL="grace"]; gracelessly (2) adv., graceless-
surprise (also in 8. me. g. good-ness). [OF. f. L gratiosus (GRACE. -OSE)]

graekle, n. Kinds of bird allied to jackdaw. (ult. f. L. Graeculus jackdaw. -E. (Cause to) pass by imperceptible degrees from one shade of colour to another; arrange in steps or grades. [back-formation f. Voll.)

gradation, n. (usu. pl.) stage(s) of transition or advance; series of degrees in rank, merit, intensity, divergence, &c., (pl.) such degrees; arrangement in such degrees; (fine arts) arranged in graded tone, &c., to another; (Philol.) ablat. Hence gra- dationally. adv. [f. L gradatio (gradus step. -ATIOn)]

grafe, n. & v.t. (Math.) hundredth part of right angle; degree in rank, proficiency, quality, value, &c., class of persons or things alike in these; (Cattle-breeding) variety produced by crossing native stock with superior breed; (Zool.) group supposed to have branched from parent stock at same stage of development; (Philol.) relative position in ablat-series; (esp. U.S.) gradient, slope, ratio of ascent or descent, (on the up, down, g., riising or falling, lit. & fig.) (vb) arrange in gg., class, sort; blend so as to affect g. of; colour with tints passing into each other (as sand, canal, &c.), to easy grad- ients; (Cattle-breeding) cross with better breed (g.up, improve thus); [Philol., in pass., be changed by ablat. [vb n., f. L gradus step]

gradation, n. Amount of slope, inclination to the horizontal, in road, railway, &c.; proportional rise or fall of thermometer or barometer in passing from one region to another. [perh. form. after g. on g. each of, gradual]

gradation(e) (also ad-é). n. One of series of low steps or tier of seats; ledge at back of altar. [f. F gradin f. It. gradino (gradO GRADE)]

grandial, n. Antiphon sung between Epistle & Gospel. [so called as sung at steps of altar or while deer mounted amabo; f. med. L graudale neut. adj. as n., see foll.]

grandiall, a. Taking place by degrees, slowly progressive, not rapid, steep, or abrupt; g. psalm, = song of degrees. Hence gra-dually adv., gradualness n. [f. med. L grandialis (gradus step. -AL)]

granduate (at). n. One who holds academic degree; chemist's graduated measuring-glass. [f. med. L granduatus (foli., -ATE)]

granduate; v.t. & i. Take, admit to chiefly U.S., academic degree, (transf. quality or per- fect oneself as; mark) out in degrees or por- tions; arrange in gradations, apportion inci- dence of (tax) according to a scale; pass away by degrees, change (intri.) gradually into; con- centrate (solution) by evaporation. Hence gra-Duat, gra-duation, gra-duator [1, 2], n. [f. med. L granduare (gradus step. -ATE)]

grain, n. 1. Small part of the Chinese or Latin syllable, used in schools to help in writing Latin verse. [for g. ad Parnassium step to Parnassus]

Gr(a)ecism, n. A Greek idiom, esp. as imitated in another language; Greek spirit, style, mode of expression, &c., imitation of these. [f. F grécisme f. med. L graecismus (Gk. GREEK. -OS)]

Gr(a)ecian, adj., & i. Give a Greek cast, character, or form, to; favour, imitate, the Greeks. [f. L graecizeare (presq., -IZE)]

Gr(a)ecian, comb. form of L Graecus GREEK, as -Roman. Hence Gr(a)ecian(a)nia(c) n., Gr(a)ecianophila n. & a.

graffito (fe-). n. (pl. -ti pr. -te). Drawing or writing scratched on wall &c., esp. on ancient wall as at Pompeii; decoration by scratches through plaster showing different-coloured under-surface. [It.]

graft, n. & v.t. Shoot or scion inserted in soil, or to a stock, from which it receives sap; (Surg.) piece of transplanting tissue; process of grafting; place where g. is inserted. (vb) insert (scion) as g. (in, into, on, upon, together, (fig.) insert or fix in or upon so as to produce vital or indissoluble union; insert graft(s); insert graft(s) upon (stock); (Surg.) transplant (living tissue); (Naut.) cover (ring- wright) with weaving of small cord; grafting clay, wax, composition, &c., covering united parts of g. & stock. [for earlier graff & v. f. OF graf f. LL f. Gk graphion stylus (grapho write), named f. similarity of shape; t. perch. due to use of g. as p. p. of graf, cf. hiost, BASTE]

graffit, n. Depth of earth that may be thrown up at once with spade. [cogn. w. GRAVE]

gran, n. & v.t. (U.S. coloq.). Ilicit spikes in connexion with politics or municipal business, practices intended to secure these; (vb) seek, make, g., whence grafter. n. [It.]

grail, n. =GRADUAL. 1. [f. F grael f. eccle. L graduale var. of graandler]

grain, n. (Also holy or saint g., or sangreal) platter used by Christ at Last Supper, & in 16th c. by Joseph of Arimathsea he used his blood at the Cross. f. med. L granatis cup or platter, etym. dub.

grail, n. Combi-maker's file. [F grêle (grêter make slender f. grêle slender f. L gracilis)

grain, n., & v.t. & i. A fruit or corn of a cereal; (collect. sing.) wheat or the allied food-grasses or their fruit, corn, a particular species of corn; (pl.) also, g. of Paradise or Guinea g. (now obsolete) &c.; (Poet.) a small pebble, or small grain of sand, or (pl.) refuse malt after brewing or distilling; small hard particle of sand, gold, salt, gun- powder (large, small, g. powder), incense, &c.; smallest unit of weight, 1/5600 of lb. Troy, 1/7000 of lb. av., smallest possible quantity (without a g. of vanity, love, &c.); (Hist.) kermes, cochineal, or dye made from either of these (dye in g., dye in kermes, dye in any fast colour, dye in the fibre or thoroughly in g., thorough, genuine, by nature, downright, indelible); (Poet.) dye, colour; granular texture, rough- ness of surface, mottling; texture, arrangement & size of constituent particles, in flesh, skin, wood, stone, &c.; lines of fibre in wood giving a pattern, lamination or planes of cleavage in coal, stone, &c., (fig.) texture, temper, tendence (against the a., contrary to inclination); leather, dressed with the g.-side (on which the hair was) out; g.-sick, cattle-disease, disten- sion of rumen; hence graiNless, gralnly, 2, (-grained) 2. a. (VB) form (t. & i.) into g.; dye in g.; give granular surface to; remove hair from (hides); paint in imitation of g. of skin or material; [F. OF. f. L granum, & f. OF gran, cf. f. L granum, & f. L granum, & OF. f. L granum; & f. L granum; & f. L granum; & of L granum]

grains, n. Forked fish-spear or harpoon. [orig. pl. of obs. gran fork, prong, f. ON grein division; now used as sing.]

grallatorial, a. (zool.). Of the grallatori or long-legged wading birds. [f. L grallatail wader (grallae bird).]

grallock, n. (Chiefly Sc. & i. Dead deer's viscera; (vb) disembowel (deer &c.). [f. Gael. graelach intestines]

grail, n. Chick-pea; any pulse used as horse-fodder. [f. Port. grão f. L granum grain]

grain, n. 2. See GRAM.

gram, suf. (chiefly) f. Gk gramma -atos (grapho write, -st) thing written, letter of alphabet, forming nn. (1) prepositional compds f.
grange, n. Barn (archaic); country-house with farm-buildings attached. [f. AF gran<ak> f. med.L granea (granum) gran.]


[J. Granger published 1769 A History of England with blank leaves for illustrations]

gran-ferous, a. Producing grain or grain-like seed. So gr*niform, gr*nivorous, a., producing (grain) &c.

gránite, n. Granular crystalline rock of quartz, orthoclase feldspar, & mica, used for building; a.-ware, speckled pottery imitating g., kind of enamelled ironware. Hence gran-itica, gran-itoida &n, gran-itiforma.

[f. It. granitoid or, grained (grano Ligranum)]

grannom, grannam, n. Kind of water-fowl; catch of it for fly-fishing. [f. granny, (Fam., affectionate, or contempt. for grandmother) &g. a. bend or knot) raven crossed the wrong way. [prob. fr. abs. grannam tr. granam for GRANDAM + y3]

grano'litic, a. Of a kind of concrete. [L granum grain, Gk lithos stone, -ic]

grant, v.t., & n. Consent to fulfil (request &c.); to give (a title); to allow (to have (thing; noun, this &c.), to do); bestow (possession, right) formally, transfer (property) legally, whence grantee, grantor & n., concede (proposition as basis for argument (noun, this &c., that-clause, or something to be something; I a. you, I admit; take for granted, assume); hence granting a. (N.) granting (the y. or refusal of); formal conferment, legal establishment; this, esp., sum, granted (often capitation g., g-in-aid); conveyance by written instrument. [f. OF grantier pop.L credentare f. part. of credere entrust]

grá'nular, a. Of, like, grains, with granulated surface or structure. Hence gran-la'riTy n., granulare'y adv., granulo-comb, form, granulo'icus a. [f. LL granulum small grain (granum.-ule).-ule, -ate]

grá'nulate, v.t. & 1. Form (t. & c.) into grains; roughen surface of; (of wound &c.) form small prominences as beginning of healing or junction, heal, join. Hence or cogn. granulat°(a)2(a), granulation, gran-ulator°(2)2, nn. [as prec., -ate3]

gránule, n. Small grain. [as prec.]

grape, n. Green or purple berry growing in clusters on vine, eaten as fruit or used in making wine (the a. the juice of the a.), wine; the g. are sour, sour g., said when person disparages what he plainly desires; g.-shot, diseased growth like bunch of g. on pastern of horse &c., or on pleura; g.-brandy, distilled from g., wine, alone; g.-cure; g.-house, winery; g.-scissors, for thinning g.-bunches at early stage; g.-sack, bag; g.-shops, dealing bunches at table; g.-shot, small balls (of several together in bag &c. to make scattering charge for cannon; g.-stone, one of seeds inside g.; g.-sugar, dextrose or glucose; g.-wine, wine, also skating figure in which both feet are on ice together & form interlacing lines. Hence grá'p-en'y(3) n. grape a. [OF, bunch of g., prob. f. OE grap; hook (grape hook ult. f. Teut. OF. IGRAP krap]

graph, n. Symbolic diagram expressing system of mathematical or chemical connexion. [abbr. of graphic formula]

graph, v.t. & 1. Gelatine copying apparatus; copy, multiply, with this. [collot. abbr. of chlorograph, hectograph, &c., -graph, suf. F. Gk graphe, -written, -writeing, writer, denoting (1) thing written in such a way (f. Gk, as autograph, chirograph, holograph; on Gk st., as lithograph, photograph; on Gk g., as autograph, holograph); (2) instrument that records something (written, mechanical, donations (heligraph, seismograph, telegraphy); (3) write in such a way (calligraph, heclograph)]

-grapher, suf. repr. Gk -graphos & forming nn. denoting one versed in -graphy. [-er]

graphical(rare), a. Of drawing, painting, engraving, etching, &c.; vividly descriptive, holding (the materials) showing marks like writing on surface or in fracture; of diagrams or symbolic curves. [f. L f. Gk graphikos (graphé writing, -ic)]

-graphically, adv. As in a picture, vividly; by writing; by diagrams or graphis. [-ly]

graphite, n. PLEMBAGO. Hence graphic', graphi'toid, a. [a. G. Graphit (Gk graphé write, -tpe)]

graphiure, n. S.-Afr. rodent with tail ending in pencil of hairs. [f. Gk graphipeon pencil, oura tail]

graphology, n. Study of, art of inferring character from, handwriting; system of graphic formulae, notation for graphis. [f. Gk graphé writing, -ic]

graphotype, n. (Process for making) relief block for surface-printing. [as prec. + TYPE]

-graphy, suf. f. Gk -graphia forming nn. denoting (1) styles of writing, drawing, &c. (litho-, brachy-, steno-, cali-), (2) descriptive science (geo-, biblio-, seleno-)

grapnel, n. Iron-clawed instrument thrown with rope to seize object, esp. enemy's ship; hold, latch, with several stakes for boats & balloons. [dim. of OF grapin (GRAP)]

grapple, n. & v.t. & i. Clutching-instrument, grapnel; hold or grip (as of wrestlers, close contest. (Vb) seize, fasten, (as with grapnel; take hold of, grip, with the hands, come to close quarters with; contend with, together, or abs., in close fight, battle with g. with, try to overcome, accomplish, or deal with. [v.f. b. first sense; second sense of n. f. vb; n. f. OF dim. of grape hook]

grappling, n. In vb senses; also, g. iron, grapnel. [-ING]

grap, v.t. & i., & n. G. at, try to seize, accept with avidity; clutch at, seize greedily, (part.)avaricious, whence grasping, gripadv.

grap'iness n.; hold firmly (g. nettle, tackle difficulty or danger boldly), grip, get mental hold of, comprehend; hence gras'sable a. (N.) fast hold, grip, (within, beyond one's g. close, not close, enough to be grasped); control, mastery; mental hold, comprehensiveness of mind. [by metath. for graspen cogn. w. GROPE, cf. clean cleanse, & HASP]

grass, n., & v.t. Herbage of which blades of leaves & stalks are eaten by cattle, horses, sheep &c. (OPPOSITE), g. deftly under one's feet, of person who wastes no time in doing something; any species of (including in bot. use, excluding in pop. use, the cereals, reeds, & bamboos; usu. with defining words, as bunch, spear, -g., of Parnassus) grazing, pasture, (be at, go, put, send, turn out, to, g.; at g. fig., out of work; making g. among, spin g.); g. &c. (with several times) g., wife whose husband is absent; pasture land; grass-covered ground (keep off the g.); (Mining) earth's surface, pit-head; send, go, to, g., knock (person), be knocked or fall, down; g. scratcher, kinds of Jumping & chirping insect (grasshopper-bean, working-beam in engine pivoted at end instead of in middle); g.-snake, common ringed
snake; g-tree, kinds of Australasian tree; hence *grassless, grassy* 2, a. (Vb) cover with turf, hay (f. & c.); on g. beach; knock down, fell, (opponent); bring (fish to bank, (bird by shot) to ground; (p. p., of golf-club) with face slightly sloped backward. [com.-Teut.; OE gras cf. G gras, cogn. w. Green, grow, & w. L cramen grass]
grate 1, n. =GRATING 1 (rare), whence grater, ED 2 a.; (frame of metal bars for confining fuel in Stove,) &c.; hence grassless a. [f. med.L l. it. grata f. L gratis hurdle]
grate 2, v. t. & i. Reduce to small particles by rubbing on rough surface, whence (-) grater (r) 2 n.; have irritating effect (upon); grind (teeth); rub (i. & t.); with harsh scraping noise against or (upon) something else; sound harshly (of voice); (of hinges &c.) creak. Hence gratingly 2 adv. [f. OE grant f. Teut., cf. G kratzten scratch]
grateful, a. Acceptable, comforting, refreshing; thankful, feeling or showing gratitude. Hence gratefully 2 adv., gratefulness n. [f. obs. grate adj. f. L gratus 4 ful]
gratify, v. t. Remunerate, fece, make present, or otherwise satisfy, oblige, delight, whence gratifying a. & gratingly 2 adv.; please by compliance, assent to wish of, give free course to or indulge (desire, feeling, impulse). So gratification n. [f. L gratificari (gratus pleasing, FY)]
gratif (F), n. Way of cooking, dish cooked, by bread-crumbling & cooking between two fires.
grating, n. Framework of parallel or crossed wooden or metal bars; (Opt.) set of parallel wires, or surface of glass &c. ruled with parallel lines, for producing spectra by diffraction. [grate 3 1n-Ing 1]
gratious, adv. & a. Graciously, (given) done for nothing, without charge, free. [L. gratia, a. & n. of gratia favour]
gratitude, n. Thankful, being appreciative of kindness received & inclination to return it. [f. LL Gratitude (gratus thankful, -Tude)]
gratious, a. Got or given free, not earned or paid for; uncalled for, unwarrented, motyless, done or acting without good or assignable reason. [f. L gratia, a. & n. of gratia favour]
gratiously 2 adv., gratiousness n. [f. L Gravitas spontaneous, cogn. w. gratia favour, -ous]
gratitude, n. Money present of amount fixed by giver in recognition of an inferior's good offices, tip; bounty to soldiers on retirement or some other occasions. [f. med. L gratualis gift (gratus grateful, -Tri)]
gratulate, a. (Archaic) for congratulant a. Expressing joy at another's success &c., complimentary congratulatory. [f. L gratulare congratulate + ory]
grавamen, n. (pl. -mina, rare). Gravemen; memorial from Lower House of Convocation to Upper on disorders or grievances of Church, especially west part, of accusation. [LL. inconvenience (gravis, heavy, -Men)]
grave 1, n. Excavation to receive corpse, mound or monument over it, (seer as the g., quite; make one turn in his g., of act &c. that he would have been paid by while alive; some one walking on my g., said when one shivers unaccountably: one foot in g.), whence gravelessness a.; being dead, death, Hades, whence graveward adv. & a.; receptacle of or for what is dead (g. of reputations, place where many reputations have been lost); trench for many uprooted potatoes &c.; g.-clothes, wrappings in which corpse is buried; g.-digger, lit. also kinds of insect that bury bodies of insects &c. as food for their larvae; gravestone, stone over g., inscribed stone at head or foot of g.; graveyard, buried ground. [OE graf (grafan grave 3) grave 2, v.t. (p.p. en.-ed, asstated). (Archaic) bury (-ed); (archaic) carve, sculpture, engrave, (material, representation, inscription; -en,-ed; graven image, idol); (fig.) fix indelibly (on, in, mind &c.; -en,-ed). [com.-Teut.; OE grafan, cf. Du. gravend, dig; cogn. w. Groove]
grave 3, a. & n. Important, weighty, needing serious consideration; opportune; in every wish; (on fool's part) too often (possibilities, symptoms) formidable, threatening, serious; dignified, solemn, slow-moving, not gay; sombre; plain, not showy; hence graver 2, 2 adv. (Of accent) low-pitched, not acute, (g. accent 1; n. g. accent). [f. L gravis heavy]
grave 4, v.t. Clean (ship's bottom) by burning of discharges; clean, while taking while according to graving-dock. [perh. f. OE græf, gær, grave shore]
gravel (v.), n. & v.t. Coarse sand & small water-worn or pounded stones, much used for laying paths & roads; (Geol., Mining) stratification of this, esp. one containing gold (pay g., containing enough gold to yield profit); (Path.) (dis- ease with) aggregations of visible urinary crystal lizes (crystalluria), to obstruct; hence grave 1, 2 n. of, on, & c.); whence graviella 2 a. (Vb) lay, stitch, with g.: perplex, puzzle, non-plus, (f. obs. sense run aground). [f. OF & F in path. sense gravaline dim. of OF grave gravel, shore, f. Celt. cf. W gro]
graver, n. In vb senses; esp. burin. -ER 1
gravid, a. Pregnant. [L. gravidus (grave 3, -ery)]
gravel, n. Being grave, solidly moulded; any deposit of gravity towards a body; sink (as by gravity, tend to low level, settle down; (Diamond-dig- ing) manipulate (gravel) so (as by gravity) sink to bottom; (transf.) be strongly attracted towards) some centre of influence. Hence gravitational n., gravitation, gravitative, a. [f. mod. I. gravidare (grave 3, -ery)]
gravity, n. Being grave, solidly moulded; importation, seriousness; stiffness, sobriety, serious demeanour; weight (centre 1 of a; specific g., relative weight of any kind of matter, expressed by ratio of given volume to same volume of a standard—usu. water for liquid or solid, & air for gas); attractive force by which bodies tend to centre. On earth, degree of intensity of this measured by gravity constant of the intensity with which any body is similarly attracted by another. [L. gravitas (grave 3, -ety)]
gravure, n. (Short for) PHOTOGRAVURE

gravy, n. Juices that exude from flesh during & after cooking; dressing for food made from these with other materials; g.-boat, boat-shaped vessel for g.; g. beef, part of leg of beef cooked for its g. (etym. dub.; perh. a misreading as gravé de graine in OF cookery books, cf. OF grain any used in cooking)
gray. See GREY.
graying, n. Silver-grey freshwater fish with long high dorsal fin; butterfly with grey under-side to wings. [GREY + Ing 1]
graze 1, v.t. & i. & n. Touch lightly in passing; abrade (skin &c.) in rubbing past; suffer slight abrasion of (part of body); go with passing contact against, along, through, by, past, &c.; (n.) grazing cattle, pasture cattle. [OE grastian (grass n.)]
graze 2, v.t. & i., & n. Touch lightly in passing; abrade (skin &c.) in rubbing past; suffer slight abrasion of (part of body); go with passing contact against, along, through, by, past, &c.; (n.) grazing cattle. [etym. dub.; perh. by trans. f. prec. cf. shave]
grazier (zher), n. One who feeds cattle for market. Hence grazierly 2 n. (graz 1 -ER 1)
grease 1, n. Fat of deer or other game (in g., in pride or prong of g., it for killing, fat;
melted fat of dead animals, esp. when soft; oily or fatty matter, esp. as lubricant; oily matter in wool, uncleaned; g. box, greased sheep's fleeces; disease in horses' heels; g. box, attached to train-wheel for lubrication; g. paint, composition for painting actors' faces; g. trap, appliance for catching g. in drains. [f. OF grasiss (L crusina a fat)]

**grease** 2 (z), v.t. Anoint, soil, or lubricate, with g. (the wheels, make affairs go smoothly; esp. make meat brown in the pan or oil of brine; affect (horse) with g. [f. pres.]

**greaser** (z), n. In vb. senses; (U.S. slang) native Mexican or Spanish-American. [-er]

**greasy** (-z), a. Smear or covered with, containing, made of, like, with too much grease, (of wool) uncleaned; (of horse) affected with the grease; slimy with mud or moisture; (of anatomy) having to do with or relating to g. fritillary, kind of butterfly; g. pole, pole for climbing or walking on in village sports. Hence **greasily** adv., **greasiness** n. [Y-]

**great** (grät), a. & n. Large, big, (usu. with implied surprise, contempt, indignation, &c., as made a g. blot, look at that g. vasp; often colloq, preceding other adj., a g. big loaf or the g. fat of a fish); may mean species or individual, as a g. A, the capital letters, G. St John's wort, also Greater Celandine &c., G. Tittmouse, G. Bear, G. Malvern &c., G. Portland Street; also in a few phrases, as a g. deal, many, the g. majority, much the larger part, greatest common measure, lived to a g. age, a g. white age; g. with child archaic, pregnant; beyond the ordinary (take g. care; of a book, a g. volume; of a boat, a g. cross); g. elevated, distinguished, critical, the chief, pre-eminent, (it is a g. thing to have —; a g. occasion; the g. attraction; the G. Powers of Europe, chief States; the g. world, high society; in exel, as g. God! Caesar!, Scott!); the g., appended in sense the best known of the name, as Alexander the G., or prefixed in titles, as the G. King, of ancient Persia, the G, Mogul, &c., & burlesqued in the G. Unpaid, Unwashed; of remarkable ability, genius, intellectual or practical qualities, loftiness or integrity of character, (a g. judge, painter, &c.; the truly g. man; g. thoughts), whence **great-hearted** a., [pred.] having much skill at or information on highly satisfactory (wouldn't it be g. if —); fully det., g. or highly-greatened, (with adjective-noun), in the act much or on a large scale. (a. scoundrel, rascal; g. friends; is a g. dancer, landowner; (prefixed once or more to uncle, aunt, nephew, niece, & kinship words compounded with grand) one degree further removed upwards or downwards; G. Assis, Day, or Inquest, Day of Judgment; G. Bible, Coverdale's version 1538; G. Brazil, cheddar wool, (trow); in acoat, a person who is good at all points, the commonest person, head of a people (also without the in g. & small), (sing.) what is g. greats, Oxford B.A. final examination for B.A. at Cambridge, cf. greats below; g. house, chief house in village &c.; g. organ, seal; g. primers, g. toe, now usu. big toe. Hence **greatly** adv., much, much, (usu. with vbs, participles, or comparatives; g. esteemed, superior or should g. prefer) nobly, loftily. [-LY]

**greaves** n. (pl.) Pieces of armour for the legs (f. OF greine, greave, etym. dub.)

**greaves**, n. pl. Fibrous tallow refuse, used as food of dog &c., or fish-bait. [f. LG green pl.]

**grebe**, n. (pl. &c.) A kind of short-bodied lobe-footed almost tailless diving bird; it's plumage as trimming. [f. F grebe etym. dub.]

**Grecean** (-shn), a. & n. Greek (rare except of architecture & facial outline; also in G. bend, affected attitude in walking prevalent c. 1570, G. knot, way of dressing woman's hair at back of head, G. slippers, trade name for G. sandal, quite different. (S.) Greek scholar; boy of highest class at Christ's Hospital. [f. L Graecia Greece + An.]

**Grecism**, **Grecize**, **Greco-**. See grea...

**greed**, n. Insatiable longing esp. for wealth. [back-formation f. foll.]

**greedy** a. Ravenous, voracious, glutinous, avaricious, covetous, rapacious, (often of); eager, keen, intensely desirous. Hence **greedily** adv., **greediness** n. [E OE gréatan cogn. w. Skr. grdh be greedy]

**Greek**, n. & a. Native of Greece; member of Greek race, (when G. meets G., then comes the tug of war, orig. Gg. joined Gg., then was, said of equal encounter); member of G. Church; cunning person, sharper; the G. language. G. goods, books; beyond measure, (whence G. goods, books; beyond measure, (whence G. goods, books)

**Greeks** n. Pl. of Aoi, chief of the Hellenic; of, according to, written or spoken in, G. (G. Fathers, FATHERS of the Church who wrote in Gk); G. Church, also Orthodox or Eastern, Church acknowledging Patriarch of Constantinople, divided from Rome ir 9th c., & including esp. Christians of Greece, Russia, & Turkish Empire; G. Calexes, FIRE, FIRE, or G. Croesus, G. Gift, one given with intent to harm (Virg. Aen. ii. 49). [adj. f. n.: OE Crécas, pl. f. L Græces f. Gk Graikoi prehistoric name of Hellenes]

**green**, a. & n. Of the colour between blue & yellow in the spectrum, coloured like grass, sea-water, emerald, olive, &c.; covered with herbage, verdant, in leaf, (a g. Christmas, season, pale, mild, without snow); (of complexion) pale, sickly-hued, (g. eye, jealousy, whence **green-eyed** a.; g. jaundice, kind in which patient's skin is g.; vegetable (g. food, meat); (fruit &c.) unripe, young & tender, flourishing, not dried; full of vitality, not withered or worn out, (in the g. dry, tree, under good, bad conditions; a g. old age); immature, undeveloped, inexperienced, gullible; not dried, sea-green or tan, (of the flowers); **greenback**. U.S. legal-tender note, note issued by any U.S. national bank; g. blind, having retina insensitive to g. rays; g. book, official publication of Indian Government; g. cheese, unpurified cheese, whey cheese, cheese coloured g. with sage; (Board of) G. Cloth, Lord Steward's department of Royal Household; g. crop, used in manufactures in state of growth, (g. cotton, g. flax, g. hemp, g. iron, g. wool, g. earth, hydrous silicate of potassium, iron, & other bases; g. fat, of turtle, esteemed by epicures; greenfinch or g. linnet, bird with gold & g. plumage; g. fly, kind of aphid; g. greenish, roundish g. fine-flavoured plum (Sir W. Sage c. 1725); g. greenery, (business of, things sold by) retail dealer in fruit & vege-

**greenheart**, (adv. & n.) A g. tree; g. horn, ignornamus, raw hand, simpleton; g. greenhouse, of glass for rearing delicate plants; g. manure, growing plants plunged into soil; g. peak, G. Woodpecker (transl. of It. picchio verde); g. room, accommodating actors & actresses when off stage; g. sandal, g. earth, kind of sandstone largely of this earth, stratum largely of this sandstone; g. shock, large kind of sandpiper; g. sickness, (affect-
(also fig. of torture or great heat), whence griller (L. 2 n.; scalp (oysters &c.). (N.) grilled food; (also gro-oom) room where steaks &c. are grilled & served. [cf. F griller (foul)].

grill, n. Griddle. [f. Fr gril (OF grail peth. as griddle].
grillage, n. Heavy framework of cross-timbering as foundation for building in treacherous soil. [F (foll._agé)].

grille, grill, n. Grating, latticed screen, esp. in door for observing callers, in convent, silent schools, theatre boxes, in room of ladies, gallery in House of Commons &c.; (Tennis) square opening in wall: at sea; alw. open in wall; ascendant frame. Hence grilled 2 a. [f. (e), as grille].
grilse, n. Young salmon that has been only once to the sea. (from Lat. e.; etym. dub.)
grim, a. Stern, unrelenting, merciless, severe; of forbidding or harsh aspect (often of dogs); bold and on the g. death, sight; sinister, ghastly, unmirthful, has a g. truth in it; a g. smile; g. laughter, pastime, &c.). Hence grimly 2 adv., grimness n. [cf. G grimm, also obs. grimm angry].
grimace, n. & v.i. Wry face expressing annoyance &c. or meant to raise a laugh; any look; use of such looks, affectation; (vb) make a wry face. Hence or cogn. grimacing, v.t. & n. (in the g. of a. &c.). Hence gri'mace 1 n. & v.t. Grimace, [fr. old Fr: grimace (port. grima]).
grimaldine (awl, -á), n. Old she-cat; spiteful old woman. [Prob. fr. g. Malklin (Matilda, Kin)].
grime, n. & v.t. Soot, dirt, ingrained in some surface, esp. the skin; hence grimly 2 a., grimliness n. (Vb) blacken, befoul. [cf. Flem. grjtmolith].
griman's law. See Law.
grin, v.i. & t. & n. Show teeth in sign of pain or in forced or unforced or stupid smile (often at; g. & bear it, take pain &c. stoically; g. like Cheshire cat, constantly & meaningless; g. through horse-collar, in grimacing-match at rustic sports); express (contempt, satisfaction) by grinning; (n.) act of grinning (often on the g. or broad g.). [G door (OF griffen or OHG griffen = hurry).
grind, v.t. & i. (ground, -ro-ow-i). & n. Reduce to small particles or powder by crushing between mill-stones, teeth, &c. (often down, small to pieces, into dust, &c.); (quasi-pass.) admit of being ground (will not g. fine); opress, harass with exercises, (often down; a grinding tyranny; also g. the faces of the poor &c.); produce (flour) by grinding; sharpen or smooth by friction (has an axe to; g. lenses, diamonds, &c.); work (hand-mill); turn handle of (hurdy-gurdy; also abs.). produce, bring out, (music) from hurdy-gurdy; toll monotonously, study hard; (teach) subject, pupil in it laboriously; rub (t. & i.) glaringly on, into, or against (ground his heel into it); ship was grinding on rocks; (vb) together (g. out) on an oath, utter while grinding teeth; thick revolving stone disk for grinding, sharpening, polishing (hold, keep, one's nose to the grindstone, make him work incessantly), kind of stone used for these. (N.) grinding; hard monotonous work or task; walk for exercise, jolly in E & in Du. grreden; &n. grind, v.t. & i.; perch. cogn. w. L. grindere. [grind, v.t. & i.; grind-machine].
grinder, n. Molar tooth; grinding-machine; upper mill-stone; person who grinds (esp. in comb. as organ, knife, -g.); crammer. [er] 1

grill, n. Firm hold, tight grasp or clasp (at, come to, gg., close combat), grasping power; way of clasping hands; control, mastery, intellectual hold; power of arresting attention; part in machinery &c. that clips, part of weapon &c. that is held; g. brake, worked by gripping with hand. [f. OE gripe grasp & gripe handful, both f. root of gripe].
grill 2 v.t. & i. Sizzle, grasp, or hold, tightly; take firm hold; compel attention of; g. to peck (U.S.), handbag. Hence gripprér (1), n. [cf. MHG grippen; cogn. w. gripe].
grill 3 n. Small open ditch. [OE grype cogn. w. greep (burrow).
gripe, v.t. & i. & n. Clutch, grip; press, pinch; affect with colic pains; (Naut.) secure with g. & t. (ship) pressed or loaded under, under (in the g. of). (pl.) colic pains; handle of implement or weapon; (Naut., pl.) lashings securing boat in its place. [com. -Teut. &c. OE gripan, cf. Du. giippen, G griifien].
gripe, n. Influenza. [f]
grisaille (ss, or as F), n. Method of decorative painting, stained-glass window &c., in grey monochrome &c. representing objects in relief. [F gris grey f. OHG griis].
grisseous (ss-), a. (bot., zool.). Bluish or grey. [f. med. L grissus (prec. -ous)].
grisette (ss), n. French working-class girl (formerly dressed in grey). [f. gris see grisaille, -ette].
griskin, n. Lean part of loin of bacon pig. [Perh. fr. old Fr. grisse f. OH griss].
grisly (ss), a. Causing horror, terror, or superstitious dread. [OE grisle; cf. obs. gris to shudder].
grist, n. Corn for grinding (brings g. to the mill, is profitable; all is g. that comes to his mill, he utilizes everything); malt crushed for brewing. [OE grist (GRIND, cf. BLAST F BLOW)].
grit 2 n. Size or thickness of a grain or rope. [Perh. cogn. w. GRIND].
gristle (ss), n. Whittish tough flexible tissue in vertebrates, cartilage, (in the g., immature infants having g. for bone). Hence grisly 2 a. [OE, cf. OF ris & MLG grisel, etym. dub.]
grit 3 n. Small particles of stone or sand, esp. as causing discomfort or clogging machinery &c., whence grisly 2 a., grisliness n. [also grisstone] coarse sandstone; grit or texture of stone; (colloq.) strength of character, pluck, endurance. [OE gréat, cf. G griiss].
grit 4 n. v.i. & t. Produce, move with, grinding sound (grind, teeth). [f. prec.].
grits, n. pl. Husked but unground oats; coarse oatmeal. [OE gritty, cf. G grütz, cogn. w. GROATS].
grizzly, a. & n. Grey, greyish, grey-haired, (g. bear, large fierce X.-Amer. kind); g. king, queen, fishing-flies; (n.) g. bear. [prec., ??].
groan, v.i. & t. & n. (Make) deep inarticulate sound expressing pain, grieve, or disapproval (g. inwardly, be distressed); utter with gg. (of, out) in a rage; under unbearable, (g. under injustice); (v. homme) groans with booms; groaning board, well-loaded table; long for; g. down, silence (speaker) with gg. Hence groaningly 2 adv. [OE granaun cogn. w. Grin].
groat, n. (hist.) Silver coin =d. issued 1531-1692 (occasionally used of the fourpenny piece 1586-90); small sum (don't care a g.). [f. MDu. gron a piece of v. coin, g. piece].
groats, n. pl. Hulled (sometimes also crushed) grain, esp. oats. [cogn. w. obs. OE grot fragment & grits].
Grőbian, n. Clownish slovenly person. [G, f. med. L Grobianus used as typical name].
grocer, n. Dealer in spices, dried fruits, sugar, & miscellaneous domestic stores (g.'s
grocery, n. & v. i. & t. Drink of spirit & water; social meeting with g.; b.-g., pimples, pimple or redness on nose from intemperance, (Vb) drink g.; extract spirit from (empty cask) by pouring in hot water. (perh. short for GROGNUM, nickname from his cloak of Adm. Vernon, who first had g. some sea and land instead of leaf dust.)
grogs, n. Drunken (of horse) weak in forelegs, tottering; unsteady. Hence groughiness n. [-v]^
grogram, n. Coarse fabric of silk, mohair & wool, or these mixed, often stiffened with gum. [f. F gros grain large grain] 
grolin, n. & v. t. Depression between belly & thigh; (Arch.) edge formed by intersecting vaults, fillet covering this, (vb, build with g., whence grobling [-e] n. [earlier grunde etym. dub.; cf. OE grynde abyss cogn. w. GROUN)]
gromwell, n. Kinds of plant with stony seeds formerly used in medicine. [f. OE grotmul etym. dub.]
groom, n. & v. t. One of certain officers of King's Household (G. of the stole, in waiting, &c;); servant having care of horses (vb, curry, feed, tend, &c; also in p.p. of persons, as well grommed, neatly got up, esp. with well-trimmed hair, beard, &c;); bridegroom (rare); groomsman, unmarried friend officially attending bridegroom at wedding. (perh. shortened f. OE grooma, grame, grame, a. of same source as grom.)
groove, n. & v. t. Channel or hollow, esp. one made to direct motion or receive corresponding ridge (vb, make g. or gg. in); piece of routine, undeviating course, rut, whence grooving [-v] a., grooviness n. [f. Du. groire furrow, cf. Gr gbide pit, cogn. w. Grave]
grove, vi. Feel about as in dark (for, after, or before), esp. search blindly (lit. & fig.); g. in, find it by feeling, proceed tentatively. Hence grooving [-v] adv. [OE groppian (grap a grasp) cogn. w. Grip] 

grösebek, n. Kinds of small bird with large strong beak, esp. the hawfinch. [F F grosbec (gross 1, BEAK) 
gröschern (Sachsen), n. Small obsolete silver grosh (G)
groso de Naples (gro'denah'pl), n. Heavy silk fabric. [f. gros (cross 2, Naples) 
gross 1], n. (pl. gross). Twelve dozen. [f. F grosse orig. fem. of gros gross 2] 
gross 2 a. Luxuriant, rank; overgrown, blotched, repulsively fat; flagrant, glaring; total, without deductions, not net, dense, thick, not ethereal, transparent, or palpable; (of food) coarse, greasy, uncleanly, repulsive, (g. feeder, one who likes such food); (of senses &c.) not delicate, dull; coarse in manners or morals, unrefined, indecent; (abs.) in the (g.), in general way, apart from detail, on the whole. Hence grossishly adv., grossness n. [f. F gros grosse, gross.] 
gröt, n. (poet.). Grottro. [f. F grotte GROTTO] 
grote'sque (-k), n. & a. Decorative painting or sculpture with fantastic interweaving of human & animal forms with foliage; (pop.) comically distorted figure or design. (Adj.) (Arch.) in the above style; distorted, bizarre; ludicrous from incongruity, absurd; hence grotesque ly [-v] adv., grotesqueness n. [f. it. grottesca antique work (grottro, -ESQUE) perh. because grotta was used of excavated chambers with mural paintings] 
grotto, n. (pl. -oes, -os). Picturesque cave; artificial ornamental cave, room &c. adorned with shells &c. in imitation of cave, as cool retreat. [Holl. fr. L f. Gk krupto vault (krupto hide) cf. Crypt] 
ground 1 (ow-v), n. Bottom of sea (now chiefly fig., as touch g., come to something solid after vague talk &c.; of ship, take g., strand), (pl.) dregs, esp. of coffee, whence groundy 2 n.; base, foundation, motive, valid reason, (on the g., move on or leave); groundation or (gr. &c.), whence groundless 1 a., groundlessly 2 adv., groundlessness n.; substance, underlying part, surface worked upon in embroidery, painting, &c., undecorated part, prevailing colour or tone, (Etching) composition spread on metal & cut through with needle where acid is to act; surface of earth (fall, be dashed, to the g., be abandoned, fail, of hope; break g.; down to the g., colloq., in all respects, thoroughly; above g., alive; cut the g. from under one's feet, anticipate & stultify his arguments or plans); (pl.) enclosed land for ornament or recreation attached to house; position, area, or distance, on earth's surface (cover much g., of inquiry, report, &c., be far-reaching; g. above, one that exerts an influence on, or argue about or intention; gain g., advance; lose, g., retreat, decline; area of special kind or use (fishing-g.; forbidden g., subject that must be avoided; classic g., historic place; cricket &c. -g.); person's property in land; (Cricket) his &c, behind popping-cree (in, out of, his), paid staff of players attached to club; (in names of birds) terrestrial, on the ground, on or above g., (of plants) dwarfish or trailing; g.-ash, ash sapling, walking-stick of this; g.-bait n. & v.t. (prepare with) bait thrown to bottom of intended fishing-g. to attract fish; g.-box, small box 1 used to edge garden beds; g.-colour, first coat of paint, prevailing colour on which design is done; g.-fish, living at bottom; g.-fishing, with bait near bottom; g.-fishy, pertaining to g., of level of outside g. (set in on the g.-f.), be admitted to company &c. on same terms as promoters; g.-game, hares, rabbits, &c.; g.-gudgeon, loach; g.-hog, Amer. marmot; g.-ice, formed at bottom of water, anchor-ice; g.-ivy, ale-hoof, creeping herb with bluish-purple flower & kidney-shaped leaf; g.-landlord, g.-landlord; g.-sea, heavy sea without apparent cause; g.-swell, heavy sea caused by distant or past storm or earthquake; g.-torpedo, fixed to bottom of sea; groundwork, foundation or basis (usu. fig.), chief ingredient, general surface of thing showing where not overlaid with embroidery or other ornament. [com.-Teut.; OE & G grund, cf. Du. grond] 
ground 2, n. (pl. -s, -es). Ashore, strand. [f. prec.] 
ground 3, p.p. of GRIND. G. glass, made non-transparent by grinding. 
groundage (-i), n. Duty on ship lying on beach or entering port. [AGE] 
groundling, n. Kinds of ground 1-fish;
creeping or dwarf plant; spectator or reader of inferior taste (ref. to Hamlet iii. ii. 129 [-128].)

graudisel, n. (archaic. Timberserving as foundation, lowest part of wooden framework; threshold. [SILT])
groucho, m. (1862). A kind of parrot & v.t. & i. (Fine arts) two or more figures or objects forming a complete design or distinct part of one; number of persons or things standing near together, knot, cluster; number of persons or things belonging or classed together (in Pol., used of smaller unit than the party, & esp. in assemblies where the two-party system does not prevail; in scientific cells). Hence the regular hierarchy. (Vb) form (t. & rarely i.) into a g., place in a g. with; form (t. & i. of colours, figures, &c.) into well-arranged & harmonious whole; classify. Hence groupa (3) n. [f. F grupe n. gruop prob. f. Teut. (Crop)].
grouper n. (1820). Kinds of W.-Ind. & A. tropical marine fishes (grouper prob. S.-American.)
grouse (1893. n., pl. grouse) (prop.) any gallinaceous bird with feathered feet; (pop.) Moor Fowl or Game Red G., reddish game-bird of British Isles (Black G., Black game Bird Wood or Great G., capercaile; White G., ptarmigan). Its flesh. [I]
grouse (1893. n., v.i. slang. Groule. [2])
grouse (1893. n., v.t. & i. Thin fluid mortar for filling interstices; (vb) finish with this. [cf. 16th-c. F grolutere]
grout (1893. n., v.t. & i. (of pigs) turn up earth, turn up earth (&c.), with snout. [perh. f. obs. grot mud cogn. w. OE groat grith)
grove, n. Small wood, group of trees, (in Bible, mis trans. of Hebrew word = pillar used as idol, or name of goddess). Hence grove, i. (18th-c.) a. [exc. F OE graf]
grovel, v.i. and -i. Lie prone, humble oneself, (often in the dirt or dust); (part. adj. abrupt, low base, whence groveling 2 adv. Hence groveller 1 n. [back-formation f. obs. groveling adv. obs. on grove f. ON a grufu on one's face, long) taken as part. in lay grovelling &c.]
grow (1802. v.i. & t. (grau, gr,-au, gro. gr.-au, gro. gr.-au, long) = main element. 2. f. adult a. & n. exist as living plants also loc. of lifeless things &c., be found in some place; (a) into one, together, &c., coalesce), germinate, sprout, spring up, be produced, come naturally into existence, arise, increase in size, height (growing 1 pains, nutritious plants in limbs of the young), quantity, degree, power, &c. (g. downward, diminish; habit), quantity (g. right, &c.), quantity, degree, growth, more influential (with or without him), whence growing 1. adv.; become gradually (g. rich); g. up, advance to maturity (growing-up a. & n. adult), emerge from soil, reach full size, (of custom) arise, become common; produce by cultivation, bring forth, let (beard &c.) g., whence growing able a. & pass. be covered (often growing &c.), (pl. growing thing) any undergrowth; &c., (cf. Du. groen in f. Teut., prob. cogn. W. grass.
grower, n. Plant that grows in specified way (fast, free, &c., &c.); person growing produce (often in comb. as fruit-g.) [1-ER]
growl (1802. -owl v.i. & t. (1886.) & n. (mak) guttural sound of anger; rumble; murmur angrily, angry murmur, complaint (-it), utter with a g. (g. &c.) hence growling 1 adv. [prob. imit. grows, grower, n. In vbl senses: esp. four-wheeled cab; kinds of fish. [1-ER]
guacho, incorrect for GAUCHO.

Guara'co(m) (gw'awl), n. Genus of W. Ind. trees & shrubs (-um only); brownish-green wood of two kinds of these used in medicine, lignum vitae; resin from these, drug made from it. [L; mod. L; Sp. guara'co of Haytian orig.]

guana (gw'awl), n. Kind of S. Amer. gallinaceous bird allied to curassow. [prob. native]

guana (gw'awl), n. Iguana; any large lizard. [var. of IGUANA]

guana'co (gwahn'-ah), n. Wild llama with reddish-brown wool. [native S.-Amer. huana'co]

guan'o (gwahn'-ah), n., & v.t. Excrement of sea-fowl found esp. in使用as manure or artificial manure esp. that matured from fish; (vb) fertilize with. [Sp. f. native huana]

guaranteé (gwa'rt-e), n., & v.t. Person making guaranty or giving security; guaranty; thing given or existing as security for fulfillment of conditions or permanence &c.of something; to person to whom guaranty is given (corel. to guarantor); prop. a separate formation with -EE; g. fund, sum pledged as contingent indemnity for loss. (Vb) be g. for, answer for, due fulfillment of (contract &c.) or genuineness &c. of (article), assure permanence &c. of; engage that something has happened or will happen; secure possession of to person; secure against or from (risk &c.), or protect, to guard against attack, surprise, or one's own impulses &c.; protector, defender, sentry, official in charge of stage-coach or train, (pl. household troops (including Foot-gg., Horse-gg., Life-gg., & by extension seven regiments of Dragoon Gg.; body of soldiers &c. serving as protectors of place or person, escort, separate portion of army, &c. (advance, rear, g. of honour; mount, relieve, g. earlier the g., take up, take others' place in, sentry duty); contrivance to prevent injury or accident often in combat, as fire, trigger, g.; g.-boat, boat going rounds of fleet in harbour to see that good watch is kept, also official harbour boat enforcing quarantine or customs regulations; g.-c., g.-b., g.-pref., g.-office, etc. of military &c. (or officials), accommodating military g. or securing prisoners; g.-rail, hand or other rail to prevent falling &c.; g.-ring, preventing other ring from slipping off finger, keeper; g.-room, as g.-house above g.-ship, warship protecting harbour & receiving seamen till they can join their ships; guardsman, soldier, esp. officer, of Gg.; g.-tent, a tent used by guards; guard. [L; F. garde f. Teut. see ward]

guard', v.t. & i. Keep safe, stand g. over, keep (door &c.) so as to control passage, protect, defend (from, against); secure by explanations or stipulations &c. from misunderstanding or abuse, (Med.) administer correctives with (drug); keep (thoughts, speech) in check (guarded language &c., cautious, measured), whence

guardedly adv., guardedness n.; use a fencing g.; take precautions against; (Curling, Bowling) protect (stone, bowl) by placing one's own between it & later player, (Chess) protect piece, (paw) with another. [f. prec.]

guard'ed (gar'd), n. Keeper, defender, protector, (G. of the treasurer, or G., member of Board elected to administer poor-laws in parish or district); (Law) one having custody of person or property or both of infant, idiot, &c. (cf. WARD); superior of Franciscan convent; g. angel, spirit watching over person or place. [L. OF g.warden (garde GUARD)]

guardship, n. Office of guardian, legal tutelage; keeping, guard, (under the .a. of the laws. -SHIP)

qua'va (gwah'-uh), n. (Tropical myrtaceous tree yielding) acid fruit used for making jelly. [f. Sp. guayaba prob. f. S.-Amer. or W.-Ind. name]

gubernatorial, a. Of a governor. [f. L gubernator GOVERNOR +-IAL]

gudgeon 1 (guj'-uhn), n. Small freshwater fish used as bait; credulous person. [f. G. gounon L. goboniem nom. -O GOBY]

gudgeon 2 (guj'-uhn), n. Pivots at end of beam, axle, &c., on which bell, wheel, &c., works; ring of gate fitting on hook of post; socket in which rudder works; pin holding two blocks of stone &c. together. [f. OF gojon peri. -prex.]

gue'bre (gwa'-br), n. Fire-worshipper, Parsee. [f. F. guebre f. Pers. gabr]

gue'dler rose (ge'-ldl), n. Plant with round bunches of white flowers, snowball tree. [Guelders in Prussia]

Guelph.-if, (gw'lf), n. Member of medieval Italian party supporting Pope against Emperor (cf. GIBELLINE). Hence Guelphic a. [f. It. and (a) G. (by标记 of founder of princely family of Guelphs to which present British dynasty belongs) used as war-cry at battle of Weinfels 1100 against Conrad III]

guerdon (guerd'n), n., & v.t., (poet.) Reward, recompense. Hence guer'dontess a. [OF, f. med.L. wider'dornum f. OHG wiatdorn (wider again, LOAN) v. assim. to L. dunam (craft)"

Guernsey (guur'-ns), n. One of Channel Islands (also G. shirt, coat, frock) thick knitted woolen usu. blue outer tunic or jersey worn by sailors, workmen, & children; G. cow; G.illy, kind of amaryllis orig. from Japan.

guer(r)villa (ge'-rvi-l'l), n. (U.S. now g. war) irregular war waged by small bodies acting independently; man engaged in this. [Sp. (rr) dim. of guerra WAR]

guess (ges), v.t. & i., & n. Estimate without measurement or detailed calculation; think likely, think one divines nature of, form hypothesis as to, conjecture, hazard opinion about, (noun, that, how, when, whether, &c., thing to be; also intr. with at; often abs. in parenthesis; I gu. to, chiefly U.S., I feel sure, I think; rendered, g. into, deductions, solution of problem) righty, divine. (N.) rough estimate, conjecture, hypothesis, (by g., at haphazard); g.-work, (procedure based on) guessing. [n.f. vb, ME gessen cf. Du. gissen; f. root GER]

guess (ges), n. Person entertained at another's house or table (paying g., boarder); person lodging at or with boarding-house, &c.; animal or vegetable parasite (cf. HOSTET); g.-chamber, kept for g.; g.-night, on which ggs. are entertained at club, college, &c. Hence guess'hip n. [W.Aryan; OE giest cf. ON gestr, G gest, & L hostis enemy, origin. stranger]

guest'-rope, guess', n. Second rope fastened to boat in tow to steady it; rope slung outside ship to give hold for boats coming alongside. [?]
guiffaw, n., & v.i. & t. Coarse or boisterous laugh; {vb} make, say with, g. [orig. Sc. ; imit.]
guide1 (gid), n. One who shows the way; hired conductor of traveller or tourist; (Mil.) one of company formed for reconnoitring &c.; (Mil.) right & left g., subalterns of company superintending & acting as pivots &c. in evolutions; (Naut.) ship on which rest of fleet regulates their movements; advisor; directing prin-
ciple, means; aid (g. -sides are bad g.; Scripture is our g.); book of rudiments, manual, (also g.-book) book of information on a city, cathedral, museum, &c.; (Mech.) bar, rod, &c., directing motion of something, gage &c. controlling tool; thing marking a position or guiding the eye; g.-post, FINGER-POST; g.-rope, GUY1, also small rope attached to load of crane to guide it; (guideway, groove, track.) Hence guileless a. [F. orig. fem., O.F. OF guie by assim. to Pr. or It. guida] f. guier to guide prob. f. Teut. cogn. w. OE witan know
guide2, v.t. Act as g. to, go before, lead, direct course of; arrange course of (events); be the principle, motive, or ground of, (action, judgment, &c.); conduct affairs of (State &c.); give direction, esp. to. [F. guider, OF guider, guida, guîda, guideable a., guîdance n. [F. guider] O.F. guidon (g'd'n), n. Pennant narrowing to point at free end (used as standard of dragons). 
[F. f. It. guidone perh. f. guida GUIDE1]
guile (gi'), n. Society for mutual aid or prosecution of common object; G.-hall, in which a medieval g. met, often, from being used as a meeting-place of Corporation towns; g.-guild, payment, sacrifice, cf. Du. & G. geld money
guider (gi'), n.Obsolete gold coin of Netherlands &c.; Dutch silver coin 1/8. [corruption of Du. gulden] 
guile (gii'), n. Treachery, deceit, cunning devices. Hence guileful a., guilefully 2 adv., guilefulness n., guileless a., guile-
lessness 2 adv., guilelessness n. [O.F. prob. f. Teut. ; cf. wile]
guillémot (gi'), n. Kinds of sea-bird. [F. prob. f. Guillaume William]
guilloche (gilosh, or as F), n. Architectural ornament imitating braided ribbons. [f. F guillocher, or f. Guilloche (gi') the tool used]
guillotine (gi'lóten, or-ten'), n., & v.t. Machine with knife-blade sliding in grooves for beheading. Hence for guillotine. [Perh. from gu)_vulga &c., kinds of machine for cutting paper &c.; (Parl.) method of preventing obstruction by fixing times at which parts of Bill must be voted on; (vb) use the g. upon. [F (Guillotin inventor 1789)]
guilt (gi'), n. The having committed a specified or implied offence; criminality, culpability; [excl.]
guiltless, a. Innocent (often of offence) not having knowledge or possession of (g. of Greek, soap, mustache, &c.). Hence guiltlessly 2 adv., guiltlessness n. [LESS] 
guilty, a. Criminal, culpable; conscious of, prompted by, guilt (g. conscience, behaviour, look); having committed a particular offence (g. of murder in criminal trials). Hence guiltily 2 adv., guiltiness n. [v2]
gump. =GIMP.
Guinea, g', (gi'n'), n. Part of W. coast of Africa; (g-) former gold coin named as first coined for the African trade (1663-1717 nominally 20/- but of fluctuating value; from 1717 fixed at 21/-; last coined 1833, & now money of account 21/- used in stating professional fees, amount of subscriptions, & prices of pictures, horses, estates, &c.; g.-fool, hen, gallinaceous bird with slate-colored white-blotched plumage characteristic of European grains; g.-pip, S.-Amer. rodent; g.-pipe, bird about 1½ ft.; half-dozen in Europe &c. as pet (origin of name doubtful), person receiving g. fees, esp. company director or deputy clergyman, whence guinea-pigging 1 n.; G. worm, tropical parasite in human skin. [f. Port. Guine]
gi'pure (gé poor, or as F), n. Kind of lace; [F. gipior]
guise (giz), n. Style of attire, garb, (archaic); external appearance; semblance, assumed appearance, pretence, (under, in, the g. of). [F. Teut. (wise)]
guitar (gi'), n., & v.i. (rr). Six-stringed lute played with hand with fretted finger-board; hence guitar1 (gi'), n. (vb) play g. [f. Sp. guitarr.t f. Gk kithara, -i; G. chic, citrern.]
gules, n., & a. (usu. after noun), (herald.). Red. [f. O.F. gaveles pl. ermine dyed red] gulf, n., & v.t. (Geog.) portion of sea, pro-

gullet, n. Food-passage from mouth to stomach, oesophagus; throat; water-channel, strait, defile, (archaic & dial.). [f. O.F. dim. of gote (now gueule) f. L. gula] gully1, n., & v.t. Water-worn ravine; deep artificial channel, gutter, drain, sink; p-drain, to sewer from g.-hole, opening in street for drainage; g.-hole, in form (channels) by water action. [prob. f. prec.] gully2, n. Large knife. [perh. orig. butcher's for cutting gullet]
gulosity, n. (rare). Gluttony. [f. L. gulosus (L. gulosus glutinous f. gula GULLET)]
gulp, v.t. & l., & n. Swallow (usu. down) hastily, greedily, or with effort (g. down sobs, resp. that supports breath.) Hence gumping, gumpingly 2 adv. (N.) act of gulping (drained it at one g.); effort to swallow; large mouthful; hence gulp2 a. [impt., cf. Du. gulpen]
gum1, n. (usu. pl.). Firm flesh in which the teeth stand; gumboil, small abscess on gums. [O.E. guma cf. G. gummen] gum2, n. Viscid secretion of some trees & shrubs that hardens in drying but is soluble in water (cf. resin), used to stick paper &c. together & stiffen linen &c.; secretion collecting in inner corner of eye; (also g.-tree) any tree exuding g., esp. kinds of eucalyptus (up a g., in a fix, at end of one's resources); morbid secretion of g. as disease of fruit-trees; p. aro-

p. dragon, tragacanth; p. juniper, sandarce; p. rose, vegetable secretion of resin mixed
with g., as gamboge; g.-senegal, kind of g. arabic from Senegal. (Vb) stiffer, smear, with g.; fasten down, together, up, in, &c., with g.; exude g. [f. Of gomme t. L. gummi f. Gk kommi]
gum², n. (vulg.). God (in oaths, as my, by, g.). [deformation of God]
gum-pitted, adj. (Painting) vehicle for colour. [Sc., etym. dub.]
gun, n. Metal tube for throwing missiles with gunpowder on. (Vb) explode in, blow up, shatter; (Painting) pipe, form of anvil, nub; (often in pi.) gunstock. (usu. of g.) gangling, cannon, musket, fowling-piece, rifle, carbine, (sure as a g., certainly, beyond question; stand, stick, to one's g., maintain position; son of a g., contemptible fellow; great g., eminent person; blow great g., violently, a gale; member of shooting-party; gunboat, small warship carrying heavy gun(s); gun-carrying, gun-weighing, gun-load, gun-traversing, gun-pan, target, explosive made by steeping cotton in nitric & sulphuric acids formerly used for blasting; g.-fire, firing of, esp. (Mil., Naut.) of morning or evening g. to show time; g.-harpoon, propelled from g., not by hand; g.-house, shelter for g. & gunner in action; g.-lock, mechanism by which charge of g. is exploded; g.-metal, alloys or as &c. (more generally used for gg.); g.-pil, to protect gg. from enemy's fire; gunpowder, explosive of saltpetre, sulphur, & charcoal, for use in guns & blasting (gunpowder plot, 5th Nov. 1605 to blow up Parliament), fine green tea of granular appearance, white gunpowder, kinds of modern explosive; g.-room, compartment in warship fitted up for junior officers or as &c. (formerly used for g.); g.-runner, -ning, (person engaged in) illegal introduction of fire-arms into dependent country; gun-shot, range of g. (out of, within, gunshot); g.-shy, frightened at report of g. (esp. of sporting dogs; gunsmith, maker and repairer of small fire-arms; g.-stock, wooden rifles; g.-string, (formerly) drum sticks made from intestines of animals; material for fishing-lines made from intestines of silk-worm; narrow water-passage, sound, strait, (Oxf. & Camb.) bend of river in racing-course; defile, narrow lane or part of street. (Vb) take out gg. of, clean, (fish); remove or destroy internal fittings of (house &c.); extract essence of (book &c.); eat greedily (vulg.). [O.E. gunas pl. prop. cogn. w. Sc. gunan 'to pour']
gunboat, n. Ship of war (usu. in pl. &c.) fitted with g. ( Painting) vehicle for colour. [Sc., etym. dub.]
gun-carrying, gun-traversing, gun-pan, g.-stock, g.-pan, g.-pil, g.- run- ning, g.-room.

**GUTTURAL**

gynah, n. Native Australian hut. [native]
gurgitation (ji-), n. Surging, bubbling motion or sound. [f. L. gurgitare to surge (gurges -itis whirlpool) + -ATION]
gurge, v.i. & t., &n. (Make) bubbling sound as of water from a bottom or forcing stones; utter with such sounds. [imit.; or f. Du. gorgelen, G. gurgeln, or It. gorgogliare, L. gurgulio gullet]; cf. GARLGE, GUGGLE

gyjunk, n. E. Ind. tree yielding g. balsam or oil, used medicinally. [native]
gurnard, gurnet, n. Kinds of sea-fish with large head, mailed cheeks, & three free posterior rays not included in the preceding series. [prob. f. F. porgnard grumblur (porgner grunt. -ARD)]
gush, v.i. & t., &n. (Issue in, send forth) sudden or copious stream (often fig. of speech, tenderness, &c.); emit (water) copiously; (speak, behave, with effusiveness, sentimental affectation, whence gusher, n., gushing adv., gushingly a. & ad]. [ME gousset, fr. MFr. gousset (goussle) nut-shell] flexible piece filling up joint in mail-coat
gust, n. Sudden violent rush of wind; burst of rain, fire, smoke, sound, or passion. Hence gusty² a., gustily² adv. [prob. f. ON gústr, gúss; cf. guss gush]
gust, n. (archaic & poet.). Sense of taste; keen relish (have a g. of, appreciate); flavour. [f. L gustus taste]
gustation, n. Tasting. So gustative, gustatory, aa. [f. L gustatio (gustare f. gustus taste, -ATION)]
gusto, n. Special flavour (archaic; enjoy the full g. of); zest, enjoyment with which something is done. [It., as gust²]
gut, n. & v.t. &i. (Pl.) bowels or entrails (esp. of animals), contents of anything (has no g. in it) is of no real value or force; particular part of lower alimentary canal, intestine, (blind g., caecum); (usu. pl.) belly as seat of appetite or activity (gut feeling); anything in strings made from intestines of animals; material for fishing-lines made from intestines of silk-worm; narrow water-passage, sound, strait, (Oxf. & Camb.) bend of river in racing-course; defile, narrow lane or part of street. (Vb) take out ggs. of, clean, (fish); remove or destroy internal fittings of (house &c.); extract essence of (book &c.); eat greedily (vulg.). [O.E. guttas pl. prop. cogn. w. Sc. gútan 'to pour']
gutta-percha (-tsha). n. Greyish hornysubstance flexible when thin, of inspissated juice of various Malayan trees. [f. Malay gatoh gum, percha name of tree]
guttate, a. (nat. hist.). Speckled. [f. L. guttatus (gutta drop, -atura)]
gutter, n. & v.t. &i. Track made by running water (rare); shallow trough below eaves, or channel at side of street, carrying off rain-water (g.-child, street-arab; take child &c. out of g., remove from poor surroundings); open conduit for out-flow of fluid; groove; g.-man, cheap street-vendor of trifles; g.-snipe, street-seller of trifles; g.-shovel, narrow channel; flow in streams; (of candle) melt away by becoming channelled so that wax &c. runs down. [f. OF guttare (goutte drop f. L. gutta)]
guttle, v.t. &i. Eat glutinous. Hence guttler² n. [prob. f. GUTT after GULLE]
guttural (-er), a. & n. Of the throat; (of sounds) produced in throat or by back of tongue
ha·bitable, a. That can be inhabited. Hence ha·bita'bil'ity, ha·bita'bility, ha·bita'bility-ness, nn., ha·bita'bil'ous adj. [f. L habitabilis (as prec., see -ABLE)]

ha·bitant, n. Inhabitant; (pr. n. as F) Canadian of French descent. [f. (hab'M), -ANT] ha·bitát, n. Natural home of plant or animal; habitation. [L, 3rd sing. pres. as HABITÁ] ha·bita'tion, n. Inhabiting, as fit for human h.; place of abode; branch of Primrose League. [f. L, habit, abode (as HABITÁ-ATION)]

ha·bitual, a. Customary; constant; continual; given to (specified) habit, as a h. drank-ard. Hence ha·bitu'ally adv., ha·bitual-ness n. [f. med. L habituátus (as HABITÁ), -AL]

ha·bitu·ate, v.t. Accustom (to thing, to doing). So ha·bitu·ation n. [f. L habituáre (as HABITÁ), see -ATE]

ha·bitu·ité (f, or as F), n. Habitual visitor or resident. [f. F, p.p. of habituer (as HABITÁUATE)] ha·chure (f), n. Plans used in hill-shading to indicate slope.

ha·cien·za, -dá, n. Estate, plantation, with dwelling houses (in Spain or Sp. colonies). [Sp., f. L, hacienda neut., pl. gerund of facere do]

hack, n. 1. Mattack; miner’s pick; gash, wound, esp. from kick with toe of boot. [prob. cogn. w. G hake, D. hakke, mattleck]

hack, v.t. & i. Cut, notch, mangle; kick shin of (opponent at football); deal cutting blows at; emit short dry coughs: a hacking (short, dry, frequent) cough. [ME, hacken f. com.-WG hackon, cf. G hacken, Du. hakken; conn. w. prec.]

hack, n. Board on which hawk’s meat is laid; (of eyas hawk) be at h. (not allowed to prey for itself); frame for drying bricks. [var. of HATCH]

hack*, n. Horse let out for hire; jade; horse for ordinary riding; common drudgery (also attr., as w. writer). [abbr. of HACKNEY]

hack, v.t. & i. Make common, hackney; ride (horse) on ride on horseback, on road at ordinary pace. [f. prec.]

ha·cér·key, n. Indian bullock-cart. [L]

ha·cél·ke, n., v.t. Steel flax-comb; foe of domestic cock & other birds; w. his h. w. own long mane, angry, ready to fight; artificial fly dressed with h.; (v.t.) dress (flax, fly) w. h. [vb f. n.] MHG hascheile, perh. f. hack- root of OHG *hakjan, pick] hack*2, v.t. Hack, mangle. [HACK2 + -LE3]

ha·ck·ckly, a. Rough, jagged. [f. prec. + -ly]

ha·ck·mata·ck, n. Amer. Larch. [native]

ha·cken·ey, n., v.t. Horse of middle size & quality for ordinary riding; drudge, hireling; h.-carriage, coach, (kept for hire); (v.t., esp. in p.p. -eyed) make common or trite. [vb f. n.] Of haqueene ambling horse, etym. dub.]

had, see have.

had·dock, n. Fish allied to cod. [?] had·ge, v.t. (Geol., Mining). Incline from the vertical. [?] ha·dé·s, n. (Gk Myth.). Lower world, abode of departed spirits. [Gk, orig. a name of Pluto]

ha·díl·ji, Ha·jíjī, n. (Title of) Mohammedian pilgrim to Mecca. [f. Arab, haji]

ha·céc·ci·tas (hek's)-, n., (philos.). Thissness; individuality. [f. med. L, haccécitás (hace fem. of hic this, see -TRY]

hae·mal, a. (anat.). Of the blood; situated on same side of body as the heart & great blood-vessels. [f. L hakima blood + -AL]

haem·at·ic, a. & n. Of or containing blood; (n.) medicine acting on the blood. [f. Gk haimátos (as prec., see -IC)]

ha·em·at·in, n. (chem.). A bluish-black amorphous substance, a constituent of haemoglobin. [f. Gk haima-matos blood + -IN]

ha·em·at·ite, n. A red, brown, or blackish, iron ore. [f. L f. Gk haimatitès (lithos) blood-like stone (as prec., see -TITE)]

ha·em·at·o-, hem·ato-, in comb. = Gk haima + -cel, (n.) containing etravasated blood.

ha·em·oglo·bin, n. Colouring matter of the red corpuscles of the blood. [f. HAEMATIN + GLOBULIN]

ha·e·mor·rha·ge, hem·-, (hé), n. Escape of blood from blood-vessels, bleeding. [f. F emoroyser f. L f. Gk haiomorrhagia (haima blood + rhag- st. of rhagnum, weak)"

ha·e·mor·rhoids, hem·-, (hém)-, n.pl. Piles. [f. OF emoroyder (cf. EMERODS) f. L f. Gk haiemorrhoides (phlebes) bleeding (veins) (haima blood + rhosos -flowing)]

ha·fiz (hah-), n. Mohammedan who knows Koran by heart (used as title). [Pers.]

ha·ft, n., & v.t. Handle (of dagger, knife, &c.); (v.t. to furnish w. a h.). [vb f. n.] OE hæftl (f.) OE Tæftan f. root haf- HEAVE

ha·g, n. Ugly old woman; witch; (formerly) evil spirit in female form; h.-riden, afflicted by night. Hence hag'ges1 a. [?]

ha·g's, n. Soft with n. Arabian h.-stone, &c.

ha·gad·ah (gah-dah), n. Legendary part of the Talmud. [ Heb., pl. haqgadiah tell]

ha·ggar·d, a. & n. Wild-looking (esp. as a result of fatigue, privation, worry, &c.); (of hawk) caught in her adult plumage, untamed; (n.) such a hawk. Hence hag'gar'dness n. [f. F hagard, etym. dub.]

ha·ggs, n. Heart, lungs, & liver of sheep &c., boiled in maw with suet, oatmeal, &c. [haggle, v.t., & n. Dispute, wrangle, (about, over). [f. dial. hagchop f. ON hagga + -LE3]

ha·gri·ar·chy (-g), n. Rule, order, of saints. [f. foll. + G arkhe rule]

hagio- (-g) in comb. = Gk hagios saintly, as: -cracy, government of holy persons; -grapha, books of the Hebrew Scriptures not included under Law & Prophets; -grapher, -graphic, (w. r.) of any of these, or of saints lives; -latry, worship of saints; -logy, literature treating of lives & legends of saints.

hah, int. & v.i. = ha1,2, ha

ha·ha (ha ha), interp. laughter.

ha·ha (ha-hah), n. Sunk fence bounding garden. [F, perch. f. ha expr. surprise]

ha·il (hah-ik, hah), n. Arabian outer wrapper for head & body. [Arab. hayk f. hakah]

ha·il, n. Pellets of frozen vapour falling in shower, as h.-storm; h.-stone, pellet of h. Hence hail*2, a. [com.-Teut.: OE hagol, Du. & G. hagel]

ha·il, v.t. & i. It hails, hail; falls; (fig.) pour down (blows, words, &c.), come down, violently. [OE. hagolatian f. OE. hagolatian (cf. OE hago), (n. of any of these, or of saints lives; -latry, worship of saints; -logy, literature treating of lives & legends of saints.

hail*2, a. [com.-Teut.: OE hagol, Du. & G. hagel]

hail, v.t. & i. & n. Salute; greet (person &c. as king &c., also h. him king); call to (ship, person) to attract attention; (of ship, person) be come from (place); (n.) salute, esp. with a near hand. [f. prec.]

hair, n. One or (collect. pl.) all of the fine filaments growing from skin of animals, esp. from human head (pl. hairs in collect. sense is archaic); (of plants) elongated cell growing from
hâke, n. Fish like cod. [f]
hâke', v.t. & n. Wooden framework for drying bricks & other purposes. [prob. = hâc']
hâkeem, -kîm (êm), n. (In India & Moghul countries of entering) physician. [Arab. takîm wise, physician]
hâ'kim (hahk'), n. (As prec.) judge, ruler, governor. [Arab. hâkim]
hâlberd, -rt, n. (hist.) Combined spear & battle-axe. [f. OF halmberde f. MHG helmbarde (helm helmet or helm handle + barta broad-axe f. OE Teut. barred beard] hâlbermer, Man armed with halberd. [prob. = halmberdier as prec., see -er]
hâlcyon, n. & a. Bird fabled by the ancients to breed in floating nest on sea at winter solstice, and to charm wind & waves into calm for the purpose; (Zool.) Australian kingfisher; (adj.) calm, esp. h. days (orig. 11 days about winter solstice). [f. L halcyon f. Gk alkunon kingfisher]
hâle, a. Robust, vigorous, (esp. of old persons). Hence hâlexness n. [north. repr. of OE hât whole]
hâlé, v.t. (archaic). Drag, draw, forcibly (lit. & fig.). [f. OF hâler f. OHG hálgon (G holon fetch)] hâlf (hàlf), n. (pl. hâlves), a. adv. One of two equal or corresponding parts into which a thing is divided, as the h. of 10 is e't, cut it in h. (into h.), your h. is bigger than mine, two pounds & a lb. are the same thing; (of persons) the h.'s (is of them are) rotten; (coll.) p'int, mile, back, holiday; better h., wife; do a thing by hh. (imperfectly); too clever by h. (far); go hh., share equally (with person in thing); cry hh., claim equal share (adj.) forming a h., as a h. length, a h. share; (adj. now viewed as n. of om.) h. the men, h. your time, h. a pound; (of time) past h. (of time); (fig.) h. is the time &c., h. the time &c., a h. ago; h. is not available, as it is h. cooked, a h. cooked potato, h. dead, I h. wish, not h. (nearly) long enough (coll.) not h. (not at all) bad, not h. a bad fellow; (adv., prob. orig. adj.) h. (an hour) past two (o'clock); (Naut.) h. three, 3/ (fathoms), east.-south (6° south of east) h. &c., (what is) h. one thing & h. another, esp. mixture of a. & p. (pound) (soccer) (Footb.) position, player, immediately behind, confounded, &c. h. is not thorough, not earnest; h. binding of book, leather back & corners, cloth or paper sides; h. blood, person having one parent in common with another, this relationship, (also) person of mixed nationality; h. -blooded, born of different races; h. -boot (reaching far above ankle); h. -breed, of mixed breed, mongrel; h. -breed, h. -brother, -sister, (by one parent only); h. -butt, cue of length between ordinary cut & long butt; h. -case a. & n., h. -cockerel, -cock, -h. -dandy, -demon, -dip, -drake, -duck; h. -father, h. -fatherer, h. -father's, -father-in-law, mother; h. -cock, h. -way position of female or frill of arm, from which trigger will not move it; h. -crown, coin worth 2 6; h. -hearted, lacking courage or zeal, so h. heartedly, -ness; h. -hitch, h. -holiday, day of which (the latter) h. is taken as holiday; h. -length, portrait of upper h. of person; h. -most high, (of flag) lowered to h. -poll, (of tree) having top leaves, (of woman) having crossed for the dead; h. -moon, moon of which only h. is illuminated, crescent, crescent-shaped thing; h. -mowing, black relieved by grey &c.; h. -pay, reduced allowance to army or navy officer when retired or not in actual service; h. -seas-over, h. drunk; h. -timer, child who attends school for h. usual time, earning money in other h.; h. -truth, statement that conveys part of the truth; h. -way house, inn midway between two towns &c.; h. -witted, imbecile; h. -yearly a. & adv. (occurring) every h. year. [com. Teut. OE healf, G halb]
hâlfpenny, n. (pl. as PENNY). Bronze coin worth half a penny; three halfpence, (usu. for) a penny h., &d. halfpennyworth (usu. pron. h.) halfpenny, as much as a h. will buy. hâl'libut, hâl'-o', n. Large flat fish used for food. [prob. f. holy holy + butt flat fish, because eaten on holy-days]
hâl'lidom, n. (archaic). Holy thing, esp. (as oath) by my h. [OE halidom (holy, -dom)] hâlleutic, a. & n. Of fishing; (n. pl.) art of fishery. [f. L gk halieutikos (halieo fish f. halieos, -os, to fish)] hâl'li (hâl'), n. Large public room in palace &c.; servants' h. room in which servants dine; residence of landed proprietor; (Univ.) institution governed by a head without fellows, (also) building for students having or not having Univ. privileges; (in Eng. colleges &c.) common dining-room, dinner in this; building of guild, as Saddlers' H.; large room for public business; entrance-passage of house; Liberty H., place where one may do as one likes; h.-mark, mark used at Goldsmiths' H. (& by Government assay offices) for marking standard of gold & silver, (v. t.) stamp with this (often fig.). [com. Teut. OE heal, Du. & Da. hal]
hâl'lijah, -luiah. See ALLELUIA.
hâl'lard. See HALLARD.
hâl'lou', -loa (-o), int., n., & v. i. Int. calling attention, or expressing surprise (also as n., the cry h.). [perh. var. of HOLLO]
hâl'lo', int. inviting dogs to the chase, calling attention, or expressing surprise (also as n., the cry h.). [perh. var. of HOLLO]
hâl'loo', v.t. & i. Cry h.!, esp. to dogs; urge on (dogs &c.) with shouts; shout (t. & i.) to attract attention; (prov.) do not h. until you are ready for it; h. gone, (n. & v.1) (the cry h.)
hâl'low (hàl), n. Hollow, (now only in all hallows, hallowmas, feast of All-hallows). [OE halgo, form of hâlig holy]
hâl'low', v.t. Make holy; honour as holy. [com. Teut. OE halgan, G heiligen, f. hâlig-HOLY]
hâl'low', v.t. & i. Chase with shouts; incite with shouts; shout to incite dogs &c. [ME hoolwey, part. (now f. hollow)]
hâlluc'inate, v.t. Produce false impressions in the mind of (person).
[h. (hallucinari wander in mind, see -ATE3]
hallucinâtion, n. Illusion; apparent perception of external object not actually present. So hallucinatory a. [f. LL (h)allucinatio as prec., see -ATION]
hâl'm. See HAULM.
printed notice circulated by h.; handbook, short treatise, manual, guide-book; h.-carter, journeyman cartman; h.-cart (pushed by a h.); h.-cuff v.t., secure with h. (pair of metal rings joined by short chain, for securing prisoner's h.); h.-gallopping, fast galloping; h.-glass, magnifying glass held in h., small mirror with handle; h.-grasp, grasp, seize with the h. (friendly or hostile); h.-handing, something for the h. to grip (in nautical &c.); h.-line, fishing line thrown out without using a h. (esp. opp. to machine-made); h. (esp. female servant (archaic, exc. flg.); h.-organ, portable barrel-organ with crank turned by h.; h.-rail, railing along edge of stairs &c.; h.-shake, shake of hand of h. with one's own, as greeting; h.-spike, wooden lever shod with iron used on shipboard & by artillery; h.-writing, writing with the h. esp. of particular person. Hence (-)handed 2, handless, a. [com.-Tent.: OE hand, ho-, OHG hand]
hand 2, v.t. Help (person) with the hand (indo, out of, carriage &c.: (Naut.) take in (sail); deliver, transfer by hand or otherwise (to person) to succeeding generations or (to person) &c.). [OHG]
handful, a. (pl. -fuls). Quantity that fills the hand; small number of (men &c.); (colloq.) troublesome person or task. [OE handfull (HAND 1, see -FUL)]
handicap, n. & v.t. (-pp). Race, competition, in which chances of competitors are equalized by start, difference in weight to be carried (in horse races), &c.; also extra weight or other condition imposed on superior competitor; (v.t.) impose h. on (competitor), (fig. of circumstances) place (person) at disadvantage. Hence handicapped 1 n. [L]
handicraft, n. Manual skill; manual art or trade; handicraftsman, man who exercises a h. [earlier handicraft]
handwork, n. Work done, thing made, by the hands or by any one's personal agency. [OE; handgework (HAND 1 + collect. form of voc., work)]
handkerchief (hâ'ngkerchif). n. Square of linen, silk, &c., carried in pocket (pocket-h.) for wiping nose &c. or worn about neck (also neck-h., neckerchief); throw the h. to (person) in certain games, to invite him to pursue, also, express condescending preference for (person).
handkerchief 1 n. [OE] handkerchief 2 n. Part of a thing which is made to hold it by; h. of the face, (facet.) nose; h. to one's name, title; fact that may be taken advantage of. [OE (HAND 1 + -LE)]
handle 2, v.t. Touch, feel with the hands; manipulate; manage (thing, person); treat (person roughly, kindly, &c.); treat of (subject); deal in (goods). [OE handlian (HAND 1), cf. G handeln]
hand(d)sel, n. & v.t. (-d). Gift at beginning of New Year, or on entering on new circumstances; earnest money; foretaste; (v.t.) give h. to, inaugurate, be the first to try. [vbl f. n. OE has handeslen giving into a person's hands; Da. has hanedsel earnest money]
handsome, a. Of fine form or figure; of conduct &c. generally, as a h. present, h. treatment; good looking; (esp. of a man) the affair of life, fashion, &c.) handsome 2 adv., handsomeness n. [HAND 1, -SOME]
handy, a. Ready to hand; convenient to handle; clever with the hands; h.-dandy, child's game in which one player guesses which of other player's hands conceals some object; h.-man (useful for odd jobs, often of sailors). Hence handy 2 adv., handicap n. [v 2]

hang 1, v.t. & i. (hanged, exc. as below). Suspend, attach loosely, (from to, hook or other similar object above, or) hang (or) dry or become high; attach (wall-paper or the like) in (house); suspend (or) floating in space; rest (door on hinges, coach on springs) in free swinging position; (past & p.p. hanged) suspend on gibbet as capital punishment, (as impression) hang!, h. it, h. you. I'll be hanged if —; let drop, as from (or) out (of); hang (or) (of) from shame &c.; remain, be, suspend, lit. & fig. hang, drop out, hang over his head, rove shall h. for it, hangs in the balance, is undecided; decorate with (things suspended); h. (loiter) about; h. fire, (of firearm) be slow in going off (also fig.); h. heavy, (of time) pass slowly; h. on, depend, rely on, attend carefully to; h. back, show reluctance to act or do; h. heavy behind; h. off, h. back; h. on, stick closely to; h. (intr.) or h. out, spread (and) move &c. (intr.) protrude downwards, (slang) ride; h. together, be coherent, be associated; h. up, suspend, (fig.) put aside, postpone indefinitely; h.-dog n. & a., base & sneaking (fellow); hangman, executioner; h.-mail, =Gmail. [0] OE hwan-trans., cf. OHG hwanan, MDan. hovn; [2] OE hangian intr., cf. OFris. hangia; [3] ON hengjan (hangjan) (hangi-an), intr., cf. henge (hangjan).
hang 2, n. Downward droop or bend; the way a thing hangs: get the h. of, get the knack of, understand; (colloq.) not a h., not at all. [f. prec.]
hang 3, n. Wood on side of steep hill. [OE hangra f. hang 1]
hanger 1, n. In vbl senses, esp. drapery with which all &c. are hung; h. committee (deciding on h. of pictures in exhibition); a h. matter (resulting in capital punishment). [ING 1]
hank, n. Circular loop or coil, esp. of definite length of cotton yarn (560 yds), worsted (500 yds), &c.; (Naut.) ring of rope, iron, &c., for fixing staysails to stays. [Hth c. of OHG vonk, Swed. hank string, Da. hank handle]
hanker, v.i. Crave, long, after. Hence hankering 1 n. [etyl. dub.; Du. has hunkeren]
handy-p'anky, n. Juggler; underhand dealing. [arbitrary, perh. on hoes-power]
hand sardize, v.t. Confront (M.P.) with his former utterances recorded in Hansa (official report of proceedings in Parliament). [1-ZE]
Hanse (s), n. (hist.). Guild of merchants; political and commercial league of Germanic towns, whence Hansëtica; entrance-fee of guild. [OF, f. OHG hansa company]
han'som (cab), n. Two-wheeled cabriolet for two inside, with driver mounted behind and sides hinged to frame; many-wheel carriage (56). [Hence Hansa's spirit, 1381]
hap 1, n. (archaic). Chance, luck, lot; (w. pl.) chance occurrence. [ME, f. ON oppn]
hap 2, v.i. (archaic). Come about by chance; happen (to do). [ME happen(n), f. prec.]
[hap 1 + -HAZARD]
haps 1, n. Unlucky. Hence haplessly 2 adv., haps 2 adj., hapless 0 adj. [haps 1 + -LESS]
haplo'graphy, n. The mistake of writing once what should be written twice (e.g. philology for phthology), cf. dittography. [f Gk haplos single + graphy]
haply, adv. (archaic). By chance; perhaps. [hap 1 + -LY 2]
hap'pen, v.i. Come to pass (by chance or otherwise). Hence happen 1 n. (usu. pl.);
chance, have the fortune, to (do); come upon (thing) by chance; [ME (HAP-1, EX-9)]; [HAP-2, EX-9] (Of persons or circumstance) lucky; fortunate; contented with one’s lot; I shall be (pleased) to assist; h. dispatch, = poll; h. FAMILY, apt, felicitous, (of language or conduct); h.-go-lucky, haphazard (adj.). Hence hAplly adv., hAPINESS n. [f. HAP-1 + -Y]; hAra-Kiri (hah-), n. Suicide by disembowelment, as practised by higher classes in Japan; h. &c. is also used in a more general sense as designating a sudden overthrow, whence hArDLy adv.; robust, capable of endurance; (Hort. of plants) able to grow in the open air all the year, half h., requiring shelter in winter only, h. annual, one that may be sown, or sows itself, in the open, (fig.) subject that comes up yearly. Hence hARDINESS n. [f. HARDY p.p. of HARD] hARDY, a. Blacksmith’s bar of hard iron for cutting metal on &c. [prob. f. prec. or HARD] hare, n. Rodent quadrupe with long ears, short tail & divided upper lip; mad as a March h. (h. in breeding season); (prov.) first catch your h. (then cook him); hold (or run) with the h. & run (or hunt) with the hounds, keep in with both sides; h. & hounds, paper-chase; h. bell, bell-flower, (usu. also (as BLUEBELL) wild hyacinth; h.-brained, rash, wild; h.-lip, fissure of upper lip; h.-foot, species of clover, (also) corkwood tree. [com.-Teut. : Of hara, Du. haas, G hase] hArEm, -am, n. Women’s part of Moham- medan dwelling-house; its occupants; (usu.-am) Mohammedan sacred place. [f. Arab. haram, -im. of harama prohibit; also harem,-im., -im., -im. (em)] hAricot (-kO), n. Ragout (usu. of mutton); h. (bean), French-bean. [F, etym. dub.] hark, v.i. & t. Listen (usu. to, rarely trans.; also abs. in imper.) (as call to hounds) go forward, away, off, &c.; h. back, (of hounds) retrace course to find scent, (fig.) revert (to subject). [trans.] recall (hounds). [MB herkien, cf. MDu. horken, G horchel] harl(e), n. Barb. fibre, of feather. [prob. = MLG herle, harle, fibre of flax or hemp] HarLeian (-le), a. Of the library of) Robert Harley Earl of Oxford, d. 1721. [f. -EAN] harlequin, n. Character in Italian comedy; mute character in English pantomime, invisi- ble; a person dressed like a clown (comprising parti- coloured tights; buffoon; (also) duck) northern duck with variegated plumage. [F, it. arlecchino, etym. dub.] harlequinade, n. Part of pantomime in which harlequin plays chief part. [f. F arle- quinade (as prec., see -ADE)] harlot, n., & v.t. Prostitute; (v.t.) play the harlot; (v.i.) prostitute, h. (by v.f. n. origin) masc.=vagabond, knave, f. Of (harlot), lad, knave, vagabond, = It. arlottto hedge-priest; etym. dub.] harm, n., & v.t. Damage, hurt. Hence harmFUL, harmLESS, aa., harmFULLy, adv., harmFULLNESS, harmLESSNESS, nn. [v.f. OE hearian f. h.] Hence H. & a. (g) Harm, Da. harme, harmatten, n. Parching land-wind on coast of Upper Guinea in Dec., Jan., & Feb. [f. W.-Afric. harmatha] harmoNics, a. & n. Harmonious, concord- ant; relating to harmony; h. tones (produced by vibration of aliquot parts of strings &c.); h. quantities (whose reciprocals are in arithmet- ical progression); h. progression, series of these; (n.) tone. Hence harmoNically adv. [f. L Gk harmonikos (as HARMONY, see -IC)] harmoNICa, -con, mm. Names of several
har'row, v.t. Harry, spoil, (chiefly in phr. h. hell, of Christ). [var. of foil.]

har've, v.t. Bag, waste, spoil, (land, or) water; despoil (person); harass, worry. [OE hargian i. OEut. hargjun (harjo- army)]

har'sh, a. Rough to the touch, taste, eye, ear; repugnant to feelings or judgment, painful, unfeeling. Hence har'shly adv., har'shness n. [ME harsh, cf. Swed. härrus, Du. haraar, rank, G harsch harsh]

har'sh-ness, n. (esp. red) deer, esp. after fifth year; h. of ten branches on horns; h.'s tongue, fern with long fronds. [OE heart f. OEut. heurt-perh. conn. w. G kerat- horn]

har't(e)beest, n. S.-African kind of antelope. [S.-Afr. Du.]

har'thorn (-s-h-), n. Substance got from horns of hart, formerly chief source of ammonia; (spirit of) h., aqueous solution of ammonia; salt of h., smelling salts.

har'rum-scar'rum, a. & n. Reckless (person, conduct). [arbitrary]

har'vest, n., & v.t. (Season for) reaping & gathering in of grain or other products; corn crop; season's yield of any natural product; (fig.) product of any action; h.-bug, mite troublesome during h.; h. festival, thankful h., reaping festival. Festival of this: h. moon (full within fortnight of Sep. 22 or 23): h. mouse, small species, nesting in stalls of growing grain; (v.t.) reap & gather in (crop, or abs.), lay up, husband. [vbf i. n.] OE harfeast i. OEut. harbistoz (harb = L cARPe placu)

har'vester, n. Reaper: reaping-machine (esp. sheaf-binding one); harvest-lung. [-er 1]

has, See hast.

has'per, v.t. (Also h,) cup (meat, also fig.) in small pieces. [f. hacher (hache HATCHET)]

has'h, n. Dish of hashed meat; old matter served up in new form; medley; make a h. of, spoil in dealing with; settle a person's h., make an end of, do for, him. [text.]

hâ'shish, -eesh, n. Top leaves & tender parts of hemp, dried for smoking or chewing, in Arabia, Egypt, Turkey, &c. (cf. Bhang).

[Arab. hashash dry herb]

ha'slet, har'slet, n. Piece of meat to be roasted, esp. pig's fry. [f. OF hashetle (haste slit f. L hastrap spear _-LET)]

hap's, n. & v.t. Fastening contrivance, esp. clasp passing over staple & secured by padlock; h.-keen, (v.t.) fasten with h. (vbf f. OE harpeian f.) OE hapsce, cf. OHG hapscic rushful of yarn, MHG hapse hinge

ha'ssock, n. Cushion for kneeling; tuft of matted grass &c.; (in Kent) soft calcareous sandstone. [OE hassuc, etym. dub.]

hâ'state, a. Spear-shaped. [f. L hastatus (haste spear, see _-ATE)]

hâ'ste, n., & v.i. Uperness of movement; hurry, rate, swiftness, swiftness; h., less speed; make h., be quick (to do, &c.); (v.t.) make h. (to do, or abs.). [vbf f. OF hastier f. OF haste f. WG _VASTI- vIOlence]

hâ'sten (sn), v.t. & i. Cause (person) to make haste; accelerate (work &c.); make haste. [-EN]

hâ'sty, a. Hurried; speedy; rash, inconsiderate; quick-tempered; h. pudging (of flour) into the milk or water. Hence hâ'stily adv., hâ'sti-ness f. of h. for -if (as HASTE,-EN, see _-EV)

hat, n., & v.t. Man's, woman's, outdoor head-covering, usu. with brim (cf. Bonnet, cap); top, high, chimney pot, h., cylindrical silk h.; opera h. (cylindrical compressible); cardinal's or red h., (fig.) office of cardinal; h. in hand, servilely. (v.t.); send round the h., solicit contributions;
HATCH

as black as my h., quite black; hathband (put round h.); h.-block (for moulding h. on); h. trick, (Cricket) taking 3 wickets by successive balls; (v.t.) cover, furnish, with h. Hence hate'ful, a. [v.b. f. n.] OE hæť, f. OTeut. hattuz (had-, hód-, whence hoooid)

hatch, n. Lower half of divided door; (Naut.) hatchway, trap-door covering this; under h., below deck, (fig.) down out of sight, brighten lowly, hatch out, hatchway, opening in ship's deck for lowering cargo. [OE hæċ, heċ, cf. Du. hek, Da. hekke]

hatch, v.t. & i., & n. Bring forth (young birds &c., or abs.) from egg; incubate (egg); emerge from egg; (of egg) produce young; contrive & develop (plot &c.); (n.) hatching, brood hatching, hatch out, (n. & vb.) hatchen, (n. & aux.)/ hatchen.

hatchery, n. Place for hatching fish. [-ERY]

hatchet, n. Light short-handled axe; h. (narrow, sharp) face; bury the h., cease from hating; bury the hatchet (usu. pl.), (fig.) make peace. [ME haches < Du. haech < OFr. hatchet < hache, hauch < TEut. hatch- < *hahmen < OE haēm < hām; hence (h.) by virtue of the hatchet after the h., add new loss to that already incurred. [f. F hachette dim. of hache f. OHG *happya sickle]

ha'temen't, n. Escutcheon; tablet with deceased person's armorial bearings, affixed to front of his house. [corrupt. of ACHIEVEMENT]

hate, 1, n. (chiefly archaic) dislike (root hat-, whence prec.)]

hate'ful, a. Exciting hatred. Hence hate'ful-ly, adv. hate'fulness n. [-FUL]

hâ'tred, n. Active dislike; enmity, ill-will. [ME hater < OE hætare < OE hæt- condition, condition] hâ'tti, n. Turkish edict made irrevocable by Sultan's mark. [in full hattishérf (-ef), hattihumayan (-hōmahān), f. Pers. khatisherīf, -humayan, sacred writing]

ha'berk, n. Coat of mail. [f. OHUberere f. OHG halsberg (hals neck + -bergan cover)]


hail, v.i. & i. Pull, drag, forcibly; pull at, upon, (rope &c.); (Naut.) turn ship's course; h. upon the wind, bring ship round to sail closer to wind; (of wind) shift; (n.) hauling, (fig.) a moment gained, acquisition. Hence hau'liged n. [in. & vb var. of HALE v.]

hailer, n. One who hauls (esp. tubs in coal mine to bottom of shaft). [f. prec., see -YER]

ha(u)lm (hawm, hahm), n. Stalk, stem; (collect. sing.) stems, stalks, of peas, beans, &c., used for thatching &c. [OE healm, cf. Du. & Ha. halm, GK kott 'stem'] haunch, (hawn'h), n. Part of body of (men & quadrupeds) between last ribs & thigh; leg & loin of deer &c. as food; side of arch between crown & piers. [f. OHF hane = Med. L. hancha prob. of G orig., cf. OHG ancha joint, leg]

haunt (hau't), v.t. & i., & n. Frequent (place; frequent company of (person); (of thoughts &c.) to visit; (n.) place visited, frequented, by ghosts; stay habitually (in, about, place with person); (n.) place of frequent resort, usual feeding-place of animals, den frequented by criminals. [in. & vb] f. F. hantere, etym. dub.

hau'tboy (hō'), ho'boy, o'boe (ō), n. High-pitched wooden wind instrument; reed-stop on organ; tall species of strawberry. [f. F hau'bois (haut high + bois wood)]

hauteur (hō'ter), n. Loftiness of manner. [F]

haut-gout (hōgō'), n. Taint, high flavour.

Hava'na, n. Cigar made at Havana or in Cuba.

hâve, v.t. i., & auxl. (Pres.: I have, archaic thou hast, he has, we, you, they, have, past had, archaic 2nd sing. hast, she has, had) Hold in possession; experience the existence of (persons &c. in various relations, as I, h. two sons, no uncle, no equals; possess, contain, as appendage, part, quality, &c., as June has 30 days, trees h. leaves, it has its advantages; enjoy, suffer, as I had that pleasure, a toothache, no food, no Greek; be burdened with, as I had my work to do; be obliged, as I had to do my work; retain, as h. this in mind; entertain, as h. no doubt; show by action &c. that one possesses, as h. the impudence to say; engage in, carry on, as had some conversation, h. a game, h. a try (make an attempt); he will h. it (maintains) that; as Plato said, h. no man does, as we had news, h. an egg; the Ayes h. it (h. the advantage); let him h. it, punish or reprimand him; I had him there (gained advantage over him); (slang) you h. been had (cheated); h. him (cause him to be) shot; h. him up, cause him to be brought before court of justice; I had my leg broken (experienced such breakage); h. at, take in. h. up, h. on, h. off, h. wearing (clothes); h. it out, settle dispute (with person) by discussion &c.; (in past subj., = would h.) had rather (would prefer to) go, had better go, would act more wisely in going; (auxiliary) I have, shall, have, shall, packed, my packing is, was, will be, complete, had I (if I had) known &c. [com. T.-T.: f. OE habban, G haben, HAVAN, pers. &c., n. L habère]

have, v.t. n. (slang). Swindle, take-in. [f. prec.]

hâven, n. Harbour, port; (fig.) refuge. [OE ha'ven, cf. Du. haven, G haven; perh. r. of HAVE OF HEAVE]

hâversack, n. (Soldier's) stout canvas bag for provisions. [for. HAVESAC f. OE gabersack (cf. OHG habersack, OFr. gabar sac)]

hâvildar, n. Sepoy officer corresponding to sergeant. [f. Pers. hâvalar (Arab. hawalah charge + Pers. dar holder)]

hâving, n. In vbl senses; also, property, belongings, (often pl.) [-ING]

hâvoc, n., v.t. -ocking, -ocked. Devastation, destruction, as make h. of, play h. among, cry h., give signal to army to seize spoil (now fig.); (v.t.) devastate (often abs.). [in. & vb n. L. a. AF havok f. OF hovot, prob. of Tent. orig.] hâw, n. (Fruit of) hawthorn; (Hist.) hedge, enclosure; havbuck, country bumpkin; hav-finch, common grosbeak. [OE haegpa, cf. Du. haeg hedge, G haag hedge, bush]

hâw, n. Three eyelid of horse, dr., &c., cartilage within inner corner of eye. [f.]

haw, v.i. Cartier goods about for sale (often fig.). [prob. F HAWKER]

hâwke, v.t. & i. Clear the throat noisily; bring (phlegm &c.) up from throat. [prob. imit.]
of (a company &c.); lead; excel; oppose; go round the head of (lake &c.); h. back of, get ahead of so as to turn back, aside; (intr.) front (in named direction); (of ship) make for (place, point). [f. prec.]

h. head. [n. Heed, head, head, first. [ER']

heading, n. In vbl senses; also or esp. (Foth.) striking ball with head; title &c. at head of page &c.; horizontal passage in preparation for tunnel. [ING']

headlong, adv. & a. Head foremost (in falling &c.); precipitately; impetuously. [earlier headlading (HEAD 1 + LING), ass. to -LONG]

headmost, a. Foremost.

head'sman, n. Executioner; man in command of halting beat. [HEAD 1 + ES + MAN]

headstrong, adj. Violent, self-willed. Hence head'STRONGNESS n. [=strong in head]

head'y, a. (Of person, thing, action) impetuous, violent; (of liquor &c.) apt to intoxicate. Hence head'ily adv. head'diness n. [-Y]

head (héd), v.t. & i. Restore (person, wound to health (lit. & fig.); cure (person of disease). (Of wound) become sound or whole; h.-all, universally (pop. and of two persons). Hence head'er n. [com. Teut.: OE healan, Du. heelen, G heilen, cogn. w. HALE, WHOLE]

health (hèlth), n. Soundness of body (also fig.); condition of body, as good, bad, h.; h. officer, officer of h., (charged with administering h. laws &c.); toast drunk in person's honour. BILL of h. [Of HEALTH in general. HALE, see HALE.]

healthful, a. Health-giving, conducive to moral or spiritual welfare. Hence health'fully adv. health'fulness n. [-FUL]

healthy, a. Having good health (lit. & fig.); conducive to good health. Hence health'ily adv. health'liness n. [HEALTH + Y]

heap, n. Group of things lying one on another; (coll.) large number, as a h. of people, h. of times, (adv.) he is hh, better; (coll.) struck all of a h., mentally prostrated. [OE hype, cf. Du. hoop, Da. hob, G hanfe; also L cumbere, cubicare]

heap, v.t. Pile (things up, together, &c.) in a heap; load (cart, person, &c. with goods, benefits, &c.); accumulate (insults &c. upon). [OF, OE.]

hear (hèr), v.t. & i. (heard pron. heri). Perceive (sound &c. or intr.) with the ear; as I heard a groan, I, him groaning, I heard him groan (but he was heard to groan); listen, give audience to, ask. him out (to the end), h. him his lesson, h. a sermon; listen judicially to (case, plaintiff &c.); grant (prayer); he will not h. (OE hear) you will h. of this (be reprimanded for it); be informed (that, of, about); (as form of cheering, often iron.) h! h! h! Hence hear'able a. hear'er n. [com. Teut.: OE hieran, Du. horen, G hören]

hearing, n. In vbl senses, esp. perception by ear, as hard of h., deaf; within h., near enough to be heard; give him a fair h., listen impartially to him. [ING']

harken (har-), har-, v.t. Listen to. [OE hercmian (as HARK, w. suf. -n)]

hearsay, n. What one hears (but does not know to be true), gossip, as h. evidence.

hearst (hers), n. Car for carrying coffin at funeral; (formerly) framework supporting pall at funeral, often adapted for carrying mourners. [f. F Herse t. L. Hirpicem (nom. -ex) rake, harrow]

heart (hart), n. Hollow organ keeping up circulation of blood by contracting & dilating; right, left, h. (side of h.); smoker's h. (h. disordered by smoking); breast; mind; soul; after one's own h. (desire); seat of the emotions, esp. of love; as h. of pity, h. of disgust. (Of, person) sensibility, as he has no h.; courage, as pluck up or take, lose, h.; (as term of endearment to person) dear, sweet, h.; (Naut.) my hh. (spirited fellows); central part, esp. of tree, as (fig.) h. of oak, courageous man; vital part, essence; (of land) fertility, as out of h., in poor condition; h.-shaped thing; (Cards, pl.) suit marked with hh.; at h., in one's inmost feelings; by h., in, from, memory, as learn, say, by h.; from one's h., sincerely; in one's h., secretly; in h., in good spirits; nearest one's h., dearest to one; out of h., in low spirits; with all one's h., sincerely, with the utmost goodwill; find in one's h., (esp. w. neg.) prevail on oneself (to do); have thing at h., be deeply interested in it; lay thing to h., put it in one's mind; serve some one's h.; think thing, give thing to h., be much affected by it; break person's h., overwhelm him with sorrow; cry one's h. out, cry violently, eat one's h. out, pine away from vexation &c.; have the h., (esp. w. neg.) be hard-hearted enough (to do); h. & hand, enthusiastically; in one's h. of hh. (inmost feelings); h. & soul, with all one's. heart, fervently; with heartfelt kindness; hearten, hearten, hearten2 a. [com. Teut.: OE hercian, Du. hart, G herz; cf. L. carp-dis, Gk kardia]

hearten (har-), v.t. & i. Inspire, cheer (often on, up); (intr.) cheer up. [f. archaic vb hear (OE Heartian, as prec.) + -EN]

hearth (hart), n. Floor of fireplace; h.-rug (laid before fireplace); hearthstone, flat stone forming h. (also) stone &c. for whitening h. (esp. American); h. room, fire-room.

heartily, adv. With goodwill, greatly, or appetite; very, as h. sick of it. [HEARTY, -LY]

heartless, a. Unfeeling, pitiless, cruel. Hence heartlessly adv. heartlessness n. [-NESS]

hearty (har-), a. & n. Cordial, genial; (of feelings) sincere; vigorous; (of meals) abundant; (of sailors) hearty (fellow sailors) my hh. Hence hearti-ness n. [-NESS]

heat1, n. Hotness; sensation, perception of this; red, white, &c. h., at which metals &c. are red, white, &c.; (Phys.) kinetic potential energy of the invisible molecules of bodies, capable of transmission by conduction or radiation (formerly held an elastic material fluid); latent h., h. required to convert a solid into liquid or
HEAT

vapour, or a liquid into vapour; **specific h.,** h. required to raise temperature of a given substance to given extent (usu. one degree), usu. calculated relatively to water; hot weather; inflamed state of body; pungeancy of flavour; **prickly h.,** skin disease common in hot climates; single effort, esp. at *a h.;* (trial) *h.*; races, contests, the winners of which compete in *final h. (h.)*; warmth of feeling; anger; violent stage (of disease, excitement of animals, fur-} 

ishing breeding season; *h.-spot, freckle,* (also) point of the skin at which heat can be felt; *h.-wave,* wave of radiant h., (also) access of great h. in atmosphere regarded as passing from place to place. [OE *hæt*; cf. MDu. *heete*; also G *hitze, Du. *hitte*]

**heat;** v.t. & i. Make hot; inflame (blood &c.); inflame with passion, whence *heatedly* adv. (intr.) become hot (lit. & fig.). Hence *heatly* (adv.)

**heathen (dh.)**, a. & n. (One who is) neither Christian, Jewish, nor Mohammedan; (n. pl. collect.) *the h.*; unenlightened person. Hence *heathendom, heathenism (2)*, *heathenishness, heathenry, NL. heathenish*.

**heather** (heth). n. Various species of genus *Erica* (called in the North L.) *h.-bell,* (flower) of species of Erica; *h.-mixture, (fabre) of mixed hues supposed to resemble h. Hence *heathery* (adv., &c.; of "heather").

**heave**, v.t. & i. (past & p.p. *heaved, hoed* or *hoave*). Lift (heavy thing); (of vein or stratum) displace (another); utter (groan, sigh) with effect; (Naut. & colloq.) throw; (Naut.) haul up, haul, by rope; rise, swell up; rise with alternate falls, as waves; pant; retch; pull (at rope, &c.); *h.-down,* turn (ship) over on one side for cleaning &c.; h.-to, bring (ship), bring (ship) to a standstill; h. in sight, become visible; h. *h. (of sailors in boat)*; *h. (of ship)*.

**heaven** (hēvn). n. Sky, firmament, (in prose now usu. pl.); region of the atmosphere in which clouds float, winds blow, & birds fly; (formerly) a heaven, (of heaven) earth; heaven, *h.-bottom, h.-heaven, h.-heavenly*.

**hecatomb** (-om), n. (Gk ant.) Great public sacrifice (prop. 100 oxen). [cf. LL, Gk *hekatombē* (*hecaton* hundred + *bous* ox).]

**heck**, n. Frame obstructing passage of fish in river. [OE *hec,* see HATCH]

**heckle**, v.t. (Dress *flax, hemp* with) 

**hackle** (-kl, -kll). v.t. & i., (of horse) *h.-hair,* *h.-hair*.

**hector** (hēktēr), n., & v.t. & i. Blusterer, bully. (rub. f. L. *Hektor* of Priam and Hebeu. Trojan hero in Iliad.)

**heddles**, n. pl. Small cords or wires through
which warp is passed in loom after going through the reed. [f.]

hedge, n. Fence of bushes or low trees, living (quickset h.) or dead (dead h.), or of turf, stone, &c.; line of things or persons forming barrier; (fig.) barrier; ( Betting) act, means of hedging: h.-priest, illiterate priest of low status: hedgesrow, row of bushes forming h.; h.-steeple, steeple of church esp. in Ireland; h.-sparror, common British and European bird, one of the Warblers. [OE heg, cf. Du. hegge, G hecke; cogn. w. HAW!]

hedgerow, v.t. & i. Surround with hedge (lit. & fig.); fence off; hem in; make, trim, hedges, whence hedger, n.; secure oneself against hedgesrow by compensating transactions on the other side; (int.) avoid committing oneself. [f. prec.]

hedgelhog, n. Spiny insectivorous quadruped, rolling itself up into ball for defence; name of various animals armed with spines; prickly seed-vessel of some plants; person hard to get on with, whence hedgehoggy, adv. [m. (from h.) hedge) + i. (from its snarl)]


headless, aa. Orally. [headless, ady.]

headfulness, headlessness, n. [n. prob. f. vb OE headonan, Du. houden, G hütten (hunt guard)]

head-hawl, n. Ass's bray; loud laugh. [limit.]

heel, n. Nidler part of human foot below ankle; (Anat.) corresponding part of hind limb in quadrupeds; part of a shoe, esp. of a horse's shoe, worn on the (lesser) metatarsal line: (fig.) (der. of quadruped) hinder part of hoof, (pl.) hind feet; part of stocking that covers h.; part of boot that supports h.; thing like h. in shape or position, as handle end of violin bow, crook in head of golf club, after end of ship's keel; at h., at, on, upon, one's h., close behind one; down at h.; h. of the day; h. part, h. part crushed down, (of person) wearing shoes with boot h., h. dog close behind, under control; h.-&-toe walking; h. over head, (usu.) head over h., upside down, in a somersault; kick one's h., stand waiting; cool one's h.; lay, cap, by the h., imprison; show a clean pair of h., take to one's h., run away; turn on one's h., turn sharply round; be carried with the h., foremost (as a corpse); h.-ball, shoemaker's polishing mixture of hard wax and lamp black; h.-lap, a thickness of leather in h., liquor left at bottom of glass. [OE héla, cf. Du. hiel, Da. hiel]

heel, v.t. & i. Touch ground with heel, e.g. in dancing; furnish (boot &c.) with heel; chase or follow closely; (Football) pass ball out at back of scrummage with the h. (Golf) strike ball with heel of club. [f. prec.]

heels, v.i. & t. (Of ship &c.) lean to one side; cause (ship) to do this. [corrupt. of obs. heald, OE hieldan (heed sloping), cf. Du. helen]

heel, n. (mault.). Inclination of ship to one side. [f. prec.]

heft, v.t. (dia. U.S.). Weight; (dia.) lift, push, (v.b. lift) esp. to judge weight. [vb prob. f. n. late f. heave &c. v. weaf weft]

gémonic (heé-, hég-), a. Ruling supreme. [f. G kégémonikos (as foll, see -ic)]

hégonomy (g-., -.; also -ém.), n. Leadership, esp. of one State of a confederacy. [f. G kégémonia (kégémon leader)]

hé'gira (j., -jira, n. Mohammed's flight from Mecca to Medina; Mohammedan era reckoned from this (622 A.D.). [med.L, f. Arab. hir'rah departure from one's country (hajara separate)]

hé'fér (hé-f.), n. Young cow that has not yet calf. [OE heafore, etym. dub.]

height (hit), n. Measurement from base to top; elevation above ground or recognized (esp. sea) level; considerable elevation, as situated at a h.; high point; top the h. (utmost degree) of folly &c.; rising ground; at its h. (highest degree). [OE hiehto as high, see -th 1]

heighten (hi-), v.t. & i. Make higher; in-; (by confession, story); (int.) rise (usu. fig.). [prec. + -EN]

hein'mous (hái), a. Of crime or criminal odious, atrocious. Hence hein'mousness, ady.

hein'mousness, n. [f. F' haineuse (haine hatred f. hainheit, of. Goth. hainian; see -ous)]

heir (ár), n. Person receiving or entitled to receive property or rank as legal representative of former owner; (fig.) one to whom something (joy, punishment, &c.) is morally due; h. apparent; h.-at-law (by right of blood); h. in tail (to entailed estate); h. male, male h. tracing descent wholly through males; h. presumptive. Hence heir'dom, heir'ess, heir'ship, nn. heir'less, a. [OF. hir herem=L heredem inheritance]

heir'loom (ár-), n. Chattel that follows devolution of real estate; piece of personal property that has been in family for generations (also fig. of qualities). [prec. + LOOM 1]

hejira. See HEGIRA.

held. See HOLD 1.

hell'ical, a. H. rising, setting, of star (when it first emerges from sun's rays and becomes visible before sunrise, or is last visible after sunset before being lost in sun's rays). [f. G héliakos (hélios sun, see -AC) + AL]

hélía'nthus, n. Genus including common sunflower. [f. G hélios sun + anthos flower]

hell'ical, a. Spiral. Hence or cogn. helle'CALLY, ady.

heli'coid, a. helio'coid, helico'dal, aa. [as h. &c.]

Hél'icon, n. Boeotian mountain, sacred to Muses; source of poetic inspiration. So Hel'icion a. [L, f. G Hekikon]

helo'io- in comb. = Gk hélios sun, as: -centric, as viewed from centre of sun, taking sun as centre; -chromy, photographic representation in natural colours; -gram, message by heliograph (3); -graph, n. (1) engraving obtained by exposure to light,(2) apparatus for photographing, (3) signallng apparatus reflecting flashes of sunlight -graph, v.t., send message by heliograph, photograph by heliography; -gro'phic, of heliography; -graphy, description of the sun, engraving process, signallng by heliograph; -heliograph, apparatus for finding angular distance between two stars (orig. for measuring diameter of sun); -scope, apparatus for observing sun without injury to eye; -tropic, -tropism, (of plants) turning, property of turning, in particular way under influence of light; -type, picture obtained from geonog. (as exp. in h. helio'sis, n. (Bot. spots on leaves caused by concentration of sun's rays through glass &c.; sunstroke. [Gk heliósis (hélios sun, see -OSIS)]

héli'otrope, n. Plant with small clustered purple flowers; colour of these; bloodstone. [f. L. F. G heliotropion plant turning flowers to the sun (hélios sun + tropos f. trepó turn)]

hél'ium, n. A transparent gas, inferred as
HEREDITARY, n. One who holds the doctrine of heredity. [A.R.
hereditary, a. Pertaining by inheritance; (personality, &c.) transmitted from one generation to another; like, the same as; that one's parents had, as h. creed, hatred; of, holding position by inheritance. Hence here-
hereditary, n. Tendency of like to beget like. Hence here-
heredity, n. (as HEREDITARIOUS, see -ARY)
HERIOT, n. (law). Render of best live beast or dead chattel, or money payment, to lord on decease of tenant (now only of manorial tenures). [OE hæreget(u) (here a remedy + great weakness trapping)]

HERMÉTIC, adj. & n. 1. Of, or combining opposite qualities; ship having characters of two kinds of craft; (adj.) combining both sexes or opposite characteristics. Hence hermaphroditi
cal adj. (al) a., her
ma-phroditism n. [L. Gk Hermaphroditos, who became one with the nymph Salmacis]

HERMIT, n. Early Christian recluse; person living in solitude; h.-crab, kind that lives in mollusc’s cast-off shell to protect its shell-less body; h.-drop, (a) Gk érémides (érémia desert. see -ITE); h. droplet, (b) French wine from hill near Valence (with ruined h. on top). [OF (as prec., see -AGE) hermile, n. (path.) Rapture. Hence herm- ital, hermitary n. 1 a., hermit-tony n. 2 [L. m. L. cap. L. cap.]

HESPERIUS, n. (as hesperus) + an

Hesperian, a. (poet.). Western. [L. Gk Hesperios as HESPERUS + an]

HESPERIS, n. Genus including Rockets & Dame’s Violet. [L. Gk Hesperis of evening, of the West (as foll.)]

Hesperomis, n. American genus of fossil birds. [as foll. + Gk ornis bird]

hesperiad, n. (as h.); Ev. [L. Gk hesperos, a. & n., western, evening (star)]

HESSEn (shn), a. & n. Of Hesse in Germany; H. (boot), high boot first worn by H. troops; H. fly, fly whose larva destroys wheat; (n.) strong coarse cloth of hemp or jute. [IAN]

HEST, n. (archaic). Behest. [OE hes (hatan, see RIGHT), assim. to OE hn. in -d]

HETEERA (-tera), -aira (-ira), n. Courtesan, harlot. [Gk hetaira, fem. of hetairos companion]

Hetaerism, -airism, n. Open concubinage; communal marriage in a tribe. [Gk hetairismos (as prec., see -ISM)]

hétéro- in comb. (before vowel heter- = Gk hétēros other, different, as: -chrōmos, of different colours; -hiera, irregular as regards stamens & pistils; -graphy, incorrect or inconsistent spelling; -mor-phyce, of dissimilar forms; -mor-phis, diversity of form; -nomous, subject to different laws (of growth &c.), subject to an external law (cf. AUTONOMOUS); -nonymous, presence of a different law, subject to external law; -phys-iology, bearing leaves of different forms on same plant; -taxy, abnormal disposition of organs or parts.

Hétéroclite, a. & n. Irregularly declined; (n.) h. noun. [L. F. hétéroclite l. Lf. Gk hétéroklítos (klimo inflect)]

Hétérodox, a. (Of person or opinion) not
mersed to the hh.; h.-disease (of h.-joint, with fungous growth). Hence (=hipped) a. [OE heope, hippe, cf. OHG hihofo, hiof].

hip2, n. Fruit of (esp. wild) rose. [OE heope, hippe, cf. OHG hihofo, hiof].

hip1, adj. Morbid depression, the blues. [=hipp(o)chondria].

hip4, v.t. Make low-spirited. [f. prec.]

hip5, int. Introducing united cheer, as h., h., h., h., h.

hippe, v.t. & n. Throw (antagonist in wrestling) in a particular manner; (n.) such throw. [f]

hippo- in comb. = Gk hippos horse, as: centaur, = centaur; phagia, practice of eating horse-flesh; philo, -phonia.

hippocampus, n. (pl. -pl). Genus of small fishes, sea-horse; (Anat.) h. major, minor, eminences on floor of each lateral ventricle of brain. [f. LL.Gk hippokampos (sea-monster).]

hipparcos, n. (hist.). Wine flavoured with spices. [f. OF ipparcas f. Hippokrates Gk statistician of 5th c. B.C., prob. because strained through filter called Hippokrates’s sleeve.


hire, v.t. & n. Payment by contract for use of thing or for personal service; engagement on these terms; (fig.) reward; h.-purchase, h.-system, (by which hired thing becomes hirer's after certain number of payments); on h., ready to be hired. [OX hips, fr. Du. huur, G heuer]

hire2, v.t. Employ (person) for wages; procure or grant (also h. out), temporary use of (thing) for stipulated payment. Hence hireable a. [OE hyrian, fr. Du. huurien, G heueren.

hiring, n. One who serves for hire (usu. contempt.). [f. OF hirilang (as hire), see -ING].


his (h.i., pron. Possessive case of, & adj. cor. to, he, also in absolute use, as h. hat, it is h. [OE. genit. of HE & IT]

hispid, a. (bot., zool.). Shaggy; bristly. [f. L hispidus.

hiss, v.i. & t. & n. (Of person, snake, goose, liquid poured on fire, &c.) (make) sharp spirant sound of, esp. sign of disapproval or derision, express disapproval of (person &c.) thus: h., off (the stage), away, down, &c., drive off &c. by hh.; utter (quoted words) with angry h. [imit.]

hist., int. Used to call attention, enjoin silence, or invite dog &c.

histo- in comb. = Gk histos web, tissue, in b. v. -genesis, genesis, production of organic tissue; -genetic, concerned with this; -logy, science of organic tissues, whence -logical, -logist.

historian, n. Writer of history (esp. in higher sense, as opp. to mere annalist or compiler). [f. F historien f. L as HISTORY + AN]

historiated, a. (Of ornamental letters &c.) decorated with figures of men or animals.

historiographic, n. Writing of history. [f. L historiographia (as HISTORY, see -GRAPHY)].

historical, a. Of history, as h. evidence, p. (in) relating to belonging to history, not legend; b. (in) dealing with (of) events, as a history; (of) novel, picture, &c.) dealing with h. events; = prec. Hence historically adv. [AL]

historiographer, n. Writer of history, esp. official historian of a court &c. [f. L. his-torographus (as HISTORY, see -GRAPHER)].

historiography, n. Writing of history. [f. L. his-torographia (as full, see -GRAPHY)].

history, n. Continuous methodical record of public events; (no pl.) study of growth of nations; whole train of events connected with nation, person, thing, &c.; eventful career, as this knife has a h.; (no pl.) aggregate of past events, course of human affairs; ancient h. (usu. to A.D 750), (fac.) thing that is out of date, mediæval, modern, h. (to, from, 15th c.); systematic account of natural phenomena &c., esp. natural h.; historical play. [f. L. hist. historia inquiry, h. (histor learned f. id.-know).


historionem, a. & n. Of actors or acting; stage. Hence histrionicism, n.; (pl.) theatrical, theatrical art, pretence. Hence historically adv. [f. L histrionicus (as prec., see -IC)]

hit1, v.t. & i. (hit). Strike with blow or missile; direct blow at; (of moving body) strike; (intr.) strike against, upon; deliver (blow, person &c. a blow; (fig.) affects sensibly, wound. Us. as hit, hit. &c. by name, losses) (also h. off) light upon, get at, (thing aimed at); (also h. off) initiate to a nicety; full in with, suit; h. it, h. the (right) nail on the head, guess right, express the exact truth; h. it off, agree (with, together); h. out, deal vigorous blows. [OE hittan, fr. Sw. hitta, Du. hiten.

hit2, n. Blow, stroke; stroke of sarcasm &c. (at); stroke of good luck; successful attempt. [f. prec.]

hitch1, v.t. & i. Move (thing) with jerk; shift; h. up, lift with jerk; contrive to bring (thing into story &c.); fasten with loop, hook, &c.; become so fastened (in, on to, &c.). [f]

hitch2, n. Jerk, abrupt pull or push (Naut.) angle, km. of fastened rope (of rope passed by passing end of rope round its standing part & then through the bight); temporary stoppage; impediment. [f. prec.]

hitther (dh.), adv. & a. To, towards, this place (now usu. here); h. & thither, in various directions, here & there; (adj.) situated on this side, the nearer of two; hithe, up to this time; hitheward (archaic), in this direction. [OE hider, fr. stem of HE, HERE, + suf. seen in L citra on this side.

hive, n. & v.t. & i. (Also beeh.) artificial habitation for bees; (fig.) busy swarming place; hiveful of bees; swarming multitude; h.-shaped thing; (v.t.) place (bees) in h., house (persons &c.) snugly, hoard [O.1. enter... h. live to; (v.i.) other like things] h. agt; prof. conn. w. ON hirf hurl & L cupa tub.

hives, n. pl. Skin eruption; inflammation of bowels, larynx, &c. [f.]

ho, int. expr. surprise, admiration, triumph, derision; calling attention; added to other int. as heigh-ho, what ha, or Naut. to name of destination by boatman (archaic). [not in OE]

hoar, a. & n. Grey-haired with age; greyish white; h.-frost, white frost, frozen dew; (of things) grey with age; h.-stone, ancient boundary stone; (n.) hoariness, h.-frost. [OE har, fr. OHG her old, G hrar augst]

hoard, n. & v.t. Stock, store, (esp. of money
HOLD

(lit. & fig.), exhibit, display, (esp. to derision &c.), (U.S.) stop & rob on highway, (of horse) keep up, not fall; h.-all, portable case for clothes &c.; h.-back, hindrance; holdfast, firm grasp, stake; subject to wall &c.; [com. Teut.: OE haldan, MD. houden, GHallen]

hold\(^2\), n. Grass (lit. & fig.), esp. take, get, keep h. of; opportunity of holding, thing to hold by; (fig.) h. (on), influence (over). [f. prec.]

hold\(^3\), n. Cavity in ship below deck, where cargo is stowed. [corrupt. of hole & holst.]

holster, n. In vb senses, esp.: contrivance for holding ammunition, as cigar, pen, -h. [ER]

hold\(^4\), v.t. & i. Make holes in; make (shaft, tooth, key, &c.) for, dig through from one working to another; put into hole; drive (golf-balls or) into hole. [OE holdan, as prec.]

höldiday (di.), n. Day of cessation from work or of recreation; (usu. pl.) period of this, vacation; BANK\(^2\)h., BLIND\(^1\) man's h.; make h., cease from work; h. (gay) clothes; h. task (to be done by schoolboy during h.), = holy-day. [OE hældia, as prec.]

höl'tly, adv. In a holy manner. [LY]

höl'tliness, n. Sanctity, sacredness; H., his H., title of Pope. [OE hælignes (holy, -ness)]

holî'a, int. See Holo. [f. F holi.]

Holland, n. Province of northern Netherlands, kingdom of the Netherlands, whence Holland\(^\text{ER}\)(i). n.; a linen fabric; brown H., this unbleached. [Du. f. holt wood + land]

Hollands, n. Grain spirit made in Holland. [f. Du. hollandsch genver, Holland gin]

holo\(^1\), int. calling attention; (n.) the cry h. [conn. w. HOLLA]

holo\(^2\), -low, -la, -loa, v.t. & i. Shout; call to hounds; (trans.) shout (words). [as prec.]

holow\(^3\), a., adv. Having a hole, not solid; hollow, empty, empty; hungry; (of sound) not full-toned; (fig.) empty, insincere, false; (n.) h. place, hole, valley, basin; (adv.) beaten h. (completely); h.-eyed, with eyes deep sunk; h.-hearted, insincere. Hence holo\(^4\)LY adv.

holo'ness, n. [ME hol, holch, holh, a., OE holh n., prob. = hol hole]

holow\(^5\), v.t. (Also h. out) excavate; bend into hollow shape. [f. prec.]

hol'ly, n. Evergreen shrub with glossy leaves, small green flowers, & red berries. [OE hol, holl, hul, hul], cf. Du. & G hul]

holî'hoek, n. Tall plant with large flowers of many varieties of colour. [f. HOL. hol. hock mallow, OE hocc, etcyn. dub.]

holm, -me, (hömm), n. Isle, esp. in river or near river shore, filled up by rising river, submerged in time of flood. [f. ON holm]

holm\(^2\), (hömm), n. (Usu. h.-oak) evergreen oak, ilex. [corrupt. of OE holm holly (from resemblance in foliage) + OAK]

holo- in comb. = Gk holos whole, as: -graph a. & n., (document) written wholly by person in whose name it appears; -he'dral, of (crystal) having full number of planes for perfect symmetry; -meta'bola n. pl., insects undergoing complete metamorphosis; -photo, apparatus for making available all the light of a lamp (in lighthouse &c.).

holocaust, n. Whole burnt-offering; whole-sacrifice; (fig.) destruction. [f. G holocaustus f. LL f. Gk holokauston burnt f. kaios]

holothúrian, a. & n. (Animal) of the genus Holothuria, sea-slug. [f. mod.L Holothuria, n. pl. Gk holothourion, a zoophyte]

hol'ster, n. Leather case for pistol, fixed to saddle or worn on belt. [17th-c. E & Du., cf. Ice]. hulster case, Sw. holsst.}

holz, h.-back, up, a., pl. a. oak wood, cope; wooded hill. [OE, cf. Du. hout timber, G holz wood, a wood]

hol'y, a. & n. Consecrated, sacred; morally & spiritually perfect; belonging to, commissioned by, devoted to, God; of high moral excellence; (n.) h. of hh., inner chamber of sanctuary in Jewish temple, separated by veil from h. place or outer court of temple; h. cross (of Christ); H. CITY; H. Cross day, festival of Exaltation of the Cross, Sep. 14; h.-day, religious festival; H. FAMILY; H. Ghost, Spirit, third person of the Godhead; H. GRAIL; H. Land, W. Palestine, esp. Judaea; H. Office; h. orders; H. Roman Empire; H. Thursday, (prop.) Ascension Day, (pop.) Thursday in H. Week; H. Saturday; H. Sunday, (cf. corrupt, of) h. sacred or blessed by a priest; H. Week (before Easter Sunday); H. W., h. writings collectively, esp. the Bible. [OE hálig hál whole, see -y, f. Du. & G hellig]

hol'ystone, n. & v.t. (Sour with) soft sandstone used for scouring decks. [f]

hömm, n. Sacred plant of ancient Persians & Parsees; h. juice. [Pers.]

holmage, n. (Fud.) formal public acknowledgment of allegiance; acknowledgment of superiority, dutiful reverence, as pay, do, h. to (person, his qualities). [f. OE ommage f. LL hominaticum (homo-minis man, see -AGE)]

home\(^1\), n., a., adv. Dwelling-place; fixed residence of family or household; native land; long or last h., the grave; place where thing is native or most common; institution of refuge or rest for destitute or infirm persons; (in games) goal; at h., in one's own house or native land, at one's ease, familiar with or on (subject, &c.), accessible to callers (esp. not at h.), (n.) see AT HOME; (adj.) of, connected with, h.; carried on at h.; proceeding from h.; in the neighbourhood of h.; h. counties, those nearest to London; h. country, any country, as h. industries, products; treating of domestic affairs; H. Office, department of Secretary of State for H. Affairs, building used for this; that comes h. to one, as h. question, truth, thrust; (adv.) to one's h. or country, as come, go, h.; arrived at h., as he is h.; to the point aimed at, as the thrust went h.; bring charge h. to person, convict him of h.; come h. to, affect intimately; h.-born, native; h.-bred, bred at h.; h.-coming, arrival at home; h.-felt, felt intimately; h.-made, made at h. or for h. consumption; H. Rule, government of a country (esp. Ireland) by its own citizens; h.-sickness, depresed, depression, as result of absence from h. Hence home'less, home'ike, aa. [com. hom, Du. heem, G heim; (adv.) accus. case of this]

home\(^2\), v.i. & t. Go home (esp. of pigeons); furnish (person &c.) with a home. [f. prec.]

hom'ely, a. Simple, plain; primitive; unpretending; (of persons or features) uncomely, plain. Hence home'mel'ness n. [LY]

home'-, See home'-

home'-, n. Homer's home pigeon. [ER]

Homéric, a. Of, in the style of, Homer or the poems ascribed to him. [f. L f. Gk homérí-]
HOMESPUN

HONOUR

One who held the persons of the Trinity to be of the same substance (cf. HOMOIOUSIAN). [f. med. L. Gk HOMOIOUSIOS, osiaessence] + AN

homo'cule,-cle, n. Little man, mannikin. [f. L. HOMOECULUS (homo-thin man, see -CULE)]
hom'ny, a. Suggesting home, home-like. [v-2]
hom'ward, adj. & a. -wards, adv. (Go-
ing, leading towards home; homeward bound (esp. of ship) preparing to go home. -WARD(s)]
hô'micide, n. 1. One who kills a human being. 2. Killing of a human being. Hence ho-mo'
cid'al, a. [F. f. L. (homicida, hom-o'scium (homo man, see -CIDE)]

hô'milé'tic, a. & n. Of homilies; (pl.) art of preaching. Hence ho-mi'li'cit-ic, a. (homo-likhold combining, as folk; see -ETIC)
hô'mily, n. Sermon; tedious moralizing discourse. [f. F. OMELIE r. L. f. Gk homilía, f. homílos crowd (homio together + iœ crowd)]
hô'ming, a. That goes home; (of pigeons) trained to fly home. [part. of HOME']
hô'miny, n. Coarsely ground maize boiled with water or milk. [of Amer.-Ind. orig.]
hô'mo-, n. (zool.) Man. [L]
hô'mo- in comb. = Gk homos same, as: -cen'tric, having same centre; -gamous, (Bot.) having all florets hermaphroditic of same sex; -genetic, having common descent or origin; -geny, similarity due to common descent; -mor'phic, -mor'phous, of same or similar form; -nous, having same law of growth; -phone, word bearing the same sound as another, but of different meaning or origin, (also) symbol denoting same sound as another; -phonic, (Mus.) of same pitch, in unison; -phous, (of music) in unison, (of symbols) denoting same sound; -phony, unison; -plastic, similar in structure; -type, part. organ, like another in structure.
hô'moeopath, n. (ml.), n. One who practises homoeopathy. [f. folk.]
hô'moeopathy, n. Hahnemann's treatment of disease by drugs (usu. in minute doses) that in healthy person would produce symptoms like those of the disease. So ho-moeo'pathic a., ho-moeopa-thi'cally adv., ho-moeo-path'ist n. [f. Gk homoisos like + pathetia f. pathos suffering; first used by Hahnemann (Gk homopathie)]
hô'meous, a. Of the same kind; consisting of parts all of the same kind, uniform. Hence or cogn. homoge'neity, ho-moge'neousness, nn., ho-moge'neous adj. 2 adv. [f. schol. L homogèneus f. Gk homogenês (genos kind) + -ous]
hô'moiou'sian (-ow)-, a. & n. (One who held that Father & Son in the Godhead were of like substance (cf. HOMOIOUSIAN). [f. Gk homoiou'sios (homo-ousia essence) + -ian]

hô'mologate, v.t. (Sc.). Acknowledge, admit; confirm. So ho-molo-ga'-tion n. [f. med. L homologare f. Gk HOMOLOGO (logo f. logos word), see -ATE]

hô'mologize (-i), v.i. & t. Be homologous, correspond; make correspond. [as foll. + ZE]

hô'mologous, a. Having the same relation, relative position, &c.; corresponding. [f. med. G. homologous]
hô'mologue(-og), n. Homologous thing. [f. G. (neut. adj.) as prec.]
hô'mology, n. Correspondence, sameness of relation. Hence ho-mo'logical a., ho-mo-log'ically adv. [f. L. L. Gk homologia (as prec.)]
hô'monym, n. Word of same sound as another but different sense; namesake. So ho-mo'nychic, ho-mo'nymous, aa. [f. L. L. Gk homonymon, neut. adj. (homo- + onoma name)]
hô'móousian, hô'mous', (-ow)-, a. & n. (One who held the persons of the Trinity to be of the same substance (cf. HOMOIOUSIAN). [f. med. L. Gk HOMOIOUSIOS, osiaessence] + AN
hóop1, n., & v.t. Circular band of metal, wood, &c., esp. for binding staves of cascks &c.; wooden or iron circle trundled along by child; circle of elastic material for expanding woman's skirt; iron arch used in croquet; h.-petticoat (expand. by h.); (v.t.) bind with h., surround as h. do. [v.b. n. &f. OE hoppe] n. Utter the cry h.; hooping-cough, contagious disease, esp. of children, with short violent cough followed by long sonorous inspiration; (n.) the cry h., sound heard in hooping-cough. [n. f. vb] F hopper (houp, imit.), whoop is late spelling)

hoop1, (50.), n. - European bird with variegated plumage & large erectile crest. [earlier hop f. H poppe tuft, crest, bird, f. pop. L  

hópe1, n. Expectation & desire combined (of thing, of doing, that); feeling of trust; ground of; person, thing, that h. centres in; FORLORN HOPE. [OE hope, cf. Du. hoop, G hopfen]

hópe2, v. & t. Look with expectation & desire (for thing or abs.); expect & desire (thing, things); [OE hope (hap), orig. hoppian] a. Feeling hope; inspiring hope, promising, often iron. as (n.) young h. (of boy or girl). Hence hopefulness. [adv., hopefulness n. [OE hope, cf. Du. hoop, G hopfen]

hopper, n. Hop-picker. [HOP 1 + -ER 1]
ho'pple, v.t., & v. Fasten together legs of horse &c.; (n.) apparatus for this. [m. f. vb etym. dub.; earlier than hooble in this sense]
ho'rapy, a. Of the hours; occurring every hour. [f. med. L horaria (nom. horae); see -ARY 1]
ho'ration (shn), a. Of, like, (the poems of) Horace (Q. Horatius Flaccus, d. B.C. 8). [f. L Horatianus (Horatius; see -AN)]
ho'rade, n. Troop of Tartar or other nomads; gang, troop, (usu. in contempt.) [ult. f. Turki orda, see IRDU]
ho'rehound, ho'ar, -ar adj., ho'arly adv. Herb with bitter aromatic roots, used for coughs &c. (also com-nal, h.); other allied herbs. [OE hare hine (har hare + hine, a plant)]
horizon, n. Line at which earth & sky appear to meet; apparent, sensible, visible, h. circle of contact with earth's surface of a cone whose vertex is at observer's eye; celestial, rational, true, h. great circle of the celestial sphere, plane of which passes through centre of earth & is parallel to that of sensible h. of a place; (fig.) limit of mental experience, interest, &c. [f. OF orizonte f. LL horizonem (nom. -on) f. Gk horizon (kuklos) bounding (circle), part. of horizo (horos boundary, -IZE)]
horizon'tal, a. & n. Of, at, the horizon; parallel to the plane of this, at right angles to the vertical; level, flat; (of machinery &c.) horizontal, flat; (of a sailing vessel's keel) level; through h. line, bar, &c. Hence horizon'ality n., horizo'ntality ² adj. [f. L as prec. + -AL]
horn, n. Non-deciduous excrecence, often curved & pointed, on head of cattle, sheep, goats, & other mammals, found in pairs, single, or one in front of another; take the bull by the h. of each of two deciduous branched appendages, projection on head of other animals, as snail's tentacles, insect's antennae, crest of horned owl; draw in one's h., restrain one's ardour, draw back; substance of which h. consist; h. shavings (used as manure); thing made of h., as shoe-h.; drinking-vessel, powder-flask, made of h.; h. of plenty, -Corncopia: wind instrument (not now made); h. of art, anthem (cf. cornet); h.-tooth of a horse (true tooth class), English h. (kind of oboe); h. projection; extremity of moon or other crescent; arm, branch, of bay, river, &c.; either alternative of a dilemma; h.-bar, cross-bar of carriage; hornbeam, small tough-wooded tree used in hedges; hornbill, bird with h.-like excrecence on bill; h.-book (hist.), paper containing almanach. Lord's Prayer, &c., mounted on wooden tablet with handle, & protected by thin plate of h.; h.-mad, (archaic) stark mad (orig. of horned beasts); h.-plate, axle-guard of railway carriage; hornstone, brittle siliceous rock. Hence horn'ful n., horn'less a. [com.-Teut.; OE & ON horn, Goth. haurm, cogn. w. L cornu, Gk keras]
hornbeam, n. Wild (some with horns in esp. in p.p.); gore with the horns; adjust (frame of ship) at right angles to line of keel. [f. prec.]
horn'blende (-d), n. Dark brown, black, or green mineral, a constituent of granite & many rocks, composed chiefly of silica, magnesia, & lime. [G horn + BLENDE]
hornet, n. Maker of horns, spoons, combs, &c.; one who blows with horns (esp. in p.p.); [HORN 1 + -ER 1]
horn'et, n. Large insect of wasp family, inflicting serious sting; bring hornets' nest about one's ears, stir up host of enemies. [OE hyr'net(æ), cf. MDu. horntete, LG hortent, G hornisse]
horn'pipe, n. Obsolete wind instrument; (music for) lively dance, usu. of single person (esp. associated with merrymaking of sailors).
horny, a. Of, like, horn; abounding in horns; hard as horn, callous, as h.-handed. Hence horn'iness n. [-Y]
hor'ologe (j), n. Time-piece, dial, clock. So hor'o-loger (j), hor'o-logist (j), nn. [f. OF horologer]
hor'o-logial (shn), a. Of, like, (the poetical of) Horace (Q. Horatius Flaccus, d. B.C. 8). [f. L. Gk horologia (hora time + -LOGOS-telling)]
hor'o-logy, n. Art of measuring time or making clocks. So hor'o-logic(al) aa. [f. Gk hora time + -LOGY]
hor'opter, n. Aggregate of points seen single in any given position of eyes. [f. Gk horos limit + opter one who looks]
horosco'pos, a. (astrolog.) Observation of sky & planets at certain moment, esp. at person's birth; scheme showing disposition of the heavens at particular moment; cast a h., erect such scheme by calculating degree of ecliptic on eastern horizon at person's birth &c. So horo'sco'pic(al) aa. [f. Gk horos (hora time + skopos observer)]
hör'rent, a. (poet.) Bristling. [f. L hörre bristle, shudder at, see -ENT]
hör'rible, a. Exciting, fit to excite, horror; hideous, shocking; (colloq.) excessive, unpleasant, as h. noise, hore, weather. Hence hör'ribleness n., hörribly ² adv. [f. O. L hörribilis (as prec., see -BLE)]
horr'id, a. Terrible, frightful; (poet., archaic) raging, horrifying; (colloq.) as prec. Hence hör'ridly ² adv. hör'ridness n. [f. L hordinus (as prec., see -ID)]
horrify, v.t. Excite horror in; shock, scandalize. So hör' Ric a., horrification n. (facet.). [f. L horrificare (as HORRENT, see -FY)]
horr'or, n. Terrified shuddering; intense dislike of; (Med.) shuddering, as symptom of disease; the h., fit of h. or depression, esp. as in delirium tremens; h. of scorne, shocked; horrifying thing; Chamber of HH., place full of hh. (orig. room of criminals &c. in Tussaud's waxwork exhibition). [f. OF orro f. L hor'rem (as prec., see -OR)]
hors(F), adv. & prep. Outside, as h. concours, (of exhibit) not competing for prize; h. de combat pred. a., out of fight, disabled; h. d'recrupipl. usu. h. de combat, h. de l'adjudication was served as a relish at beginning or in interval of meal.
horse, n. Solid-hoofed quadruped with flowing mane & tail, used as beast of burden & draught, & for riding on; (esp.) adult male h., stallion or gelding, (cf. MARE, COLT); (collect. pl) cavalry; light h., lightly armed mounted soldiers; sea-h., vaulting-block in gymnasm; frame (often with legs) on which something is supported, as clothes-h.; (Naut.) rope, bar, in various uses; (Mining) obstruction in vein; to h., (as command) mount your h.; FLOG a dead h.; grin through a h.-collar, practise elementary humour; take a gift in the mouth, find fault with a gift; mount, ride, the high h., put on airs; DARE, WILLING h., put the cart before the h. un'easy (aves. u. h.); horseback mounted on a h.; h. artillery (of mounted soldiers); h.-block, small platform of stone or wood for mounting h.; h.-box, closed vehicle for taking h. by rail or for slinging h. into ship, (facet.) large pew; h.-breaker, one who breaks in h.; h.-chestnut, large tree with conical clusters of white or pink flowers in spring; (table cheese) h.-cheese, (of coarse bitter taste); h.-cloth (used to cover h. or as part of trappings); h.-coper, h.-flesh, flesh of h., esp. as food, horses collectively; h.-fly, insect (of various kinds) troublesome to hh.; H. Guards, cavalry bri-gade of English Household troops, esp. (Royal H. G.) third regiment of it, (also) head-quarters of such cavalry, esp. a building opposite White-
Horse

h. (also) military authorities at head of army; horse-hair, hair from mane or tail of h. (often attrib.); h. latitudes, belt of calms at northern edge of N.E. trade-winds; h.-laugh, loud coarse laugh; h.-leech, large kind of leech, insatiable person, (daughters of the h.-leech, Prov. xxx. 15); h.-man, (skilled) rider on horseback; h.-manure, imaginary corps of mounted marines, as type of men out of their element, (prov.) tell that (nonsense) to the h.-marines; h.-play, boisterous play; h.-pond, for watering & feeding horses, prov. as ducking-place for (skilled) persons; h.-power, man who has chiefly work of h. is made to drive other machinery, (Mech.) unit of work, = 590 foot-pounds per second (abbr. h.p.); h.-race (between hh. with riders); h.-radish, iron shoe for h., thing of this shape; h.-tail, tail of h. (used in Turkey as standard, or as ensign denoting rank of pasha), general of cryptogamous plants like h.'s tail; horse-chip, whip for h., (v.t.) chastise (person) with this; horsewoman, woman who rides on horseback. Hence horseless a. [com. -Teut.: OE hores, OHG hros, Du. ros, Gr. ὥρας] horse, v.t. & i. Provide (person, vehicle) with horses; carry (person) on one's back; place person on horse to be handled; (inltr.) mount, go on horseback. [f. prec.]

horse, a. Concerned with, addicted to, horses or horse-racing; affecting dress & language of groom or jockey. Hence horseily adv., horseiness n. [L. horse + -y]

hortative, a. Tending, serving, to exhort. So hortator, n. [L. hortatīvus (hortātus exhortation + -īvus -ive)]

horticulture, n. Art of garden cultivation. Hence horticulturally a., horticulturist n. [L. hortus garden + cultūra]

hortus siccus, n. Arranged collection of dried plants. [L. = dry garden]

hōsanna (z), n. Cry of shout of adoration & greeting, 1. [LL. f. Gk ἡσσάνα f. Heb. ḥoša'na for ḥošša'na save, pray!]

hose (z), n. & v.t. (Collect. as pl. stokings, half-h., socks, (now chiefly shop); (w. pl. hoses) flexible tube for watering plants &c.; (v.t.) provide with, drench or water with h. [vib f. n.] OE hosa, cf. Du. huos, G hose]

hösier (zher), n. Dealer in hose & frame-kin of guests or strangers. Hence hostily adv., hostily n. [f. hose + -y]

hōs'pie, n. House of rest for travellers, esp. one kept by religious order; home for the destitute or sick. [F. f. L hospitalium (as host)]

hospitable, a. Giving, disposed to give, welcome & entertainment to strangers or guests in house. [f. L hospītabilis, f. L hospitalium (hospitalitate as hospitable, as hospitably, as hospitably), n.]

hospital, n. Institution for care of the sick or wounded; charitable institution (in proper names, as Christ's H., school in London); (Hist.) hospice, establishment of Knights Hospitallers; h. fever (typhus arising from exhalations from diseased bodies); H. Saturday, Sunday, days on which money is collected in streets &c. (Saturday, in churches for Sunday, in hospitals &c. [f. L hospitalis (hospitalitate as hospitable, as hospitably, as hospitably), n.]

hospitality, n. Friendly & liberal reception of guests or strangers. [f. L hospitālitās, f. L hospitalitatem (as hospital, see -al)]

hospitaliser, n. Member of charitable religious order; (in some London hospitals)

chaplain; Knights Hh., order of military men founded c. 1048. [f. OF hospitalier f. med.L hospitalarius (as prec., see -ary)]

hospodar, n. Lord (formerly title of governors of Wallachia & Moldavia). (Roumanian, of Slav. orig.)

host 1, n. Large number (of); (archaic) army; (bibl.) Lord (God of hh. (armies), hostis (of heaven, sun, moon, & stars), (also) angels. [OF, f. L hostis stranger, enemy]

host 2, n. One who lodges another; landlord of inn; reckon without one's h., overlook difficulty, opposition, &c.; (bibl.) animal, plant, mineral, organic, or inorganic body (usu. from hostis, as hostis [f. L hostel (nom. -es) host, guest]

host 3, n. Bread consecrated in the Eucharist. [f. OF oiste f. L hostia victim]

hostage, n. Person given to another as pledge; pledge, security, h. to fortune, person, thing, that one may lose. Hence hostage-ship n. [f. OF, f. L obx-es -itis hostage, see -AGE]

hostel, n. (Arch. inn); house of residence for university students &c. [OF (as HOSPITAL)]

hostelry, n. (archaic). Inn. [f. OF ostel-erie (ostelier innkeeper, f. med.L as HOSPITALL, see -ERY)

hostess, n. Woman who entertains guests; mistress of inn. [f. OF ostesse (host 3, -ess)]

hostile, a. Of, in, or by enemies; unfriendly; opposed. Hence hostily adv. [f. L hospitālis (as host 1, see -il)]

hostility, n. Enmity; state of warfare; (pl.) acts of warfare; opposition (in thought &c.). [f. LL hostilitas (as prec., see -TY]

hostler (g'sler), n. =ostler.

hot, a. & adv. Of a high temperature; very warm, like in the interior of a creature; heat; producing the sensation of heat, as h. fever, blush; (of pepper &c.) pungent, biting; ardent, passionate; angry; excited; exciting; (Hunt.) of scent) strong; (fig., of news &c.) fresh, recent; blow h. & cold; h. & h.; (of food) served as soon as cooked; give it him h., chaste, reprimand, him severely; make or the place too h. of a country, unhealthy, uncomfortable; (adv.) hotly, eagerly, angerly; hotbed, bed of earth heated by fermenting manure, (fig.) place favourable to growth of (vice &c); h. blast (of heated air forced into furnace); h.-blooded, ardent, passionate; h.-brained, head; excited, capable; hothead, impetuous person; hothouse, building (usu. with glass roof &c.) for growing plants out of season or in colder climates; h.-pot, mutton, beef, with potatoes &c. cooked in oven in tight-lidded pot; h.-press, press of glazed boards & hot metal plates for smoothing paper or cloth, (v.t. press (paper &c.) in this; h.-short, (of iron) brittle in the h. state; hotspr, rash person (surname of Sir H. Percy, d. 1403); h.-water, (fig.) water in which properties for purposes of securing equal division (esp. of property of intestate parent); mixture, medley. [f. F hoche-pot (hocher shake + pot) = poteau by assim.

hôtèl (or ò), n. House for entertainment of travellers &c., (usu. large) inn. [f. later form of hostel]

Hottentot, n. Member of S.-African race formerly occupying region near the Cape; (fig.) person of inferior intellect or culture. [Du., perh. = stammerer]
hough (hök), n., & v.t. Joint of quadruped's hind leg between true knee & fetlock; (v.t.) hamstringing. Hence hougher 1 n. [i vb. f. n.] f. 11th c. ; = OE hōh human heel, cogn. w. Heel.

hound (how), n. Dog for chase, esp. one hunting by scent; the hh., pack of fox-hh.; MASTER of hh.; despicable man; player who follows scent in HARE & hh.; h.'s tongue, genus of poracine marsupials. [houndish a. [cont. OE hōh & Du. hond, persh. cogn. w. Gk κωνός, L cantis]

hound 2 v.t. Chase (as with hound); set (hound, or fig. person) at (quarry &c.); (urge person) on. [L. prec.]

hour (owr), n. Twenty-fourth part of day, 60 minutes; short time; (pl.) fixed time for daily work &c. as office hh. are io to 3; at the eleventh h., at a late stage (Matt. xx.); small hh. 1, 2, &c., a.m.; good or early, bad or late, regular, hh. (times forgetting up & going to bed); the question of the k. (present time); in a good, evil, h., (unluckily) (prayers to be said at) seven stated times of day appointed for prayer; (Astr.) 15° of longitude; h.-circle, meridian (24 of which arc include globe); h.-lass, sand-clas running for an hour. [f. OE wēr l.f. Gk θώρα season, hour]

houri (howrî, howrî), n. Nymph of Mohammadan Paradise; voluptuous beauty woman. [F, Pers. hūrî f. Arab. hawra (hāvra have eyes like gazelle's)]

hourly (owrî-y, & adv. & adv. (Occurring, done, requised, wanted) continually, frequently. [HOUR + -LY 1,2]

house 1 (hows), n. (pl. pron. -ziz). Building for human habitation or (usu. w. defining prefix) occupation, as ALMsh., BAEKH., LIGHTH., SUMMERH.; h. of God, church, place of worship; inn; ALE, COFFEE, EATING, h.; PUBLIC-TED, h.; building for keeping animals or goods, as hen-H., STOrEh., WAREh. (place of abode of) religious fraternity; (Oxf. Univ.) the H. Christ Church; = (boys in) BOARDING-h.; (building used by) an assembly, as H. of COMMONS, LORDS, Hh. of PARLIAMENT; make a H., secure presence of 40 members in H. of Commons; (colloq.) the H. Stock Exchange; CLEARING, CUSTOM, h.; COUNTING-HOUSE; (audience in) 15° of lecture-h.; (archaic)part of heavens; (attrib. of animals) kept in, frequenting, infesting, the h., as h. cat, fly, &c.; h. of call, h. where carriers call for commissions, where person may be heard of, &c.; h. of ill fame, brothel; h. & home, (emphatic) home; h.-to-h., carried on from h. to h.; BRING down the h.; keep h., maintain, provide for, a household; keep an h. open, provide general hospitality; keep the h., not go outdoors; like a h. on fire, vigorously, fast; h-agent (for sale & letting of hh.); h.-boat, boat fitted up for living in; housebreaker, burglar, man employed in demolishing old houses; h.-dog (kept to guard h.); housekeeper, woman managing affairs of household, (also) person in charge of h., office, &c.; hold; keep open food, oxen & cattle (call hospitality); family economy; houseleek, herb with pink flowers growing on walls & roofs; housemaid, female servant in charge of reception- & bed-rooms; housemaid's knee, inflammation of knee-cap due to kneehing; housemaster (of school boarding-h.); h.-room, accommodation in h.; h.-surgeon, physician, residing in hospital; h.-waiting, ceiling dates. Hence build into new h. Hence houseful(2) n., houseless a. [cont. Teut.: OE hūse, Du. huis, G haus]

house (hūs), n. & v.t. & i. Receive (person &c.), store (goods), in house or as house does; (Naut.) place (gun &c.) in secure position; (intr.) take shelter (as in house. [OE hūsian (as prec.), cf. Du. huizen, G hausen]

household, n. Inmates of house; domestic establishment; (pl.) second quality of flour; h. troops (employed to guard sovereign's person); h.-gods, (Rom. Ant.) Lares & Penates, (fig.) essentials of home life; h. word, familiar saying or name. [HOUSE 1 + HOLD]

housewife, n. One who occupies house as his own dwelling (esp. as hence entitled to franchise); head of household. [HOUSE 1 + HOLDER]

housewife, n. Mistress of family, (good, bad) domestic economist, (house's wife), (hus'tif) case for needles, thread, &c. Hence house'-friend 1 a. (ME hūstefwen [HOUSE 1, WIFE])

housewife' 2 (wifri), n. Domestic economy, housekeeping. [prec. + -Y]

housling (-z), n. Horse's covering for protection or ornament. [f. house v. or n. of Fr. huc'hage housing, etym. dub., +ING]

Houyhnhm (hwi'nm), n. Horse with human characteristics (Gulliver's Travels). [imit. of horse's neigh; made by Swift]

hovac, n. One of ruling tribe in Madagascar. [native]

hove. See HEAVE.

hovel (hōv'l, hū), n. Open shed, out-house; mean dwelling; conical building enclosing klin. [l]

howeller, n. Unlicensed boatman, esp. one who goes out to wrecks. [l]

howler (or hūr), v.1., & n. (Of bird &c.) hang in the air (over, about, &c.); shoot (bird, person, place); (n.) hovering, state of suspense. [f. vb. perh. f. obs. hove, etym. dub.]

how, adv. (n.) (In direct or indirect question) in what way, as h. does he do it?, ask him h. he does it, tell him h. to do it, (with intensive addition) the h. the devil, devil, dickens, h. ever, h. on earth; h. are you?, h. do you do?, what is your state of health?, (colloq.) (and do), (embrace) situation; (Crick.) (h.'s that ?), is he out or not?; h. now, ?, what is the meaning of this?; (can you show that to be) so ?; h. (at what price) is corn ?, (in question or exclamation) to what extent, as h. far is it?, h. far is it?, h. many are there ?, h. many there are!, (in question or exclamation) to what extent, as h. far is it?, (n.) the h., the way in which; (in relative clauses) in whatever way, as, as do it h. you can; hov'ble, (archaic) nevertheless; however, in whatever way, to whatever extent, nevertheless, (archaic) in any case; h. Eyer, h.soever, h. -soever, in whatsoever manner, to whatever extent soever. [OE hū, cf. Du. hoe, f. stem of whom]

howdah (hōdā), n. Seat for two or more, usu. with canopy, on elephant's back. [f. Pers. haudāh f. Arab. hādu'ja]
carrying passengers & goods esp. for short distances. [prob. f. MDu. hoet, etym. dub.]

hoy's, i. pepper, i. pepper grass. [L. peper].

hail or call aloft. [natural cry]

hoy'a, n. Genus of climbing plants with white, pink, yellow or white flowers, known as wax-flowers. [T. Hoy, gardener, d. 1821]

hoy'den, n. Boisterous girl. Hence hoy-den.

hoy'denism, n., hoy'den'ism: i. [prob. f. MDu. hoet, etym. dub.]

hug, verb. To embrace; to love; to take in. [L. hugo, hugo, from which hug is derived; hugo, hugo, from which hugg is derived.]

hug'ly, adv. Very much. [prob. + ly]

hug'geous (igsus), a. (usu. facctd). Huge. Hence hug'geously adv., hug'geous'ness n. [ous]

hug'ger-mug'ger, a., adv., v.t. & i. Secrecy; (in secret) confusion; confusedly; (v.t.) conceal; hush up, (v.i.) proceed in secret or muddled fashion. [?] hug'ger-mug'ger, n. Practice of courting attorney &c. for employment. [f. HUG + -ERV]

gumenot (hugenon), n. (hist.) French Protestant. [F. etym. dub.]

hulk, n. Body of dismantled ship, used as store- vessel &c. or, (pl. hist.) as prison; unwieldy vessel; (fig.) big person or mass. [OE suh, cf. OE huk; hulk, perm. f. Gk. hokos towed ship; ship of burden (helkô draw).]

hul'king, a. Bulky; clumsy. [prec. + -ING]

hull 1, n. & v.t. Outer covering of fruit, esp. pod of peas & beans; (fig.) covering; (v.t.) remove h. of. [OE hul (helan cover), cf. G hülle covering]

hull 2, n. & v.t. Frame of ship; h. down, far away, so that h. is invisible; (v.t.) strike (ship) in h. with cannon shot. [perh. = prec.]

hull'labalo'ou, n. Uproar. [prob. redupl. f. HULLU; f. 18th c.]

hullo, -loa (loa), int. used to call attention, [cf. HALLO]

hum, v.i. & t. Make continuous murring noise, as in spinning top, &c.; make loudly articulate voice, esp. in song, &c. (h. husk) of hesitation; sing with closed lips; (colloq.) be in state of activity, as make things h.; (trans.) utter, sing, with closed lips. [imit.]

hum 2, n. Humming sound esp. of hesitation (usu. h. & h's)., appliance, surprise, &c. [imit.]

hum, int. expr. hesitation, dissent, &c.

human 1, n. & t. (slang.) A dumbbell. [OE hoom, perm. f. HUG]

human, n. Of, belonging to, man, as h. nature; that is a man or consists of men, as h. race, creature; of man as opp. to God, as h. affairs; having, showing, the qualities distinctive of man, as more, less, than h.; (n. facet.) h. being. Hence human'ness n. [F. Humain (12th c.) f. L humanus (homo man, see -ANI)]

human'ly, adv. Benenvolently; [passionate]; H. Society (for rescure of drowning persons); (of branches of study) tending to refinement, elegant. Hence human'ness n. [differenitized f. prec. after 1700]

humanism, n. Devotion to human interests; system concerned with human (not divine) interests, or with the human race (not the supernatural race). History of humanism; literature, esp. that of the Humanists. [imn]

humanist, n. Student of human nature or human affairs; student (esp. in 17th-18th cc.) of Roman & Greek literature & antiquities, whence human'istics a. [f. F humaniste (as HUMAN, see -IST)}

humanitarian, n. & a. One who professes humanism (a religion of humanity); visionary philanthropist; (adj.) holding, concerned with, the views of hh. Hence humanitarianism n. [f. foll. -ARIAN]

humanity, n. Human nature; (pl.) human attributes; the human race; humaneness, benevolence; (pl.) benevolent acts; Religion of H. (rejecting the supernatural, & concerned with humanism (cf. humanist with the advancement of man's welfare); the hh., polite scholarship, esp. of Latin & Greek classics. [f. F humanité f. L humanitatem (as HUMAN, see -TY)]

humanize, v.t. & i. Make human, give human character to; make, become, humane. Hence humaniza'tion n. [f. F humaniser (as HUMAN, see -IZE)]

human'kind, n. Mankind.

humanly, adv. In a human manner; by human means; from human point of view; with human feeling. [ly]

humble, a. (comp. & sup. pron. -bler, -blist), & v.t. Having, showing, low estimate of one's
own importance; (formally, esp. in subscribing letter) your h. servant; [of low condition] (of things) of modest pretensions, dimensions, &c.; eat h. pie, make h. apology, submit to humiliation; h. plant, common sensitive plant; (v.t.) make h., bring low, abase oneself &c. Hence humerosity, n. humbly adv. [v.f. n.] Of, f. L. humilis, lowly (ground, yard); h. mod., Humble-bee. [f. 15th c.; cf. G. Hummel, large, wild-bee, Du. hummel drone-bee.] humber, n. & v.t. & i. (gryg). Fraud, sham, deception; (as int.) nonsense!; impostor; delude (person into, out of, thing or doing); (v.t.) be, behave like, a h. Hence humpiness, n. [v.t. n. (humph, humph.) common place, falsehood, nullness. (v.t.) proceed in h. way. Hence humdrumness n. [f. 1550; prob. redup. f. hum v.]

humerus, n. (anat.). Bone of the upper arm in man; corresponding bone in other vertebrates. Hence humeral. a. [L. = shoulder] humid, humified. Moist, damp. So humidify v.t. [f. L. humidus (umbré be moist, see -id 1)] humiditate, v.t. Lower the dignity or self-respect of; mortify. Hence or cogn. humilidating a., humiliation n. [f. L. humilire (as HUMBLE, see -ATE 2)] humidity, n. Humidity, meekness; humble condition. [f. L. humilis f. L. humilis, low, humble] humping, a. In vbl senses; also or esp. (colloq.) vigorous, energetic, as a h. knock on the head; h-bird (of several species that make h. sound by vibration of wings); h-top (h. when it spins). [f. Hum.y. + -ing 1]

hummock, n. Hilltop, knoll, risingground, esp. in marsh &c. Hence hummocky a. [orig. name, e.g. hummock, h.] hümoral, (med.). Of the bodily humours; h. pathology, doctrine referring all disease to state of the humours, whence hümoralism, hümoralist, mn., hümoralistic a. [f. F. L. as HUMOUR, see -AL]

humorist, n. Facetious person; humorous talker, actor, or writer. Hence humoristic a. [f. humorist f. med. L. humoristae (as prec., see -IST) humurous, a. Full of humour; facetious, funny. Hence humorously adv., hümurousness n. -ous hümour (or -ur) n. State of mind, mood; inclination, in the h. for, fighting; facetiousness, comicality; faculty of perceiving this; jocose imagination. (less intellectual & more sympathetic than wit), whence hümourless a.; out of h., displeased; good, ill, h. (temper), whence -humoured a.; cardinal hhum. (hist.) four chief fluids of the body (blood, phlegm, choler, melancholy), determining person's physical & mental qualities: aqueous, vitreous, h., transparent fluid parts of the eye. [A.E. F. l. h. = hhum; h. h.] hümur, v.t. Gratify, indulge. (person, taste, temper, &c.); adapt oneself to, make concessions to. [f. prec.]

hümoursome, a. Capricious; peevish. Hence hümoursomely adv., hümoursomeness n. -ous hump, n. & v.t. Protruberance, esp. on the back; deformity or (in camel &c.) as normal feature; rounded boss of earth &c.; (slang) fit of depression or vexation, as it gives me the h.; humpback, (person having) back with a h.; h.-backed, having such a back; (v.t.) make h.-shaped, annoy, depress. Hence humped a., humpless, humpy a., [f. 1680; h.-backed replacing crump-backed; Du. hump = thick piece (cut off)] hump (hump), int. & v.i. Int. expr. doubt or dissatisfaction; (v.i.) utter this.

hümity, n. (v.i.) Short dumpy person; (from nursery rhyme in which H. is to be acl and then an egg person, thing, that once thrown down cannot be restored. [for humpy-dumpy] hümus, n. Vegetable mould. [L. = horse droppings] Hun, n. One of an Asiatic nomad race who invaded & ravaged Europe in 4th & 5th ce. Hence Hünnish a. [OE Hűne f. med. L. Hunni]

hunch, v.t. Bend, arch, convexit; thrust down, to form a hump. [f. prec.]

hunche, n. The thick piece; h. (backed), hump-backed, Hence hunchy a. [f. hunch]

hundred, n. & a. (Cardinal number) ten times ten (100, C), as a, one, six, several, h. men, one, six, h. of them or of my friends, h. of men, h. of them, some, several, h. of &c; (ordinal, in compds) the h.-&-first, sixth-h.-dinth; (also h. & one) large number; h. pounds &c. Hence hundreadd alike; hundreadd a. Great, long, h., 120; hundredweight, 112lb, avoidupios (abbr. cvt). Hence hundredfold, n. hundredth a. & n. [OE hund (hed) + red = Goth. rath number]

hung. See hang v.

hunger (ngg), n. Uneasy sensation, excitement caused by want of food; (fig.) strong desire (for, after, &c.). [OE hungear, cf. Du. honger, G. hunger]

hungrily (ngg), v.i. & t. Feel hunger; have craving (for, after); (p.p., archaic) hungry (trans.) starve (into submission, out of place &c). [OE hungræn, f. prec.]

hungry (ngg), a. Feeling hunger; showing hunger, as a h. look; inducing hunger as a h. air; h. rice, W.-African grain allied to millet; (fig.) eager, greedy; (of soil) poor, barren. Hence hungrily adv., hunginess n. [OE hungrig as hunger 1, see -Y 2]


hunked, v.t. Pursue wild animals or game; (trans.) chase (these) for food or sport; seek after, for; drive away, out; scour (district) in pursuit of game; use (horse, hounds) in hunting; h. down, bring to bay; h. out, track out, find by search; h. up, search for; h. in couples; h. the hare, slipper, squirrel, geese. [OE hunglan f. húnta hunter, cogn. w. Goth. hútan, hunt]

hunt, n. Hunting (lit. & fig.) persons hunting with hounds; hunting district. [f. prec.]

hunter, n. One who hunts; (fig.) fortune, place, &c., h.; horse for hunting; watch with hinged cover protecting glass or (half-h.) outer part of it. Hence hunteess n. [-ER 1]

hunting, n. In vbl senses; h.-box: small house for use during h.-season; h.-chop; h.-ground, place where one hunts (often fig.); happy h.-grounds, the future state (prop. as expected by Amer. Indians); good place for h. (fig.); h.-horn, horn used in h., second horn on near side of side-saddle. [ING 1]

huntsman, n. Hunter; man in charge of (est. fox) hounds.

hurl, v.t. Portable rectangular frame strengthened with withes or wooden bars, for temporary fence &c.; wooden frame to be jumped over in h.-race; (hist.) frame on which traitors were dragged to execution; (v.t.) mark off &c. with hh. [f. prec. No hyerd;
gloabular clusters of white, blue, or pink flowers. [F. Gk hudor water + aggos vessel]

**hydrant**, n. Pipe (esp. in street) with nozzle to which hose can be attached, for drawing water from main. [U.S. (hydro-, -anti-)]

**hydrat**, n. Water with another compound or an element. [F. Gk hudor water, see -ATE]

**hydrâte**, v.t. (chem.) Combine with water. Hence **hydraâtion** n. [F. prec.]

**hydrâllic**, a. & n. Of water conveyed through pipes or channels; operated by water-pressure, as, h. lift; h. ram, automatic pump in which descending column of water raises some of the water above its original level; hardening under water, as, h. cement; h. press, hydrostatic press; (n. pl.) science of conveyance of liquids through pipes &c., esp. as motive power. Hence or cogn. **hydrâllically** adv., **hydrâllician** n. [F. L f. Gk hudrâlikos (hudor water + aulos pipe, see -ic)]

**hydrâge**, n. = **hydroagistic**. [colloq. abbr.]

**hydro-** in comb. = Gk hudor comb, form of hudor water, (1) in miscell. terms, w. sense 'having to do with water'; (2) in names of diseases, w. sense 'dropical' or 'affected with accumulation of serous fluid'; (3) in chem. terms, as: -carbon, compound of hydrogen & carbon; -cephalus, water on the brain; -cephalic, -cephalous, affected with this; -chloric, containing hydrogen & chloride; -cydnic, containing hydrogen & cyanogen, esp. h. acid, prussic acid; -dynamical, of the forces acting on or exerted by liquids; -dynamics, science of the fluids & their forces; -mechanic, for water; -mechanical, of liquids; -meter, instrument for measuring specific gravity of liquids (sometimes also of solids); -metric, -metry, concerned with determination of specific gravity of liquids; -phone, opal that absorbs water & becomes transparent on immersion; -phone, instrument for detection of sound by water; -phyte, aquatic plant; -neumatic, involving combined action of water & air; -quinone, (Phot.) preparation from quinine, used as developer; -sphere, waters of the earth's surface; -stal, electrical device for detecting presence of water; -therapeutic, -therapy, hydro pathetic, hydrophly, ther'mal, of the action of heated water on earth's crust; -thoraz, drops of, drop of; -thein, (Chem.) turn to or from moisture; -zo'an, pl., class of coelenterate animals chiefly marine, including jelly-fish & fresh-water hydra.

**hydrogen**, n. Colourless invisible odourless gas, an element, the lightest substance known, forming two-thirds in volume of water. Hence **hydrogenous** a. [F. E hydrogeene-]

**hydrogenate**, v.t. Charge, cause to combine, with hydrogen. So **hydrogenize** v.t. [prec. + -ATE]

**hýdroid**, a. & n. (zool.) (Animal) like, allied to, the hydra (polypl). [OIP]

**hýdromal**, n. Mixture of honey & water; vinous h. (also mead), this fermented. [L, f. Gk hudromeli (mel'ti honey, see HYDRO-)]

**hýdromâtic**, a. & n. Of, concerned with, hydrophly; (n.) establishment. [F. foll. + -ic]

**hydrophâdy**, n. Medical treatment by external & internal application of water. So **hydrophilist** n. [HISDRO- + -PATHY]

**hydrophobie**, a. Aversion to water, esp. as symptom of rabies in man; rabies, esp. in man.; (facet.) dread of water. So **hydrophobic** a. [L, f. Gk hudrophobia, see HYDRO-]

**hydrophile**, a. Dropsical. [ME, f. OF hydrophyle f. L hudropis (for L hudrus)]

**hydrophobia**, n. [HISDRO- + PATHY]

**hydrophostatic**, a. & n. Of the equilibrium of liquids & the pressure exerted by liquids at rest; h. paradoxx, principle that any quantity of a perfect liquid, however small, may be made to balance any other quantity; h. press (also hydrostatic, Bramah's, press), machine which by pressure of a body of water is multiplied from small to larger cylinder; (n. pl.) science of the pressure & equilibrium of liquids at rest. Hence **hydrostatically** adv., **hydrostatically** 2 adv. [HISDRO- + STATIC, Gk had rostates hydrostatic balance]

**hydrus**, a. (chem., mineral). Containing water. [F. Gk hudor water + -OUS]

**hyæna, hyæna** n. Carnivorous quadruped allied to the dog. Hyænae vary in size, of which the harpy and hyena, the pillars of the earth, are the largest. Hence **hyænal** a. [L, f. Gk hyaïna fem. f. hus pig]

**hyeto-** in comb. = Gk hudoros rain, as -graphy, mapping of rainfall, -meter, rain-gauge.

**hygelia** (-jêa), n. Goddess of health; health deified. Hence **hygeliac** a. [L, f. Gk Hugelias, hygeia, late for Hugelia (hugies healthy)]

**hygiene** (jiem), n. Principles of health; sanitary science, Hence **hygienically** adv., **hygienically** n., **hygienically** a. aa., **hygène**, n., **hygienically**, n., **hygienist** n. [F. hygiéne f. Gk hygieiné (techm. art) of health, f. hughes healthy]

**hygro-** in comb. = Gk hudoros wet, fluid, as: -dic (disk), form of hygrometer; -logy, study of the humidity of air; -meter, instrument for measuring humidity of air organs; -metic, -metry, concerned with measurement of humidity; -scope, instrument indicating but not measuring humidity of air; -scoptic, of the hygroscope, (of bodies) sensitive to moisture.

**hylic**, a. Of matter, material. [M. med. L hudare (hulé matter, see -EC)]

**hylo-** in comb. = Gk hudelé matter, as: -morphism, doctrine that primordial matter is first cause of the universe; -theism, doctrine that God & matter are identical; -theist, -theistic, holder of, concerned with, this doctrine; -zoism, -zoistic, -zoic, materialism, -istic.


**hymeno-** in comb. = Gk humén membrane, as: -perta n. pl., large order of insects with four membranous wings, so -petera, -pterous, aa.

**hyμn** (mn.), n. & t. & v. Song of praise to God, religious composition, musical & liturgical religious service; song of praise; h-book (of hh.); (v.t.) praise (God &c.) in hh., express (praise &c.) in h.; (v.i.) sing hh. Hence **hyμníc** (mn.-a.), **hyμnîst** (-mn.) n. [vb. f. n. i. f. L Gk hymnos]

**hyμnãl** (-mn.), a. & n. Of hymns; (n.) hymn-book, so **hyμnãr** n. [HYMNN + -AL]

**hyμnôdy** (-mn.), n. Singing of hymns; com-
made as basis for reasoning, without reference to its truth, or as starting-point for investigation; groundless assumption. So hypotheti-
cal (adj. aa., hypothetical) adv. [f. Gk hypotētikos foundation (as HYPOTHECO)]
hypothesize, v.i. & t. Frame a hypothesis; (trans.) assume. [f. prob. L hypotaxis, order]
hyrax, n. Genus of small rabbit-like quadrupeds, including Syrian rock-rabbit and S.
Afr. rock-badger. [f. Gk ὕπραξ shrew-mouse]
hydrostatic pressure, of incomb. = Gk ὑδρόσωσis height, as: -graphy, department of geography dealing with altitudes; -meter, -metrical, metric, instrument for, concerned with, science of, measuring altitudes.
hydroxyl, n. Greek kind of green tea from China. [f. Chin. hsi-ch'un lit. bright spring]

hy' sop, n. Small bushy aromatic herb, formerly used medicinally; (bibl.) plant whose twigs were used for sprinkling in Jewish rites, bunch of this used in purification. [f. L f. Gk ὑσσός, prob. of eastern origin.]
hysteria, n. Functional disturbance of nervous system (esp. of women), characterized by 
anxiety, convulsions, &c., & usu. attended with disturbance of moral & intellectual faculties (formerly thought to be due to disturbance of womb); morbid excitement. [mod. medical L, on foll.]
hystéric, a. & n. = foll. (n. pl.) hysterical fits or convulsions. [f. L f. Gk hystērikos of the womb (hystera, see -io)]
hysterical, adj., of, affected with, hysteria; morbidly emotional. Hence hysterically adv. [prec. + -io]
hysteria in comb. = Gk ἡστερά womb, as: -genic, -geny, productive, production, of hyste-
ria; -logy, treatise on the uterus; -omy, operation of cutting into the uterus.

hysterion proteron, n. (Gram.) figure of speech in which what should come last is put first; inversion of natural order. [LL, f. Gk ὑστηρον ἀριτορ (/put in place of former)

I
I, i, (j, 6), letter (pl. js, Is). As Roman numeral I or = 1, as i, ii, 3, iv (rarely iii), 4, vi, 6, viii 8, ix (rarely viii), 9, xi, xiv, li, lii, ci, cii, cc, 1, 200.

Abbreviations (1): (L): Idaho; Jesus, I.N.R.I. (Nazarene Rex Judaeorum, of Nazareth King of the Jews), see also IHS; Imperial, I.S.O. (Service Order); Independent, I.L.P. (Labour Party); Indian, I.C.S. (Civil Service); Island; Isle, I.W. (of Wight). (f.): id. i.e. (est); idem, Lq. (quod); indicated, i.h.p. (horse power).

Abbreviations (2): Ia., Iowa; ibid., ibidem; ibid., ibi, ibidem; Ill., Illinois; in.ches, inclusives; in.cel., inclusive; incog., n.f.to; Ind.(iana); Ind.(ian) t.(erritorry); Inf.(a), initi., initio, inst., (ant:)
Is.(aiah), Is.
I., IPR, &c. Subjective case of 1st pers. pres. personification, me, my, me. pl. we, obli. us, pos. our; in., Metaphys. the, the ego, subject or object of self-consciousness. [OE i.e, cf. Du. ik, Gicht, also L ego, Gk ego]
-i, suf. forming pl. of L nn. in -us & -er of 2nd decl. & of Ital. wds in -e, -e; retained in E in wds of scientific or learned use, as civii, foot, diel, dielant, literar; also freq. in mod. L names of groups or orders in Nat. Hist., as acantho-
pterigii, acrocarpi.
-i, connecting vowel in L being stem vowel, as in omnivorus, weakened representative of this, as in herbitor (herba), granivorus (grana), or merely connective, as in grammivorus (gramin) used in E in compds formed on L models, as hydrid, setiform. Cf. -la, suf. L & Gk -ia, forming abstract nn. &c., as hydrophobia, mania, militia; freq. in mod.L names of pathologies (cephalalgia, hyste-
ria); of (elephant, &c.) or (plant, &c.) or (person, &c.) as dahlia, fuchsia; in names of countries, as Australia; & in names of alka-
loids, as morphia, strychnia, in more recent nomenclature -ine. F -i.e. -i.a gives -v.

-la, suf. forming pl. of Gk nn. in -ion & L nn. in -ionem, as paraphragnia, regulia; freq. in mod.L names of classes &c. in Zool., as mam-
malia, reptilia.
-lal, suf. repr. L -ialis, in adj. f. n. stems in -io, -ia, as curialis, tibiaalis; much used in med.L, F, & E, to form adj. f. L adj. in -is & -ius, as celestial, distribution (L -itis, -rius).

lamb, n. =IAMB. [f. F iamb, as iambus]
lambic, a. & n. (pros.). Of, containing, based on, iambuses; (n.) verse. [f. F iambique f. L f. Gk iambikos (as foll., see -io).]
lambus, n. (pros.; pl. -buses). The metrical foot -ee. [f. Gk iambos iambus, lampoon (iapōt'assai)

-i'an, suf. of aa. & nn. = L, annus -an added to stems in -i, as Italian, Virgilian, or w. connective -i, as Christian; esp. forming aa. in proper names, as Addisonian, Bostonian, (varying in place-names with -er, as Londoner, & often added to Latinized stems, as Maneu-
ver, Gallia, Hispiania, &c.).

iberian, i.-a. & n. Of ancient Iberia; of Spain & Portugal as one country; (n.) inhabitant, language of ancient Iberia. [f. L Iberia f. Gk Ἰβηρες Spaniards + -an].

ibex, n. (pl. -es). Wild goat of Alps & Apennines, with large recurved horns. [L]


ibs, n. (pl. ibses). Stork-like bird found in lakes & swamps of warm climates; Sacred I, kind venerated by ancient Egyptians. [L f. Gk]

-ible, suif. L. -ibiles, i.e. -ibilis -ible as appended to p.p., stems, 3rd conj. vbs, & some 2nd conj. (terrible), or f. L -ibiles (-ibilis) with 1st plur. incoherent, inexorable. Displaced by -able in many wds taken thr. For formed really or apparently on E vbs. Meaning: 'that can be -'.

-ić, suf. (f) forming adj.; (often thr. F -ique) f. L -icus, sometimes of L orig., as in classicis, publiconis, domesticis, but usu. f. Gk -ikos, as in grammaticis, poeticon, Eadj. in -e are direct f. Gk, or orn Gk elements, or (esp. scipiotic terms) f. L or other langs., as carbonic, Byronic. (Chem.) -ic in names of oxygen acids &c. indicates higher degree of oxidation than -ous, as in chloric, sulphuric. (2) Gk adj. in -ikos were used as nn. in 3 ways: in masc. sing., as kerikos man able to discern, critic; in fem. sing., as mousikē tekhnē art of the muses, music; in nent. pl., as of music, economy, commerce, economics. In L the last two both become -ica, whence much fluctuation in med.L as to grammatical treatment. The Rom. lang., usu. had fem. sing. for names of arts and sciences, but F occas. had pl. as les mathé-
matiques. E wds before 15th c. were sing., as still arithmetic, music, magic, logic, rhetoric; later, in commercial forms, as acoustics, comics, dynamics, (treated as sing.), & of practical matters, as athletics, politics, tactics, (pl.). Besides this spec. other adj. in -ic become nn., as epic, emotive, cosmetic, rustic, mechanic.
**-ical**, suf. -(i,-e) forming adj.i. n., as *musical*, or more commonly secondary adj.i. f. adj., as *comical*, *historical*. Many adj.i. have both the -i.e & -i.ical form, often with distinction in meaning (see -ALL.

**-ice**, n. Frozen water; *break the i.e.*, (fig.) make a beginning, break through reserve or stiffness; (w. pl.) frozen confection, i.-cream, water-i.; *i.-age*, glacial period; *i.-boat*, boat mounted on runners for travelling on i.; *i.-boat*, boat used for breaking i. on river &c.; *i.-cream*, flavoured cream or custard caked up in freezing mixture; *i-fall*, steep part of glacier like frozen waterfall; *i-field*, expanse of i., esp. in Polar regions; *i.-foot*, belt of 1. long coast in Arctic regions; *i-ceman*, man skilled in traversing i., (also) maker of i.; *i.-pudding*, a frozen confection. [comp.-Teut.: OE *i.e*, Du. *ijs*, G. *eis*]

**ice**, v.t. Freeze; cover (as with ice); cool (wine) in ice; cover (cake &c.) with concretion of sugar, whence *i.e-nog*. [f. prec.

**L. ichere**, non ne; a representative of *L-i-tia* in abstract n. (justice, avareice, malice, notice, & the F. formations cowardice, jaundice) & of *L-i-tius*, *-itum*, (notice, preciice, service). But E.*-ice* has freq. diff. orig., as in apprentice, bodice, practice, where *ice* is partly due to assimilation.

**iceberg**, n. Floating mass of ice, detached portion of a glacier; (fig.) unemotional person. [prob. f. Du. *ijsberg* (*ijs* ice + berg hill)]

**Iceland**, n. Large island between Norway and Greenland; *i. lichen*, moss, edible species; *I. poppy*, yellow Arctic poppy; *I. spar*, transparent variety of calcite. Hence *Iceland-**

**ichneumon** (i*knou*), n. Small brown wasp-like quadruped allied to mongoose, noted for destroying crocodiles' eggs; (also *i.-fly*) small parasitic hymenopterous insect depositing eggs in or on larva of another insect. [L. f. Gk *ichneumon* spider-hunting wasp *i.e*. *ichneus* (i*knou*)]

**ichnus** (i*khno*), n. = *i.e.* track, trace, as: *-phic* (i.e., *-graphy*), (of the) drawing of ground-plans; *-lite* (also *ichnite*), fossil print; *-logy*, study of fossil footprints.

**i-chor** (i*kr*), n. (Gk Myth.) fluid flowing like blood in veins of gods; (Path.) watery acid discharge from wounds &c. Hence *i-choros*. [Gk *i.khors*]

**ichthyo** (i*kt*), n. = *Gk ichthus* fish, as: = *grapher*, *-graphy*, writer on, description of, fishes; *-atry, *-atry*, worship of a fish-god; *-ite*, fossil fish; *-ogy*, natural history of fishes, whence *-logical*, *-ologist*, *-phages*, fish-eater(s); *-phagous*, fish-eating; *ichtyornis*, extinct genus of toothed birds.

**ichtythoid** a. & n. Fish-like; (n.) vertebrate of fish type. [as prec. + *oid*]

**ichtyosaurus**. Extinct marine animal with huge head, tapering body, four paddles, & long tail. *[i.e.* + *gauro* lizard]

**ichtyosis**, n. Disease in which epidermis becomes dry & horny. So *ichtyotic* a. [f. Gk *ichthus* fish + *osis*]

**ichtyosus**, n. Disease in which epidermis becomes dry & horny. So *ichtyotic* a. [f. Gk *ichthus* fish + *osis*]

**ide** (ideo), n. 1. Through F. L names of families in -idae pl. of -ides f. Gk *ides* son of, as *Araneae*, member of the family *Araneidae*. 2. f. L names of classes in -ida taken as neut. pl. of -ides = (*Gk *ides*), as *Arachnid*, member of the class *Arachnida*.

**ide**, suf. Early spelling of -ide, now chiefly U.S. ide. n. Fish allied to eel. [f. Swed. *id*]

**ide**, suf. (chem.) forming names of simple compounds of an element with another element or a radical, the suf. -ided being added to the name (usu. abbrv.) of the more electro-negative element, as *sulphur iodide*, *carbon sulphide*, *boron carbide*; first used in oxide from oxygen.

**idea**, n. Archetype, pattern, as distinguished from its realization in individuals; (Platonic) eternally existing pattern of which individual things in any class are imperfect copies; conception, plan, of things to be attained, created, &c. plan of action; notion conceived by the mind; way of thinking; vague belief, fancy, as the i.e. of his doing such a thing. I had no i. you were there; (Descartes, Locke) immediate object of thought or mental perception; (Kant) con-
exception of reason transcending all experience. Hence ide'a'd, idea'd2, (erd), idea'less, aa. [LL f. Gk. = form, kind, id. see -ide].

ide'al, a. & n. Answering to one's highest conceptions; not embodied; an idea; existing only in idea; visionary; relating to, consisting of, (Platonic) ideas: (n.) perfect type; actual thing as standard for imitation. Hence ide'ally adv. [F. idéal] (n. IDEALIS (as prec., see -AL)].

ide'alism, n. Representation of things in ideal form, imaginative treatment, (cf. REALISM). So ide'alization n., ide'alize v.t. & i.; (pl.) ide'alities n.pl.

ide'alist n.; ide'alisti-cal a. -ism

ide'alit'y, n. Quality of being ideal; (Phrenol.) imaginative faculty; -ity

ide'ate, v.t. & i. Imagine, conceive; form ideas. Hence ide'a-tion n., ide'a-tion-al a. [f. IDEAM - A].

ide'e fixe (idafeks), n. Idea that dominates the mind, monomania. [F. lit. fixed idea]

idem, n. or adv. (abbr. id.). (In the same author (i-); the same word (i-); i. quod, the same as. [L. idem masc., idem neut., same]

ident'ic, a. (Diplom.) i. note, simultaneous & uniformly worded expression of opinion from several powers to another = folla. [L. idem]

ident'i-cal, a. (Of one thing viewed at different times) the very same; (of different things) agreeing in every detail; (Logic, Math.) expressing an identity. Hence ide'ntically adv. [AL]

ident'ify, v.t. Treat(thing) as identical (with); associate oneself inseparably with (party, policy, &c.); establish identity of. Hence ide'ntifi-ca'tion n. [L. IDEATICA (as folla. see -FY)]

ide'n'ty, n. Absolute sameness; individuality, personality; (Alg.) equality of two expressions for all values of the literal quantities, equation expressing this, e.g. (x + 1)² = x² + 2x + 1. [f. F identity f. LL identitas, irreg. f. idem same (see -TY)]

ides, n. pl. (Rom. antq.). Eighth day after nones (15th of March, May, July, October, 13th of other months).

id est (abbr. i.e.). That is to say. [L]

i'dio'cry, n. Extreme mental imbecility. [f. Gk idiotēia (as IDIOT) or f. idiot -cy; idiocy is irreg. form]

idi'om, n. Language of a people or country; specific character of this; form of expression peculiar to a language. [f. L f. Gk idiomα-ma-

idio'mà-tic, a. Characteristic of a particular language; vernacular; colloquial. Hence idio-

idio'matically adv. [f. Gk idiomα-tikos (prec., -IC)]

idio'pathy, n. (path.). Disease not preceded or occasioned by another. Hence idio-

idio'pathic a., idio'pathically adv. [f. Gk idiopathia (idiom own, see -PATHY)]

idio'syn-cra'tic a. [f. Gk idiosukrasiia (idiom own + sun together + krasis mixture f. kerannumi mix, whence kratikos adj.).] The improm. -cracy is by confus. w. -cracy.

idi'ot, n. Person so deficient in mind as to be permanently incapable of rational conduct; utter fool. So idi'otic a., idi'o-tically adv. [F, l. (t-ta) f. Gk idiōtē private person, 'layman', ignorant person, f. idios own, private]

id'le, a. (er., -est), & v. i. & t. (Of action, thought, work, use, matters) worthless, vain, groundless; useless; unoccupied; lazy, ido-lent; (v.i.) to be i.; (v.t.) pass (time &c.) away in idleness; i. wheel, wheel coming into operation in case of breakdown, (also) intermediate wheel between two geared wheels. Hence i'dleness, id'er, nn., id'ily adv. [vb f. a.) OE iedel, ð. ðidel, G eitel; orig. sense 'eunuch'.

idlesse, n. Idleness. [sham archaic, -ess?]

i'dol (id'il), n. Image of deity used as object of worship; false god; person, thing, that is the object of excessive devotion; phantom; (Logic) false mental conception, i. of the tribe, cave, market, theatre, (L. idola tribus, specus, fori, theatri), four classes of fallacies (Bacon, Nor. Org. I, xxxix), referable respectively to limitations of human mind, prejudices of idiosyncrasy, influence of words, philosophical & logical prepossessions. [f. OF idole f. Lf. Gk eidoîlon phantom (eidos form)]

i'dolat'riess, i'dolat'ry, n. [f. id'olatrous a., id'olatrously adv. f. id'olatrous]

Gk eidoîlou idol (eidos form])

i'dolat'r, n. Worshipper of idols; devoted admirer (of). So i'dolat'ress, i'dolat'ry, n. [f. i'dolatrous a., id'olatrously adv.]

id'olatrous a. (L. eidoîlōs, idol, i.e., with i. Hesiod, 'H. 16th c. w. -ier usu. accepted, as cavalier (but fini'ncier), and often spelt -eer. The latter, & perh. usu. the former, f. F -ier, -eer.

i'dolow, n. (pl. -la). Mental image; (Logic) fallacy (see IDOL). [L, as IDOL].

i'dolize, v.t. & i. Admire; idealize a person, verse or (prose i.) in prose of picturesque scene or incident, esp. in rustic life; episode suitable for such treatment. Hence idy'llic a., idy'llically adv., id'yllist n., id'yllize (i.) v.t. [f. L f. Gk eidoilous (eidos form)]

i'er, suf. forming personal nn. denoting occupation &c.; there are two sets, ME wits w. un-accented -ier, as collier (see -ER), & later wds. f. 16th c. w. -ier usu. accepted, as cavalier (but fini'ncier), and often spelt -eer. The latter, & perh. usu. the former, f. F -ier, -eer.

i'dol, n. (conj. n.). On the condition or supposition that, as i. you are (now) tired we will sit down, i. you (hereafter) see him give him the message, i. he has found it he will send it, i. he had found it he would have sent it, i. he had been warned he has (or had) nothing to complain of, (w. past tense implying that condition is not fulfilled) i. I knew what to do I should do it, i. he had been warned he would have or would have had) nothing to complain of; whenever, as i. I feel any doubt i. inquire, i. I felt any doubt i. inquired, i. I had been warned he had warned me, whether, as the case see, try, i. you can turn the handle; (when if it is omitted, order of verb & subject is inverted, as) were i. (if I were) in your place, would, could, should, might, had, he (if he would, could, &c.), (poe.) loved I not honour more; (without apodosis) i. I only knew, I wish i. knew, i. I haven't lost my watch! (I have, to begin with, or was supposed to, as well as the case would be if, as it seems as i. he meant (vulg. means) to compromise, he talks as (he would) i. he were drunk; as i. you didn't know, you know quite well; (n.) condition, supposition, as i. it's & ans were pots & pans. [OE gif, cf. Du. of if, G ob whether; perh. cases of a noun (OFG ide) meaning 'doubt'.

i'gneus a. Of fire, fiery; produced by volcanic agency. [f. L. igne\ns (ignis fire) + -US]
ignis fatuus, n. Will-o’-the-wisp, phosphorescent light (now rarely seen on marshy ground, supposed due to spontaneous combustion of gas from decaying organic matter; delusive hope or aim. [med. or mod.L. = foolish fire]

Ignite, v.t. & i. Make intensely hot; (chem.) heat to the point of combustion or chemical change; set fire to; take fire. Hence or cogn. Ignitable a., Ignition n. [L. igni:re -it, -i- (go)]

Ignoble, a. (cer.-est). Of low birth, position, or reputation; mean, base, dishonourable. Hence ignobleness n., ignobly adv. [F. l'ignore (in- not + nobilis NOBLE).

Ignomin'ny, n. Dishonour, infamy; infamous conduct. So ignominious a., ignominially adv. (now obsolete). [L. igni:nimia (-nimia name) n.]

Ignoramus, n. (pl. -muses). Ignorant person. [L. = we do not know, (legal) we take no notice of; bill), mod. sense perh. f. Ruggle's Ignoramus (1615) exposing lawyers' ignorance] Ignorance, n. Want of knowledge (of thing, or in general). [F. f. l'ignorance (as for: see above)]

Ignorant a. Lacking knowledge; uninform'd of (of, in subject, of fact). Hence ignorantly adv. [F. L. as foll., see -ANT]

Ignorantio (-shio) ele'cni (-ki), n. (logic). Argument that appears to refute opponent while actually disproving something not advanced by him.

Ignite v.t. v.i. Refuse to take notice of; (of Grand Jury) reject (bill) as unfounded. [F. f. ignorer f. L ignorare not know, ignore (in not + gnō know)]

Ignō'tum per ignō'ti:us. (Explanation of the unknown by the still less known. [L.]

Iguana (-wah-), n. Large W.-Ind. & S.-Amer. arboreal lizard. [Sp. f. Carib. aanaa.]

Iguanodon, n. Huge herbivorous lizard, found fossil. [f. prec. + Gk odous odontos tooth, after mastodon k.]

IHS, abbr. repr. Gk Ιesus Jesus (Gk cap. Ι. being like H); often taken to mean Jesus Homo- minum Salvator (Saviour of men), In hoc Signo vinces in this sign shalt conquer, In hoc signo victoriam (as the Roman's salvation) is salvation. Ill-. pref. = in1.2 before l.

-il, -ille, suf. of adjl. & sometimes mn. repr. L -illis or when added to -i stems -illis (civilis).

In OF -illis appeared as -il, but -illis lost f. tonic accent falling on prec. syllable (humble L humile, ilre L fragilem), I. was adopted early in OF took -il masc., -i fem. (civil, -ile); later were -ile for both genders (agile, facile).

Few E wds have -il (civil, fossil, utilens); & the tendency is to pronounce -ile of either origin with i.

Ilex, n. (pl. -exes). Holm-oak; (Bot.) genus including common holly. [L]

Il'iac, a. Of the flank(-bone), as i. artery, i. position, part of internal obstructions; in intestinal obstruction. [F. iliaque f. L. iliacus ilium, class. L only in pl. ilia flakes; but orig. the adj. corr. to L illeus f. Gk ileos colic]

Iliad (-i-), n. Epic poem attributed to Homer & describing siege of Troy: (fig.) I. (long series of voices. [L. f. f. Gk Ilías (poët. poem) of Illium Troyo]. [L. i- (iat.) Hip-bone. [L. see ILIAC]

Ilk, a. (Sc.). Of that i., as Guthrie of that i., Guthrie of the same; (vulg.) that i., that family, class, or set. [OE ilea same, prob. f. pronominal st. i.- (cf. Goth. is he) + ile Iike]

Ill, a., adv. Out of health, sick, as he is, was taken i.; morally bad, as i. fame, disrepute, i. blood, i. will, animosity, strife, f. nature, churlishness, i. (morose) humour, temper; harmful, as (prov.) i. weeds grow apace; do an i. turn to person, harm him or his interests; wretched, disastrous, as (prov.) it’s an i. wind that blows nobody good; (archaic) difficult, as i. to please; faulty, unskilful, as i. manage- ment; (of manners or conduct) improper; i. (Imperfect) success. (N.) evil, the opposite of good; harm, injury; speak i. (something unfavourable) of; (pl.) misfortunes, (Adv.) badly, as behaved i.; take (thing) i., take offence at it; unreasonably, as it would have gone with him; imperfectly, scarcely, as i. provided, it i. became him to speak; i. at ease, embarrassed, uneasy; i. (also) inquisitive, curious; i. (of) hospitality, not well disposed; i. bred, badly brought up; rude; i. breeding, bad manners; i.-conditioned, of evil disposition, (also) in bad condition; i.-disposed, disposed to evil, malevo- lent, (also) unfavourably disposed (towards); i.-fated, destined, bringing, bad fortune; i.-flavored, uncomely, (also) displeasing, objectionable; i.-gotten, gained by evil means; i.-honoured, bad-tempered; i.-judged, unwise; i.-mannered, unmannerly, rude; i.-natured, troubled; i.-shrewd, attended by bad omens; i.-starred, born under an evil star, unlucky; i.-tempered, morose, peevish; i.-timed, unseason- able; i.-treat, -use, treat badly. (early ME, f. ON ilv., etym. dub.]

Illication, n. Deduction, conclusion; thing deduced. [f. LL illatio as infirr., see -ION]

Illative, a. (Of words) stating, introducing, an inference, as i. particles, inferential. Hence illative-ly adv. [f. LL illativus, illatively adv. [prec. see -IVE]

Illegall a. Not legal; contrary to law. Hence or cogn. illegality n., illegally adv. [F. l. illegal LEGAL].

Illegible, a. Not legible. Hence illegi- bility n., illegibly adv. [IL-]

Illegitimat1 (-at), a. & n. Not authorized by law; improper; not born in lawful wedlock, bastard; wrongly inferred; abnormal; (n.) one whose position is l., esp. bastard. Hence illegitima- cely n., illegitimately adv. [IL-]

Illegitimate &c. Deed, or illegitimate. Hence illegiti- mation n. [f. prec.]

Illegible a. Not being a free man; without liberal culture; vulgar, sordid; narrow-minded; stingy. Hence or cogn. illiberalit. n., illiberally adv. [f. LL illiberal f. L illiberalis LIBERAL].


illimitable, a. Boundless. Hence limitable, illimitable, ad.

illogical, a. Devoid of, contrary to, logic. Hence illogically n., illogically adv. [IL-]

illith, n. (rare). Ill-being. [JTV]

Ilhum, v.t. (poet.). Light up, make bright, (fig.) Light up; for illumin. cf. F allumer;

illuminante (-il-0-), v.t. Light up, whence illuminant a. & n.; give spiritual or intel- lectual light to; throw light upon (subject); shed lustre upon; decorate (buildings &c.) profusely with lights as sign of festivity; decorate (initial letter in manuscript &c.) with gold, silver, & brilliant colours. So illuminat,
impassible, a. Incapable of feeling or emotion; incapable of suffering injury; not subject to suffering. Hence impassibility, impassibles, n., impassibly, adv. [f. L. im, = in (passare = parare make ready) command, -ive]

imperator, n. (Rom. hist.). Commander (title conferred by salutation of soldiers on victors generally). Also Rex (Rey or Rey) - emperor. Hence so imperatorial, a. [f. Imperator, see -or, -ial]

imperceptible, a. That cannot be perceived; very slight, gradual, or subtle. Hence imperceptibility, adv. [f. L. impercibile, -abilis PERCEP-]

impercipient, a. Lacking perception. [im-] imperfection, n. Imperfect, a. & n. Not fully formed or done, incomplete; faulty; (Gram.) not perfect, see -or, -ial. So imperfectly, adv. [f. Imperfect, L. imperfectus, perfect] refash. on L]

imperfection, n. Incompleteness; faultliness; fault, blemish. [f. Imperfecto (as prec., see -on)]

imperforate (-at), a. Not perforated, esp. (Anat.) lacking the normal opening (also of sheet of postage-stamps or single stamp). [im-]

imperial, a. & n. Of an empire or sovereign state ranking with an empire; of Great Britain, as dist. from its constituent kingdoms &c.; a. federation, proposed adjustment of British Empire. (British) colonies share in control & cost of measures taken for joint interest, of the empire; supreme in authority; majestic, august; magnificent; (of weights & measures used by statute in U.K.) i. gallon, acre, &c.; (of paper) 22 x 32 in. (n.) small part of board left growing beneath lower lip from Napoleon III; trunk for luggage, adapted for roof of coach; Russian coin worth 15 silver rubles. Hence imperially, adv. [OF, L. imperialis (imperialium, see -al)]

imperialism, n. Rule of an emperor; extension of British Empire where trade requires protection of the flag; union of different parts of British Empire for purposes of warlike defence, internal commerce, &c.; belief in value of colonies & dependencies (cf. LITTLE ENGLANDISMS). So Impérialistic a., Imperialize (v.) [im-]

imperialist, n. Adherent of an emperor, esp. (1600-1800) of German Emperor; advocate of imperial rule, esp. adherent of Bonaparte family; advocate of (British) imperialism. [1st] imperil, v.t. (il.-). Bring into danger. [im-]

imperious, a. Overbearing, domineering; urgent, imperative. Hence imperiously, adv. imperiousness, n. [f. L. imperiösisus (as Imperium, see -ous)]

imperishable, a. That cannot perish. Hence imperishability, imperishability, imperishable, n., imperishably, adv. [im-]

impérion (or ör-), n. Absolute power; empire. [i. in imperio, supreme authority within the nation; for another authority. [L. = command, dominion] impermanent, a. Not permanent. Hence imperfecting, -ency, n., impermanently, adv. [im-]

imperméable, a. That cannot be passed through; (Phys.) that does not permit passage of fluids. Hence impermeability, impermeability, impermeable, n., impermeably, adv. [im-]

impermeable, a. That cannot be passed through; (Phys.) that does not permit passage of fluids. Hence impermeability, impermeability, impermeable, n., impermeably, adv. [im-]

imperfectly, adv. [f. Imperfect, L. imperfectus, perfect] imperfection, n. Imperfect, a. & n. Not fully formed or done, incomplete; faulty; (Gram.) not perfect, see -or, -ial. So imperfectly, adv. [f. Imperfect, L. imperfectus, perfect] refash. on L]

imperfect, a. & n. (Gram.) expressing command; commanding, peremptory; urgent; obligatory: (n.) mood, whence imperatively, adv. Hence imperatively, adv. imper-
imper'sonate, v.t. Represent in bodily form; personify; play the part of; impersonate; act (character). Hence impersonation, impersonator, nn., impersonative a. [f. L. im-persona PERSON + -ATE]

impersonify, v.t. Personify. [IM-]

impertinence, n. Insolence, saucy, intrusive; out of place, absurd; not to the point. Hence or cogn. impertinence n.; impertinent a., impertinently adv. [IM-]

imperturbable, a. Not excitable, calm. Hence imperturbability, imperturbably adv. [IM-]

impervious, a. Not affording passage to; (fig.) to argument &c.; consequently, in. Hence imperviously adv., imperviousness n. [f. L. im-per-vius]


impeterminate, v.t. (Theol.) obtain by request; (rare) ask for. So impetulation, impetatorial a. [f. L. im-petere = patrare bring to pass], see -ATE]

impetus, n., pl. Impulse, &c.; a. Moving violently or rapidly; acting with rash or sudden energy. Hence or cogn. impetuosity, impetuousness, nn., impetuously adv. [f. F. impétueux] f. L. im-petus (as foll., see -OTS)

impetuous a., impetuously adv. [IM-]

impetuous, a. Force with which a body moves; (fig.) moving force, impulse. [L. = assault, force, f. L. im-petere seek] assail

impetulant, a. Of pleasant, E. Indian pleasant, with crested head & brilliant plumage. Hence Eliah Impes, 1787

implic, n. Body of Kafr warriors. [Zulu]

implicity, n. Ungodliness; want of dutifulness or reverence. [f. L. im-plici-ta]ty]

impinge (-J), v.i. & t. Strike (t. & l.) on, upon. Hence impingement n. [f. L. im-pingere = pingere Nx, adv. to drive (thing) at]

impious, a. Not pious, wicked, profane. Hence impiously adv., impiousness n. [f. L. impi-o-sus]

impish a. Of, like, an imp. Hence impishly adv., impishness n. [IM-ISH]

impíteous, a. (poet.). Pitiless. [IM-]

implátable, a. That cannot be appeased. Hence implacability n., implacable a. adv. [f. L. im-platibilis]

implacable, a. Having no pla-cation n. [f. L. im-placabilis]

implant, v.t. Insert, infix, (in); instil (principal, idea, &c., in mind &c.); plant. Hence implantation n. [f. L. im-plantum]

impléad, v.t. Put in pledge, pawn. [IM-]

implement, n. Article of furniture, dress, &c. (of these); tool, instrument, esp. in pl.; (Sc. Law) full performance. [prob. f. L. implementum, in sense 'that which serves to stock a house &c.', f. L. im-pere fill], see -MENT]

implémentation, n., chiefly Sc. Complete (contract &c.); fulfill (engagement); fill up, supplement. [f. prec.]

implication, n. Filling; fullness. [f. LL implicá-tum, f. L. im-pla-ter; fill, see -ION]

implícáte (-at), a. Thing implied. [f. L. impí-cá-tum, f. L. im-plicere pli-cate- or pli-cit-fold], see -ATE]

implícáte (-at), v.t. Entwine, entangle; involve, imply, as influence, so im- plícative a.; involve (person in charge, crime, &c.); (pass.) be affected in (a thing's operation). So implication n. [as f. L. impí-cá-tum, f. L. im-plicere pli-cate- or pli-cit-fold], see -ATE]

implícít, a. Implied though not plainly expressed; virtually contained (in); if, faith (not independently reached by the individual, but involved in general belief of Church. absolute, unreserved, cf. explicit). Hence implícitly adv., implícitness n. [perh. thr. F] as implicate]

imploré, v.t. Beg earnestly for; entreat (person to do). Hence imploringly adv. [IM-]

imploringly, adv. [f. L. im-plorare weep]implouvim (-ploio), n. (Rom. ant.). Square basin in middle of atrium receiving rain-water from open space in roof. [f. L. im-plurare rain]

implúy, v.t. Involve the truth of (thing not expressly asserted, that); mean; insinuate, hint. Hence impluídly adv. [f. O. F. émploier (cf. Eng. employ)]

impo'licy, n. Bad policy; inexpediency. [IM-]


impo'litic, a. Not politic; inexpedient. Hence impolitically adv. [IM-]

impolit'ous, a. (Archaic) of (persons) having no weight; very light; (m.) thing. [IM-]

impó'net, a. & n. (Person) that imposes. [f. L. im-pone (póneré place) lay on, see -ENT]

import', v.t. Bring, introduce, thing, esp. goods from foreign country, into; whence importable a., importability, importation, importation, importent n., imp. ; imply, indicate, mean, (the) thing expressed; being or known, (the) be of consequence to, as questions that it is nearly, it imports us to know. [f. L. im- (póntaere carry) bring in, in med. = be of consequence]

import2 n. What is implied, meaning; importance; (usu. pl.) commodity imported; importation. [f. prec.]

importance, n. Being important; weight, significance; the personal consequence; dignity, pompousness (usu. self-). [f. med. L. importancia (as IMPORT1, see -ANCE]

important, a. Carrying with its great consequence, weightiness, momentous; consequential, pompous. Hence importantly adv. [f. med. L. as IMPORT 1, see -ARY]

importuate (-at), a. Persistent, pressing, in solicitation; hence or cogn. importunately adv. adv., importunity n. [f. L. im-postus, f. portus port] inconvenient. -ATE]

importune (or import'), v.t. Solicit pressingly (person or abs.), [f. F. importuner f. med. L. importunari (as prec.)]

impose (-z), v.t. & l. (Archaic) place (thing) upon; (Print.) lay (pages of type) in proper order; (of charge to bear) lay (tax, duty, charge, obligation, upon); palm off (thing upon person); exert influence (on person) by striking character or appearance, hence imposingly adv. imposingness n. [f. L. im- (positus place)], see -ON]

impose, v.t. (poser, cf. compose)

imposition, n. In vbl senses of IMPOSE; also or esp.: laying on of hands (in ordination &c.); impost, tax, duty; work set as punishment at school (colloq. abbr. impo, impost). [f. L. impositio f. L. im-pone (póneré place)]-ON]

impossible, a. Not possible (often w. it as subj., as it is to alter them); (loosely) not easy, not convenient; (colloq.) outrageous, intolerable, a. or n. (it is) impossible. Hence or cogn. impossibility n., impossibly adv. [IM-]

impossible (possibility possible]

impost, n. (Hist.) tax, duty, tribute; (Racing slang) weight horse carries in handicap. [f. med. L. im-pone (póneré place)]

impost, n. Upper course of pillar, bearing arch. [f. F. imposter f. L. imposta (as prec.)]

imposture, n. (f. L. impostor (as import1, see -OR)]

immediate, a. Fraudulent deception. [F. l. LL. impositio (impost 1, -ure)].
impotent, a. Powerless; helpless, decrepit; (of males) wholly lacking in sexual power.
Hence or cogn. impotence, -ency, nn., impotently adv. [F. l. L. impietus (potest potens)?].
impound, v. t. Shut up (cattle) in pound; shut up (person, thing) as in pound: take legal possession of; confiscate. [W.]
impose, v. t. Stamp, make poor; exhaust strength of. So impovish MENT n. [OF impooverir l, pover POUR].
impracticable, a. Impossible in practice; (of persons or things) unmanageable; (of roads &c) impassable. Hence impracticability, n., impracticableness, nn., impracticably adv. [IM-].
imprecat, v. t. Invoke, call down, (evil upon person &c). So IMPRECATORY n., IMPRECATORY a. [L i.m. [apreari pray].
impregnable, a. (Of fortress &c) that cannot be taken by arms; (fig.) proof against attack. Hence IMPREGNATIONAL n. [as prec., -ATE].
impress, v. t. (at), a. Pregnant (lit. & fig.); permeate (with). [L L. impragnare be pregnant, see -ATE].
impress?, v. t. Make (female) pregnant; (Biol.) fecundate (female reproductive cell or ovum); fill, saturate, (with); imbue, fill, (with feelings, moral qualities, &c.). Hence impression n. [as prec., see -ARY 1].
impressible, a. Not subject to prescription, that cannot be legally taken away, esp. i. right. [F IM-].
impress, i. Stamping; mark made by seal, stamp, &c.; (fig.) characteristic mark. [F. foll.]
impress?, v. t. Apply (mark &c) with pressure, imprint, stamp, (on) print, impress, enforce, (idea &c., that, what, &c., on person, his mind); mark (thing with stamp &c. lit. & fig.); affect, influence, deeply, whence impressible a.; affect (person) strongly (with idea &c.). [F. L imprimes (primere = premere PRESS)].
impress?, v. t. Force (men) to serve in army or navy; seize (goods &c.) for public service: enlist, make use of, (thing) in argument &c. Hence impressment n. [IM- + PRESS].
impression, n. impressing (of mark); mark impressed; print taken from type or engraving; (printing) of number of copies forming one issue of book, edition, (also, unaltered reprint from standing type or plates, as opp. to ed.); notion, (vague) belief, impressed on the mind, as that is my i., I was under the i. that. [F. f. L i.mpres as impression, see -I0X].
impressionable, a. Susceptible of impressions, easily influenced. Hence impressionability n. [IM- (impressioner, as prec., see -ABLE)].
impressionism, n. Method of painting or writing so as to give elaborate tone & effect without elaborate detail. So impressionary, impressionistic, aa., impressionistic n. [IM-].
impressive, a. (Of language, scenes, &c.) able to excite deep feeling. Hence impressively, adv. impressive, n. [TV].
imprest, n. Money advanced to person to be used in state business. [Earlier prest n. &
v.; It has im (prestare = prestare be sure) for fulli (and ) impr. loan].
imprimatur, n. Official licence to print (now usu. of works sanctioned by R.-C. Church); (fig.) sanction. [mod. L. = let it be printed].
imprimas, adv. In the first place. [=L in primis among the first things].
imprint, i. n. Impression, stamp, (lit. & fig.); publisher's, printer's, i. name, place, &c., on paper or at back of book. [F. Empirestite stamps (as foll.)].
imprint?, v. t. Stamp (figure &c. on); impress (idea &c. on, in mind, &c.); impress (quality &c. on, in); stamp (thing with figure. [F. Of imprimitre f. imprimire f. pop. L impreme press].
imprison, (zn), v. t. Put into prison; (fig.) confine, shut up. So imprisonment n. [F. Of EM (prisoner, f. prison].
improbable, a. Not likely to be true or to happen. Hence improbability n., improbably adv. [F. L improbabilis PROBABLE].
improper, n. Wickedness; dishonesty. [F. L improbitas f. probus honest, see -TY].
impromptu, adv., n., a. Extempore (performance, composition); musical composition having character of improvisation. [=L in promptum in at once (see PROMPT)].
improper, a. Inaccurate, wrong: i. fraction (greater than 1, with numerator greater than denominator); unseemly, indecent. Hence improperly adv. [IM-].
impropriate, v. t. Annex (ecclesiastical benefit) to corporation or person as property; place (thithes, ecclesiastical property) in lay hands. So improper n. (at) a., impropriation n. [F. med. or mod. L impr. (propriare f. proprius own), see -ATE].
impropriator, n. One to whose benefit is improperly annexed. [as prec., see -OR].
impropriety, n. Incorrectness; unfitness; indecency. [F. L proprietas].
improvable, a. That can be improved; adapted for cultivation. Hence improvable n., improvableness, nn., improvable adv. [IM-].
improve (-ov), v. t. & i. Make, become better; i. away, get rid of by improvements; make good use of (the occasion, the opportunity); i. upon, produce something better than; preach on (the occasion) with a view to edification. So improvement n. [F. AF Es (prove f. Of prof. profit, = l. pro prep. used as n.)].
improver, n. In ybl senses; also or esp.: one who works at trade for low wage or none to improve his skill; =DRESS-i. [ER].
impróvident, a. Un foreseeing; heedless; thriftless. Hence or cogn. improvidence n., improvidently adv. [IM-].
improvisor (-zor), improvisor (-zor) (-vézhator), n. (It. pl. -ori, pron. -ór). See Improvisator n. An orator ad hoc, who writes orImprovises on the spot. So Improv(usi)satris (trétshá) [trix] n. [It. (e), as IMPROVISE, see -OR].
improvise (-iz), v. t. Compose, utter, (verse, music, &c., orabs.) extemporize; provide, get up, extemporize. Hence improvisation n., improvisatorial, improvisatorial, aa. [F. improvisor f. improvisare f. improviso (-iz) adv. improvisor].
imprudent, a. Rash, indiscrimet. Hence or cogn. imprudence n., imprudently adv. [F. L im (prudens PRUDENT].
impendent, a. Shamelessly forward; unblushing; insolently disrespectful. Hence or cogn. impudence n., impudently adv. [F. L im (pudens (pudere be ashamed, -ENT)].
impudicity, n. Shamelessness, immorality. [F. F impudicité f. L. impudicus as prec., TV].
tending to stir up strife, inflammatory; (n.) f., person (lit. & fig.). Hence *incendiary* n. [f. L. *incipient* f. *incipium* confusion f. *incipere* to begin (see, *incendere* cause to glow, cf. *candere* glow), see -ARY] 1

*incense* n. 1. Gum, spice, producing sweet smell when burned; smoke of this, esp. in religious ceremonial; (fig.) praise, flattery. [f. OF *incens* e. ecl. L. *incensum* thing burnt, incense, neut. p.p. as prec.]

2. Subordinate or accessory event: event, occurrence; detached event attached to a main event; a distinct piece of action in play or poem; (Law) privilege, burden, &c. attaching to estate &c. [F (as foll.)]

*incident* n. 1. Apt to occur, naturally attaching, (to); (Law) attaching to (cf. prec.); of light &c. falling, striking, (upon). [F, f. L INX 1-(cidente = cedere fall), see -ENT]

2. Incident, a. a. A just essential; liable to happen to; i. images, colours, (perceived as consequence of impressions no longer present). Hence *incidentally* adv. [INCIDENT 1-AL]


4. *incipit*, sent. (Here) begins (book &c.). [L]

5. *incise* (-z), v. t. Make a cut in; engrave. [F *ficiser* f. L INXICERE c.

6. *incl* 2, n. Any tooth between the canine teeth in either jaw. [med.L, = cutter (as INCISE, see -OR)]

7. *incite*, v. t. Urge, stir up, (person &c.) to action, to blows; hence, to action or cogn. *incitation*, *incitement*, *mn. [F *inciter* f. L INXICTARE f.


10. *inclosing*, n. The cheques &c. collectively payable by a bank & received through clearing-house for settlement. [IN ADV.]

11. *inclination*, n. Leaning, slope, slant; difference of direction of two lines, esp. as measured by angle between them; disposition, propensity, (to, for, thing, to do); liking, affection, (for). [F, f. L *inclinationem* (fol.), -ATION]

12. *inclined*, v. t. & i. Bend (head, body, oneself) forward or downward; i. one's ear, listen favorably to; incline (mind, heart, person, to do), as i. our hearts to keep this law, I am inclined to think; be disposed, as i. to think, lean, cause to lean, from the vertical &c.; inclined (sloping) plane, one of the mechanical powers; tend (to copulence &c.). [F, f. OE *incliner* f. L INXICINARE BEND]

13. *inclining* 2 or (Un.), n. Inclined plane; slope. [IN ADV.]

14. *inclinometer*, n. Instrument measuring vertical intensity of earth's magnetic force as shown by dip of magnetic needle, or for measuring slope. [INCLINE + O- + METER]

15. *inclosure*, n. Comprise, embrace, (thing &c.) as part of a whole; (part, in abs. constr.) if we i., as seven were killed, including the guard; to be comprised as so comprised; (p.p. shut in) f. L INXICLUDERE CLUSUS = CLAUDERE SHUT]

16. *inclusive* (-s), a. Including, comprising, (of or abs.); (abbr. incl.) pages 7 to 20 f. (including pages 7 & 20); including much or all, as i. terms (at hotel &c.). Hence or cogn. *inclusion* (-znh) n.

17. *inclusive*, v. t. | 2 adv. *inclusive*. [INCLINE + O- -METER]

character, &c., concealed, as travel, do good, i. [Il., = unknown, f. L im *cognitum p.p. of cognoscere get to know!]

im- [IN-] (Of Matchless That adv., succeeding; instance [Pol. wanting "Wanting (Of out not wanting)"

incomprehensible, a. That cannot be understood; (Athanas. Creed) boundless. Hence incomprehensible

inconceivable, a. That cannot be imagined; (pop.) very remarkable. Hence inconceivability n., inconceivably adv. [IN-]

inconclusive, a. (Of argument, evidence, etc.) not decisive or convincing. Hence inconclusively adv., inconclusiveness n. [IN-]

inconceivable, a. That cannot be condensed, esp. cannot be reduced to liquid or solid condition. [IN-]

inconclusive, a. (Of literal composition & c.) ill constructed; crude, unpolished. f. I. L incomple'teLY [adv., incomple'teness n. [med.L in *completness complete]

incomplete, a. Not qualified or able (to do); not legally qualified. Hence or cogn. incomple'tely adv., incomple'teness n. [I. L in *completness complete]

incomplete, a. Not complete. Hence incompletely adv., incompleteness n. [I. L in *completness complete]

inconceivable, a. That cannot be imagined; (poly.) very remarkable. Hence inconceivability n., inconceivably adv. [IN-]

inconclusive, a. (Of argument, evidence, etc.) not decisive or convincing. Hence inconclusively adv., inconclusiveness n. [IN-]

inconceivable, a. That cannot be condensed, esp. cannot be reduced to liquid or solid condition. [IN-]

inconclusive, a. (Of literal composition & c.) ill constructed; crude, unpolished. f. I. L incomple'teLY [adv., incomple'teness n. [med.L in *completness complete]

incomplete, a. Not qualified or able (to do); not legally qualified. Hence or cogn. incomple'tely adv., incomple'teness n. [I. L in *completness complete]

incomplete, a. Not complete. Hence incompletely adv., incompleteness n. [I. L in *completness complete]

inconceivable, a. That cannot be imagined; (poly.) very remarkable. Hence inconceivability n., inconceivably adv. [IN-]

inconclusive, a. (Of argument, evidence, etc.) not decisive or convincing. Hence inconclusively adv., inconclusiveness n. [IN-]
dicter; abbr. i. b.p.). So indicatio n. [f. L. indicatio (dicere make known), see -ATE]

indicative, a. & n. (Gram.) stating a thing as a fact, not as conception, wish, &c., of speaker; (also indicatīv) suggestive, giving indications, of; (n.) i. mood. Hence indicatively adv. [F. i.-f., i-v, f. L. indicatīus (prec., -IVE)]

indicator, n. Person, thing, that points out, esp. recording instrument attached to apparatus. See indicator a. [LL (as prec., see -OR)]

indicium (ěshī), n. (pl. -ia). Indication, sign, [L (as INDEX)]

indict, v.t. Accuse (person for riot &c., as a rioter, on charge), esp. by legal process. [f. i.-f. indicter indict f. Of indicter make known f. L. indicare (indicātīus, -OR)]

indictable, a. LIABLE, of (action) rendering one liable, to be indicted. [-ABLE]

indiction, n. Fiscal period of 15 years instituted by Constantine & reckoned from Sep 1st, 312; assessment of property-tax by Roman Em- porers at beginning of each 15 years; this: proclamation. [f. L. indicatio f. i.-f. indicātīus (prec., -OR)]

indictment, n. Formal accusation; legal process in which this is preferred to & presented by Grand Jury; document containing charge; bill of, written accusation as preferred to Grand Jury. [f. AF enditement (as INDICT, see -MENT)]

indies, n. pl. (Also East I.) India. Further Indies, the islands beyond; West I., group of islands lying at mouth of Gulf of Mexico. [pl. ofindy f. L. Indiō]

indifference, n. Absence of interest or attention (to, towards, or abs.); neutrality; unimportance, esp. a matter of i., so indifferent- ness. [f. L. indifferenta (as foll., see -ENCE)]

indifferently, a. & n. Impartial, neutral; having no inclination for or against (to); neither good nor bad; rather bad, esp. very i.; neutral in chemical, electrical, or magnetic quality; unimportant (to); (n.) neutral person, esp. in religion or politics. Hence indifferent-ly adv. [f. L. indifferenter (differēre DIFFERENT)]

indifferential, n. Spirit of indifference, peculiarity, of not actuated, esp. in religious matters. So indifferent-AL, adj.

indigenous, n. Native. [f. F. indigène f. L. indigēnōsa (indus = i- + gen-born) be- born]

indigenous, a. Native, belonging naturally, (to soil &c., also fig.). Hence indigenous-ly adv. [f. LL indigenōs (as prec.) + -OUS]

indigent, a. Needy, poor. So i-NGE n. [f. L. indigēre (indus = i- + capre want, see -ANT)]

indigestible, n. Shapeless; not thought out; not digested in stomach. [f. Obs. indigest a. f. L. indigēr (as prec.) + -ED]

indigestible, a. Not digestible (lit. & fig.). Hence indigestible-ly adv. [f. L. indigestibilīty n. [f. L. indigērationem DIGESTION]

indigestion, n. Difficulty in digesting food, dyspepsia; undigested condition (lit. & fig.). [f. L. indigestēnōsan DIGESTION]

indigestive, a. Suffering from, tending to, indigestion. [IN-2]

indign, a. (archaic). Unworthy. [f. F. indigne f. L. indignōsa (dignus worthy)]

indignant, a. Moved by mingled anger & sorrow or feeling of injured innocence (at thing, with person, or abs.). Hence indignantly adv. [f. L. indignāri (as prec.), see -ANT]

indignation, n. Anger excited by mean- ness, injustice, wickedness, or misconduct (at thing, against, with, person); i.-meeting (to ex- press public l.). [f. L. indignatio (prec., -ATION)]

indignity, n. Unworthy treatment; slight, insult. [f. L. indignitas (as INDIGN, see -TY)]

indigo, n. Blue powder from plants of genus Indigofera, used as dye; i-blue, blue-violet (often attrib.); i-bird, N.-Amer. species of painted finch; i-white, reduced or deoxidized i., a white crystalline powder. Hence indigo-getic (-t- euphon.) a. [f. L. Gk indikon

indian (dyce), adv.

indirect, a. (Of road &c.) not straight; not going straight to the point; (Pol. Econ., of taxes) not direct, paid by consumer in the form of increased price for the taxed goods; (Gram.) i. speech, reported speech, with necessary changes of pronouns, tenses, &c. (e.g. I will help you, he said he would help me), i. object, person, thing, affected by verbal action but not primarily acted on (e.g. him in give him the book), i. passive, passive having for subject the i. object of the active (e.g. I in I was told it); not directly aimed at, as an i. result. Hence indirectly ad
v., indirect-NESS n. [f. L. in (dir)rectus DIRECT]

indirection, n. Round-about means, esp. by, after, (a path in Ham. i. 63); deceit, trick- ery. [prec. + -ON]

indiscernible, a. & n. (Thing) that cannot be discerned or distinguished from another; identity of it., doctrine that things cannot exist together as separate entities unless they have different attributes. Hence indiscernibly adv. [K. in-]

indiscernible, a. In capable of, not de- structible by, dissolution of parts. Hence indiscernible-ly adv. [IN-2]

indiscretion, n. Injudicious conduct; accidental or (calculated i.) supposed accidental revelation of official secret &c.; imprudence; transgression of social morality. [f. F indiscretion f. L. LONS discretion DISCRETION]

indiscreet, a. Injudicious, unwise. Hence indiscretely adv. [f. L. in (dis)cretus DISCREET]

indiscrete, a. Not divided into distinct parts. [IN-2]

indiscreetly, adv. That cannot be dis- pensed with, necessary; (of law, duty, &c.) that cannot be set aside. Hence indispen- sability, indisispensable-NESS, mn. indis- pensably adv. [f. Ind. indisispensables DISPENSABLES]

indispose, v.t. Render unfit or unable (for, thing, todo); make averse (towards, from, thing, to do); (esp. in p.p.) put out of health. [IN-2]

indisposition, n. Ill health, ailment; dis- inclination (to thing, to do); aversion (to, to- wards). [IN-2]

indisputable, a. That cannot be disputed. Hence indisputable-ly, indisputable-NESS, mn. indis- disputably adv. [f. LL in (dis)putabilis DISPUTABLE]

indissoluble (or indisso’-), a. Lasting, stable, as i. bond; that cannot be dissolved or de- composed. Hence indissolubility n., indis- solubly adv. [f. LL in (dis)solubilis DISO- SOLUBLE]

indistinct, a. Not distinct; confused, ob- scure. Hence indistinct-ly adv., indistin- cument n. [f. L. in (dis)distinctus DISTINCT]

indistinctive, a. Not distinctive. Hence indistinctively adv. [IN-2]
or not (divine, A', tpine), (in) unstressed (fe'mi-
nine), or (en) stressed (marine).

-in's, suf. of adj., repr. L inus f. Gr -inos in names of minerals, plants, etc. (adamantine, beryl-
inthein) ; also repr. orig. L inus (pristine), Normal pronunc. (in) is giving place to (in).


-in's, suf. of nn., repr. F -ine f. L -ina (-inus), orig. -ine used in L to form abstract nouns, as

violin, urina), f. agent noun (disciplina, doctrina, medicina), & f. other sources (resina, urina). L adj. inus, -inus, were also used as nn. (concubina, lupinus), esp. in prop. names (Antoninus, Agrippina). For

-ina, E has -ine, sometimes -in (resin); for -inus, E has -in (Crispin, Justin) or -ine (lupine, Con-
stantine). E further forms (chr. F) names of derivable products (dentine, brillianite, ne-
tarine). Fem. names of Rom. orig. also often take -ine (in), as Caroline, Catharine.

-in's, snf. (chem.), offshoot of prec., in names of derived substances, orig. used un-systematic-
ally, & interchangeable with -in; now confined to alkaloids & basic substances (adaman-
tine, constantine); Holfen's (a. Holfenius) names of hydro-carbons; also retained in the four elements chlorine, fluorine, iodine, boro-
mine.

in'ébriate! (at), a. & n. Drunken; (n.) person, esp. habitual drunkard. [f. L IN 'ebri-
are f. ebr/o drunk), see -ATE]

in'ébriate! n. Make drunk, intoxicate (Sense). Hence in'llihlite n. [as prec., -ATE]

in'ébriety, n. Habit of drunkenness. [IN-1]

in'édible, a. Not edible. Hence inedibil-
ity n. [IN-2]

in'édited, a. Not published; published without

out editorial alterations. [IN-2]

in'effective, a. Unutterable, too great for

words. Hence ineffectible! adv. [F. f. L IN 'e-
efabilis f. eféri speak, utter, see -BLE]

ineffaceable, a. That cannot be effaced. Hence ineffaceability n., ineffaceable! adv. [IN-2]

ineffective, a. Not producing the desired effect; (of person) inefficient; lacking artistic effect. Hence ineffectively! adv., ineffect-
ual, a. Without effect, fruitless. Hence ineffectually! adv., ineffectual-
ness n. [IN-2]

inefficacious, a. (Of remedy &c.) not effi-
cacious. [IN-2]

inefficient (-shnt). a. (Of person) not fully capable, not well qualified; ineffective. Hence inefficacy n., inefficien-
ty, adv., inefficiency, n. [IN-2]

inelastic, a. Not elastic; unadaptable, un-
yielding. Hence inelasticity n. [IN-2]

ine'legant, a. Ungraceful; unrefined; (of style) unfinished. Hence ineligence n., inel-
egantly! adv. [F. IN 'elégant ELEGANT]! ine'ligible, a. Not eligible. Hence ineligible-
ness, n., ineligible! adv. [IN-2]

inelu'cetable, a. That cannot be escaped from. [f. L IN 'eluca'tibilis f. elucier struggles out, see -BLE]

inept, a. Out of place; absurd, silly. Hence or cogn. ineptitude, ineptness, nn., inept-
ily! adv. [f. L IN 'eptus = aptus aPT]

inequality (-oil), n. Want of equality in man-
ure, quality, rank, circumstances, &c.; variableness; (of surface) irregularity; (of body, deviation from uniformity in motion of heaven-
ly body. [f. OF inequality med. L IN 'aequa-
tatem equalitY]

inéquilla'teral, a. Of unequal sides. [IN-2]

in'équitable, a. Unfair, unjust. Hence ine-
quately! adv. [IN-2]

inequiet, a. Unquietness. [IN-2]

inéra'dicable, a. That cannot be rooted out. Hence inera'dicably! adv. [IN-2]

in'érrable a. Not liable to err. Hence or cogn. iner-rability, inerrancy, nn., iner-
vably! adv., inerrant! a. [F. L IN 'erra-bilis f. errare ERRE, see -BLE]

inert, a. Without inherent power of action.

inef'fable, a. Not effective; without active chemical or other properties; sluggish, slow. Hence iner-
t'ibly! adv., inertness, n. [f. L IN 'er-itis f. ars ART]

iner'tia (-sha), n. (Physics) property of matter by which it continues in its existing state of rest or uniform motion in straight line, unless that state is changed by external force (also vis iner'tia of f.). inertness, sloth. [L. as prec.]

ines'capable, a. Not to be escaped. [IN-2]

ines'sential, a. Not indispensable. [IN-2]

in'estimable, a. Too great, intense, precious, &c., to be estimated. Hence inestim-
ably! adv. [f. F IN 'estimABLE]

inevit'able, a. That cannot be undone or made to happen, especially in (critic's slang) of character or development of plot, &c. Hence inevit-
ably! adv., inescapable, nn., inescapably! adv. [f. L IN 'evitabilis EXCUSBILIS EXCUSABLE]

inexi'cuteable, a. That cannot be carried out. [IN-2]

inexhaustible, a. That cannot be exhausted. Hence inexhaustable, adv. [f. L IN 'ex-
haustible EXCUSBILIS EXCUSABLE]

inexor'a'ble, a. Relentless. Hence inexor-
ability n., inexorably! adv. [f. L IN 'exorabilis f. exorare entreat, -ABLE]

inexp'ectant, a. Not expectant. [IN-2]

inexp'edient, a. Not expedient. Hence in-
expediency n. [IN-2]

inexpensive, a. Cheap. Hence inex-
pressively! adv., inexpensiveness, n. [IN-2]

inexperie'nce, n. Want of experience. So inexperi-
enced a. [f. F IN 'experience EXPERIENCE]

inexpert, a. Unskilled. Hence inexpertly! adv. [OF, f. L IN 'expertus EXPERT]

inexplicable, a. (Of offence) that cannot be explained or accounted for. Hence in-
explicable, adv. [f. L IN 'explicable EXCUSBILIS EXCUSABLE]

inexplicable, a. That cannot be explained or accounted for: Hence inexplicable, 
adv. [f. L IN 'explicable EXCUSBILIS EXCUSABLE]

inextricable, a. Not necessarily or closely ex-
presessed. Hence inexplicably! adv., in-
experm'itess n. [IN-2]

inexplora'tive, a. Not explosive. [IN-2]

inexpressible, a. & n. That cannot be expressed in words: (n. pl., facet.) troub
ers. Hence inexpressibly! adv. [IN-2]

inexplicable, a. Not expressive. Hence in-
expressively! adv., inexpressiveness, n. [IN-2]

inexpug'nable, a. Impregnable; invincible, (lit. & fig.). [f. L IN 'expugnabilis f. expug-
nare storm, see -BLE]
;;

INSET

;

INSTANTANEOUS

424

inso'mnia, n. Sleeplessness. [L, f. in 2 (somf. somnus sleep) sleepless]
insomu'ch, adv. To such an extent that.
insou'ciant (-soo-, or as F), n. Careless, inor book small map &c. inserted within border
2
different.
So insoireiANCE n. [F (in- 2 +
of larger piece let into dress, [in + set n.]
of attachment of muscle, organ, &c. [f.
Jj'insertio (as prec., see -ion)1
i'nset 1 , n. Extra page(s) inserted in sheet

mode

nis

#

;

;

inse't 2,

Fix or insert
-tted).
set v„ or f. prec]

or

v.t. (inset

[in adv. +

(sheet &c).

&

in

a.

nearer to shore than,

&

;

side becomes outer (adj., i*nsid) situated on or
in the i. ; (adv., insi'd) on or in the L; (colloq.)
;

of (in less than) a week (prep., i*nsi"d) on the
inner side of, within, [in a. + side]
i.

;

insi'dep,

One who

n.

the secret,

[f.

is

some

in

society,
is in

outsider) one who
prec. + -er 1 ]

organization, &c.

(cf.

;

Treacherous, crafty; proinsi'dious, a.
ceeding secretly or subtly, as i. disease. Hence

insi'diousLY 2

adv.,

insi'diousNESS

n.

[f.

L

insidiosus cunning f. w'^sidiae t. sedere sit)
ambush, see -ous]
Penetration (into character,
i'nsiglit, n.
circumstances, &c.) with the understanding.
[in adv. + sight]
Badges, distinguishing
insi'gnia, n. pi.
marks, (of office, honour, &c). [L, neut. pi. of
in *(signis f. signum sign) distinguished]

insignificant,

a.

Unimportant,

trifling

Hence insig contemptible; meaningless.
ni'fieANCE, -ancy, nn., insigni'fieantLY 2
adv. [in- 2]
insincere*, a. Not sincere, disingenuous.
1

Hence insineere*LY

L

2

adv.,

insinee'PiTY

n.

izt 2 (si?icerus

sincere)]
insinuate, v.t. Introduce (thing, oneself,
into place, oneself, person, into favour, office,
&c.) gradually or subtly; convey indirectly,
hint obliquely, (idea, that). Hence insi'nu[f.

atingLY 2 adv., insinuA'TiON, insi'nuator 2 nn., insi'nuatiVE a. [f. L in l (sinuare f.
,

sinus -us curve), see -ate ]
insi'pid, a. Tasteless wanting in flavour
3

;

lifeless, dull,

uninteresting.

f.

L

sollicitare

disturb)]

Close to shore; i. of,
[in adv.]
inside, n., a., adv., prep. (Pron. rnsi'd) inner
f?ideorsurface,(of path) sidenext to wall oraway
from road ; (I'nsrd) inner part, interior ; (insi'd)
stomach bowels (colloq.) the i'nsi'de (middle
part) of a week ; (insi'd) passenger travelling i.
coach &c. ; turned i'nside out, so that inner

i'nshope*, adv.

souciant part, of soucier care

Hence insipi'd-

ity, insi'pidNESS, nn., insi'pidLY 2 adv. [f.
LL in 2 (sipid us = sapid ?ts well-tasting, f. sapere
taste, be wise, see -id 1 )]

insi'st, v.i. & t. Dwell long or emphatically
as i. on this point, on his unpunctuality
maintain positively, as i. on his innocence, i.
(on it) that he is innocent ; demand persistently,
as Ii. on being present, on your being present,
on your presence, i. (on it) that you shall be
present. Hence insi'stENCE, -ency, nn., insi'stENT a., insi'stentLY 2 adv. [f. L in 1 -

(S.-Afr.; -nn-). Yoke (oxen &c.)
to vehicle harness (wagon), [f. Du.
in (spannen span, put horses to)]
inspe'et, v.t. Look closely into; examine

inspa*n,v.t.

in

team

;

l

So inspe'etiON, inspe'etOR 2 inspe'ctoPSHip, nn., inspe'etoPAL, inspecofficially.

,

[f. L
inspectorate

top'iAL, aa.

in ^(spicere sped- look)]
Office of inspector
(-at), n.

body of inspectors; district under inspector, esp.
in Greenland,

[-ate l ]

inspiration,

Drawing

n.

in of breath

;

in-

spiring ; divine influence, esp. that under which
books of Scripture are held to have been written,
whether verbal i. (dictating every word), plenary i. (covering all subjects treated), or moral
religious teaching),
i.
(confined to moral

&

whence inspipa'tioniSM(3), inspirationthought &c. inspired; inspiring

ist(2), nn.;
principle.

Hence inspipa'tionAL

L inspirationem
i'nspipatop,
air or vapour.

inspire*,
abs.),

a.

r.

Apparatus for drawing in

[L (as

foil.,

see -or 2 )]

Breathe

in, inhale, (air &c. or
inspiP'atORY a.; infuse thought

v.t.

whence

a.
[OF,
inspire, see -ation)]

(as

or feeling into (person ; esp. of divine or supernatural agency; often in p.p.) animate (person
infuse (feeling into person
&c. with feeling)
&c), create (feeling in person) ; an inspired
article (in journal), one secretly suggested by
or emanating from influential person &c. [f OF
enspirer f. L ix l (spirare breathe)]
inspi'pit, v.t. Put life into, animate; encourage (person to action, to do). Hence in;

;

.

spi'PitiNG 2

a.

[in-

i+spiRiT

n.]

inspi'ssate (orVn-), v.t. Thicken, condense.
So inspissA'TiON n. [f. LL in ^(spissay'e f.
spissus thick), see -ate 3 ]

instability, n. Lack of stability (usu. fig.
[f F instability f L
of moral qualities &c. ).
2 (stabilis stable), see -Ti')]
instabilitatein f.

m

.

.

insta'll (-awl), v.t. Place (person in office or
dignity) with ceremonies, whence insta'll a NT
(-awl-) a.
n. ; establish (person, oneself, in
place, condition, &c); place (heating or lighting
apparatus &c.)in position foruse. SoinstallA*-

&

TioNn. [f.med.LiNMstaZJaref. stallum stall)]
insta'ln, ent (-awl-), n. Each of several
parts, successivelyf ailing due, of a sum payable;
each of several parts supplied &c. at different
times, [f. obs. ia 1 (stall v. arrange, fix) + -ment]
i'nstance 1 , n. Fact illustrating a general
truth, example; fori., for example; at the i.
(request, suggestion) of; (Law) process, suit, as
(sistere stand)]
court of first i. (primary jurisdiction) in the
insobri'ety, n. Intemperance, esp. in drink- first i., in the first place, at the first stage of a
ing. [in- 2]
proceeding. [F,f. Ltn.s£cm£iapresence,urgency,
insola'tion, n. Exposure to sun's rays, for pleading, objection to general statement, inpurposes of bleaching &c, as medical treat- stance to the contrary (as instant *, see -ance)]
ment, or as cause of disease, [f. L insolatio f.
i'nstance 2, v.t. Cite (fact, case) as an inis l (solare I. sol sun), see -ation]
stance (usu. pass.) exemplify, [f. prec]
i'nsolent, a. Offensively contemptuous, ini'nstancy, n. Urgency, [as prec., -ancy]
sulting. Hence or cogn. i'nsolENCE n., i'ni'nstant^a. Urgent, pressing; (abbr.z«.sf.)of
solentLY 2 adv. [f. L in 2 (solens part, of solere the current month, as the Gthinst. (cf. proximo,
be accustomed), see -ent]
ultimo); immediate. [F, f. L is 1 (stare stand)
insd'luble, a. That cannot be solved ; that be present, press upon, see -ant]
cannot be dissolved. Hence insoluBi'LiTY,
i'nstant 2, n. Precise (esp. the present) point
(on),

;

;

inso'lubleNESS,

nn.,

inso'lubLY 2 adv.

IN 2 (S0lubilis SOLUBLE)]

insolvent,

a.

&

debts; relating to

SO'lVENCYn.

n.
ii.,

[in- 2]

[f.

L

(Debtor) unable to pay
i. laws.
Hence in-

as

of time, moment, as come this i., I went that i.;
I told you the t.(as soon as) I knew ; short space
of time, moment, [prec. as n.]
instanta'neous, a. Occurring, done, in an

instant; (Dynam.) existing at a particular in-


instant, Hence instantaneous

insta'ntly, adv. At once. [Inst. 1 + -LY 2

instauration, n. Restoration, renewal. So insta'urate, v. t. [L. instauratio f. i. (stau-rare, see RESTORE & -ATION).]

instead (-ed), adv. As a substitute or alternative; in place of, as i. of this, i. of going, you should be out i. of (sitting) in on this fine day, (also in his, my, our, STEAD.) [IN prep. + STEAD.]

instep, n. Upper surface of human foot between toes & ankle; part of shoe &c. fitting the heel. [L. intu'nus &c.)]

instigate, v. t. Urge on, incite (person to action, do usu. something evil); bring about (revolt, murder, &c.) by persuasion. So insti-ga'tion, instigator 2, nn. [L. in (stigare, of Gk stizó prík, root stíg-), see -ATE 3

instil(l), v. t. (-il) [L. in + stīlum, pl. stīlae drop].

instinct 1, n. Innate propensity, esp. in lower animals, to certain seemingly rational acts performed without conscious design; innate impulse; intuition, unconscious skill. Hence in-stinctive a., instinctively adv. [L. instin'tus -as f. L. (stiguere strīct-prick) incite]

instinct 2, pred. a. Imputed, charged, (with the idea of ascribing) as belonging to any natural faculty; pertaining to a thing. Hence in-stinctual a., instinctualism n., [L. ins'tinctum, ins'tinctivum, -a, -um].

institute 1, n. Society, organization, for promotion of scientific or other object; building used by this; (pl.) digest of elements of a subject, esp. of jurisprudence, as l. of Justinian. [L. Instituto (as prec., see -ION).]

institute 2, v. t. Establish, found; set on foot (inquiry &c.); appoint (person to, into, beneficial office, etc.) [L. instituere (stātum = p.p. as prec.)]

institution 1, n. Instituting; establishment (of person) in cure of souls; established law, custom, or practice; (colloq., of person &c.) familiar object; organization for promotion of some public object; building used by this. Hence institution all a. [OF, f. L institutio (as prec., see -ION).]

instruct, v. t. Teach (person &c. in subject); in-struct (that, when, &c.); (of client, solicitor) give information to (solicitor, counsel); direct, command, (person to do). Hence or cogn. instructor 2, instructress 1, nn. [L. instru're (stātum = p.p. as prec.)]

instructive a., instructive adv. [L. instructus -a, -um].

instrument, n., & v. t. Thing used in performing an action; person so made use of; tool, implement, esp. for delicate or scientific work; (also musical.) contrivance for producing musical sounds. Hence instrumentally adv. (as instr. see -MENT). instrumentate, v. t. [Gram.] a. To construct or build (the instrument). Hence instrumentate'ly adv. [F, f. med. L instrumentalis (as instr. see -AD).]

instrumenta'li ty, n. Agency, means, esp. by the i. of. [-ITY]

instrumentation, n. Arrangement of music for instruments; operation with surgical or other instrument; instrumentality. [F, i. instrumenter (as instrument, see -ATION).]

insubordinate (-at), a. Disobedient, rebellious. Hence insubordination n. [IN-]

insubstantial, a. Of, containing, not solid or substance. Hence insubstantiality n. [L. LL IN (substantialis SUBSTANTIAL).]

insufferable, a. Unbearably arrogant, conceited, &c. Hence insufferably adv. [IN-]

insufficient, a. Not sufficient, inadequate. Hence or cogn. insufficiency n., insufficiently adv. [OF, f. L IN (sufficirentem SUMF).]

insulate, v. t. Blow, breathe, (air, gas, &c.) into cavity of the body &c.; treat (nose &c.) thus. Hence insulator 2, n. [L. insul 2 (sufflare blow upon), see -ATE 3

insufflation, n. Blowing on or into; breathing on person as rite of exorcism. [L. insulfa'tio (as prec., see -ION).]

insular, a. Having to do with the nature of an island; of, like, islanders, esp. narrow-minded, whence insularism n. Hence insulă'rit y n., insular'y adv. [F, L insularis (as foll., see -AR)].

insulate, v. t. Make (land) into an island; detach (person, thing) from surroundings, isolate (thing) by interposition of non-conductors, to prevent passage of electricity or heat. Hence insulation, insulator 2, nn. [L. insula (island) + lat. insitus (set down)].

insult, n. Insulting speech or action, affront, [L. ll INSULAS (sul tus = saltus leap, as foll.)]

insult 2, v. t. Treat with scurrilous abuse, offer indignity to; (of person or thing) affront. Hence insultingly adv. [F, L IN (sullare = saltare; frequent of salire salt- leap)].

insuperable, a. (Of barriers &c. & fig. of difficulties &c.) that cannot be surmounted or overcome; (rare) unsurpassable. Hence insuperabil'ity n., insuperably adv. [F, IN (superabilis superable overcome, -BLE)].

insupportable, a. Unbearable. Hence insupportably adv. [F (IN-)].

insurance (-sho r), n. Insuring; sum paid for this, premium. [Earlier en, f. OE enseur- (as prec., see -ANCE).]

insure, v. t. Secure (person to whom insurance policy is issued. [F. foll. + ANT].

insurer, n. One who insures property in consideration of premium, underwriter. [-ER 1]

insurgent a. & n. Rising in active revolt; (of sea &c.) rushing in; (n.) rebel. Hence insurGENCY n. [L. IN (surge' re surrect- rise), see -ENT].

insurmoun'table, a. Not to be surmounted. Hence insurmount'ably adv. [IN-]

insurrection, n. Rising in open resistance to established authority; incipient rebellion. Hence insurrec' tion' al, insurrection ary 1, a., insurrec' tion' ary 2, n. [F, f. rare L insurrectionem (as insurgent, see -ION)].

insusceptible, a. Not susceptible (of treatment, to agency &c.). Hence insuscep'tibility n. [IN-]

intact, a. Untouched; entire; unimpaired. [L. IN (actus p.p. of tangere touch)].
intangible, a. Carved on the surface. [f. It. intagliato pp. of IN\(^t\)agliare cut f. LL tace-are f. talea twig. -ER. Engraved design; carving in hard material; gem with incised design (cf. CAMEO); (v.t) engrave (material, design) thus. [wv. -n. (it. as prec.)]

intake, n. (chiefly Sc.). Place where water is taken into channel or pipe from river &c.; airway in mine; abrupt narrowing in pipe, stocklot, &c. [IN adv. + TAKE v.]

integrat, a. & n. Of, necessary to the completeness of, a whole; whole, complete; (Math.) of, denoted by, an integer, involving only integers; i. calculus (dealing with finding & properties of ii. of functions, cf. DIFFERENTIAL); (n.) quantity of which a given function is the differential or differential coefficient. Hence or cogn. integrat, n., integrally, adv. [f. L integ
tatīvus, integānly adj. of, see -AT]

integrant, a. Of (parts) component, making up a whole. [as foll., see -ANT]

integrat\(^{2}\) (at), a. Made up of parts; whole, complete. [as foll., see -ATE]

integrat\(^{2}\), v.t. Complete (imperfect thing) by addition of parts; combine (parts) into a whole; (Math.) find the integral of; indicate ray value or total amount of (area, temperature, &c.), whence integrat\(^{2}\) (2) n. Hence or cogn. integration, n., integrative a. [f. L integ
tare make whole (integer), see -ATE]

integrat, n., Wholeness; soundness; uprightness, honesty, &c. [f. L integritas wholeness, purity, (integer), see -TY]

integument, n. Skin, flesh, rind, or other (usu. natural) covering. Hence integument\(^{1}\) a. [f. L integumentum f. IN\(^t\)egere cover, see -MENT]

intellect, n. Faculty of knowing & reasoning; understanding; person, persons collectively, of good understanding. [f. L intellectus (as INTELLIGENT)]

intelect, n. Action, process, of understanding, esp. as opp. to imagination. So intelective a. [f. L intellectio (as INTELLIGENT, see -ION)]

intelectual, a. & n. Of, appealing to, requiring the exercise of, intellect; (person) possessing a good understanding, enlightened person, esp. the ii. (of a country &c.). Hence or cogn. intelectualize (2) v.t. & i., intelectual\(^{2}\) adv. [f. L intellectualis (as INTELLIGENT, see -AL)]

intelectualism, n. Doctrine that knowledge is wholly or mainly derived from pure reason. So intelectualist (2) n. -ISM

inteligence, n. Intellect, understanding, whereby one understands, sagacity, (of person or animal) rational being; information, news. [f. F. L in
tellegitur, as INTELLIGENT]

intelligencer, n. Bringer of news, informant; secret agent, spy. [f. prec. + -ER]

intelligent, a. Having or showing (usu. a high degree of) understanding. Hence intelectual\(^{2}\) adv. [f. L intelligere understand (INTER + legere gather, pick out, read), -ENT]

intelligible, a. That can be understood; (Philos.) that can be apprehended only by the intellect, not by the senses. Hence intelectual\(^{1}\)ity n., intelectual\(^{2}\)y adv. [f. L intellegibilis, as PREC.

intemperate (at), a. (Of person or conduct) immoderate, unbridled, violent; excessive in the indulgence of an appetite; addicted to drinking. Hence or cogn. intemperance n., intemperately adv. [f. L IN\(^{2}\)temperā, as TEMPER v.]

indeed, v.t. Purpose, design, as i. to go, i. no harm, i. that it shall be done today, i. this intended (done on purpose); design, destine, (person, thing) for a purpose, as i. our son for the bar, i. him to go, i. it as a stop-gap, this bun is intended for you to eat, this dub is intended for (meant to represent) me; mean, as what exactly do you i. by the word. i. to understand f. L IN\(^{-d\)tendere tent- or tense-stretch, tend) strain, direct, purpose.

intend\(^{1}\)nt, n. Superintendent, manager, of public business &c. (chiefly as foreign title). Hence inter\(^{2}\)ndancy n. [f. F. L as prec., -ANT]

intend\(^{2}\)nt, n. (collq.). Affianced lover, as yours, her, i. [p.p. of intend as NTON]

intendment, n. True meaning as fixed by law. [f. F. entendement meaning (as INTEND, -MENT)]

intense, a. (-er, -est). Of quality &c.) existing in a high degree, violent, vehement; having some quality in high degree; (of feeling or action) eager, ardent; feeling, apt to feel, i. emotion. Hence intense\(^{1}\), y adv., intenseness, intensification, intensity, n., intensify v.t. & i. [f. as INTENT

intensive, a. Of, relating to, intensity as opp. to extent; intense; (Gram.) expressing intensity, giving force; (Econ.) serving to increase production of given area, as i. methods, agriculture; (Med.) inoculation (in which intensity of matter introduced is increased in successive operations). Hence intensive\(^{1}\), y adv. [f. as -ive, f. L as INTEND, see -IVE]

intenti\(^{1}\), n. Intention, purpose, esp. with i. to (defraud &c.), with malicious, good, &c., i.; (pl.) to all ii. & purposes, practically, virtually. [ME & OF (1) intent f. L intentus, (2) entente f. L intenta fem. p.p. both as INTEND, -MENT]

intenti\(^{2}\)nt, n. Intention, purpose, as (on object); sedulously occupied (on); (of faculties, looks, &c.) earnest, eager. Hence intensive\(^{2}\), adv., intenseness n. [f. L as INTEND; doublet of intense, L tener- having chiefly the physical, -ten- the mental senses]

intention, n. Intending, thing intended, purpose, whence (-intention\(^{2}\)ed) a.; ultimate aim, &c.; (pl.) purposes, practically, virtually. [K.-C. Ch.] special, particular, i. special aim; purposes in respect of. [OF, L intentionem (as INTEND, see -ION)]

intentional, a. Done on purpose. Hence intentional\(^{2}\)ly adv. [f. med. L intentionalis (as PREC., see -AL)]

inter\(^{1}\), v.t. (tr.). Deposit (corps &c.) in earth, tomb, &c.; bury. [f. OF entrer f. L IN\(^{t}\)errare f. terra ex-"
their alphab. place, inter- is used freely to form (I) vbs., nn., &c., expr. mutual or reciprocal action or relation, or with sense "among", between, as, (INTER)embled (things) between other'serval, between two censuses; -cō-legate, carried on &c. between colleges; -col-umnär, placed, existing, between two columns; -colummination, placing of columns at intervals, such interval; -connect, connect by reciprocal links; -convertible, Interchangeable; -evo ss, t. & i., lay, lie, across each other, (cause to) propagate, or (cause to) spread, from each other; -graduation, gradual approximation; -grade, (v.i.) pass into another form by intervening grades, (n.) such grade; -growth, growing of things into each other; -jaculatory, expressed in parenthesis ejaculations; -kni't, intertwine; -láy, overlap; -li'nek, link together (things, one with another); -ocea'nic, between, connecting, two oceans; -plät, plait together; -proc'sional, situated, carried on, between provinces; -punctuate, punctuate; -pv'nutate, punctualize; -raccial, existing between different races; -shoot', shoot or glance (t. & i.) at intervals, variegate (things with colours &c. esp. in p.p. -shot); -space, interval of space or time; -straggle, tangle, together, whence -ta'glement n. -te.x: inter- v. t. et., between; between different tribes; -vii'st, twist together; -vein', intersect (as with veins); -wornk, (trans. ) interweave, lit. & fig., (intr.) work upon each other; -wreath', wreath, with others. (2) Scientific, esp. anatom., wds. w. sense 'between', chiefly adj., as, -articular, between contiguous surfaces of a joint; -costal, between the ribs (of body or ship), (n. pl.) i. parts, -diga'tal, between braves, or between the fingers of clasped hands, so-digita'tion n.; -facial, included between two faces of crystal or other solid; -femoral, between the thighs; -follia'ceous, placed alternately between a pair of opposite leaves; -gla'cial, between glacial periods; -lo'cular, between lobes; -node, (Bot.) part of stem between two of the knots from which leaves arise. (Anat.) part of the connecting part between two joints, esp. bone of finger or toe; -oss'eous, between bones; -par'tital, between right & left parietal bones of skull; -sep'tal, between partitions; -spi'nal, spino'us, between spines or spiny processes; -stel'lar, between stars; -stratifica'tion, -stratified, interspersion, interspersed, (with strata). -interact n. Interval between two acts of play; interlude. [INTER-, after F entracte] -interact v. a. [INTER-] -interblend v. t. & i. Mingle (things, one with another); (intr.) blend with each other. [INTER-] -interbreed v. t. & i. Cross-breed; (intr. of animals of different race or species) breed with each other. [INTER-] -intercalary a. (Of day or month) inserted in calendar to harmonize calendar with solar year; (of year) having such additions; interpolated, intervening. [L. intercalarius (as foll., see -ARY)] -intercalate v. t. Insert (intercalary day &c. or abs.) (intr. interpolate (anything out of ordinary course) in weaving. See -ate n. [F INTER(écal)er procl.], see -ATE] -intercede v. i. Interpose on behalf of any other, plead (with one person for another). [F. INTERCEDER (c. cess-go) intervene] -intercept v. t. Seize, catch, (person &c.) on the way from place to place; cut off (light &c. from); check, stop; (Math.) mark off (space) between two points &c. Hence or cogn. -interception, -interceptor n. [INTER-] -intercessor n. [INTER-] -intercede v. i. Interpose for, by, or in behalf of another, by prayer. So -intercess'sion n., -intercess'o- rial, -intercess'sory a. [L. intercessio (as INTERCEDE, see -ION)] -interchange n. Reciprocal exchange (of things) between two persons &c.; alternation. [F. Of interchange (as foll.) -change v. t. & i. (1) Reciprocal exchange (of two persons) exchange (things) with each other; put each of (two things) in the other's place; alternate. Hence or cogn. interchangeability, -interchangeable, -interchangeably a. [F. Of entrecacher (entre- INTER- + changer CHANGE)] -intercolonic a. Existing, carried on, between different colonies. [INTER-] -intercommuni'cate, v. i. Have mutual interchange; have free passage to each other. So intercommuni'cation n. [INTER-] -intercommu'nion, n. Intimate intercourse; mutual action or relation. [INTER-] -intercommunity n. Being common to various parties; having things in common. [INTER-] -intercourse n. Social communication, dealings, between individuals; communion between man & God; communication for trade purposes &c. between different countries &c.; sexual connexion. [F. Of entrecours t. entre-corre run between f. -INTER(curre) cuss-run] -intercurrent a. (Of time or event) intervening, (of disease) occurring during progress of disease, (of progress of labor) occurring between intervals. Hence -intercurrent n. [F. L as prec., -EXTR-] -interde'pend, v. i. Depend on each other. So interdependence, -exy, nn. -interde'pendent a., -interdependently adv. [INTER-] -interdict n. Authoritative prohibition; (R.-C. Ch.) sentence debarring person or place from legal dealings, and the like. [F. CRE'rEDITif] -interdict v. t. Prohibit (action); forbid use of; restrain (person from doing); forbid (thing to person). So interdictio'n n., interdictory a. [ME entrediten (as prec.), ref. on L.] -interest n. Legal concern, title, right, (in property), pecuniary stake (in commercial undertaking &c.); vested interest; advantage, profit, as it is (to) your i. to go, I do it in your i., in the i. (or ii.) of truth; thing in which one is concerned; principle in which a party is concerned; party having a common i., as the brewing i.; selfish pursuit of one's own welfare; make i., bring personal interest to bear (with person); concern, curiosity, esp. take an i. in, no i. in; interested party. (Law) security given for the bearing of debt; simple i. (reckoned on principal only, & paid at fixed intervals); compound i. (reckoned on principal & on accumulations of i.). [L., -it matters, 3rd sing. pres. of interesse be); earlier interest f. L. inf. in sense compensatory payment] -interest v. t. Cause (person) to take personal interest in or for; have share (in); excite curiosity or attention of, whence -interesting a., -interestingly adv. Hence interested a. &c. [INTERESTV. t. (v. b. & n.) as prec.] interere'fere, v. i. (Of things) come into collision or opposition (with); (of person) meddle (with &c.) abs. Hence interfere'ring a. &c.; interere'fere n. & c. etc. For other words in inter- see INTER-.
internal, a. (Of nerves) communicating between different parts of the system. [f. L as femor.] Internal unico (shō), n. Ambassador of Pope when or where no nuncio is employed: minister representing (esp. Austrian) government at Ottoman Porte. [f. It. internuncio f. L inter-
(nuncius messenger)]

interosculate, v.i. Intermingle with each other; form connecting link. Hence interos-
sectionally n., interosculation a. [INTER-]

interpret, v.t. Print, insert, on intermediate pages. [INTER-]

interpretative, a. [INTER-] interpretive, v.t. (In foreign, esp. French, Chamber) interrupt order of day by demanding explanation from (Minister concerned). So in-
terpellation, interpretator, n. [f. L interpellare var. of pellere drive), see -ATE]

interpretative, v.t. & i. Penetrate thorough-
ly, pervade; penetrate reciprocally; (intr.), of two penetrate each other. So interpen-
etration n., interpretative a. [INTER-]

interpretive, v.t. & i. Reciprocal play; operation of two things on each other. [INTER-]

interpolate, v.t. Make insertions in (book &c.), esp. so as to give false impression as to date &c.; introduce (words) thus; (Math.) insert (inter-
tervals, &c.) between (words). Hence interpo-
lation, interpolate 2, n. [f. L interpolar cogn. w. polare POLISH furish up, -ATE]

interpose (-z), v.t. & i. Insert, make inter-
vene, (between); put forth, introduce. (veto, objection, authority, &c.) by way of interference; intervene (between disputants &c.); say (quoted words) as an interruption; make an interruption. Hence interpo-
sal, n. [f. F interposer, see COMPOSE]

interposition, n. Interposing; thing inter-
posed; interference. [F. L interpositionem f. INTER(pone)re posit. place]

interpret, v.t. & i. Expose the meaning of (abstruse words, writings, &c.); make out the meaning of; bring out the meaning of, render, by artistic representation or performance; explain, understand, in specified manner, as this we i. as a threat; act as interpreter. Hence or cogn. interpretable, interpretative, a., interpretation n. [f. F interpréter f. L interpretari f. INTER(prese) - preteris cogn. w. Skr. prath- spread abroad] explain, interpreter, interpret-er, n. One who interprets; one whose office it is to translate orally in their presence the words of persons speaking different languages. Hence interpretership, inter-
pretation n., interpretistinguish 1, n. [f. Of interpretateur f. L interpretatorem (as prec., see -OR)]

interregnum, n. (pl. -na, -num) Period during which State has no normal ruler, esp. be-
tween end of king's reign & accession of successor; interval, pause. [L inter( regnum reign)]

interrelationship, n. Mutual relation. [INTER-]

interrogate, v.t. Ask questions of (person &c.), esp. closely or formally. So interro-
getor, n. [f. L interroga(e)re ask], see -ATE]

interrogation, n. Asking questions; ques-
tion; point, mark, note, of (used to express) i. [f. L interroga(e)re, as prec., see -ATION]

interrogative, a. & n. Of, having the form or force of, a question; of inquiry, as an i. tone; (Gram., of words) used in asking question, as i. pronouns (who ?, which ?, etc.) Hence inter-
rogatively adv. [f. LL interrogativus (as prec., see -IVE)]

interrogatory, a. & n. Of inquiry, as an
wish, that); imply, hint. So intimation n. [f. LL intima re (intimus inmost), -ate 2].

Intimate, v.t. Inspire with fear, cow, esp. in order to influence conduct. Hence intimacy n., intimation, intimationist, -ate 2. [f. med. L in intimare f. timidus TIMID, see -ate 2].

Intimidation, intimacy, &c. (as INTRINSICALLY). Intimacy, -ate 2: Inwardness; privacy. [f. L intimare, see -ty]


Into (as TO), prep. expr. motion or direction to a point within a thing, lit. & fig., as: come t. the garden, throw it. into the fire, lay it. the box, the box. into, get it. trouble, come t. (acquire) properly, watching far on. i. the night; expr. change, condition, result, as: turn stones i. gold, collect them i. heaps, divide them i. three classes, fogged t. submission. [IN + TO]

Intoeed (-od). Having the toes turned inwards. [in adv. + toe + ed]

Intolerable, a. That cannot be endured. Hence intolerableness n., intolerably 2 adv. [f. L in tolerabilis TOLERABLE]

Intolerant, a. Not tolerant (af, esp. religious opinions differing from one’s own), Hence or cogn. intolerance n., intolerantly 2 adv. [f. L in tolerans TOLERANT]

Intonate, v.t. = Intone. [-ate]

Intoxicate, v.t. Make drunk; excite, exhilarate, beyond self-control. Hence intoxication 2 adv., intoxication n. [f. med. L in. (tioxicate smear with poison f. toxicon f. Gk toxikon f. toxa arrows), see -ate 3]

Intoxicated (a. & n. Intoxicating (liquor). [as foll., see -ATion]

Intone, v.t. Recite (psalm, prayer, &c., or abs.) in singing voice; utter with particular tone. [f. L in (tonare f. tonus TONE)]

Intolerableness n., Intolerably 2 adv. [f. L in tolerabilis TOLERABLE]

Intersperse v.t. & i. (f. L introvertire v. t.) To insert.

Introspection v.t. & i. Examine one’s own thoughts & feelings. Hence introspec-tion, introspectionist, introspective n., introspectively 2 adv. [f. L introspicere, L introspicer SPECT LOOK]

Introduce, v.t. Bring in; place in, insert; bring into use (custom, idea, improvement, &c., into place, system, &c.); usher in, bring forward, (matter prefixed to book; as title) introductory treatise; formal presentation of one person to another; letter of i. (given by one person to another & introducing him to a third). [f. L f. introductionem (as prec., see -ion)]

Introit, n. (ecc.) Psalm, antiphon, sung while priest approaches altar to celebrate mass or Holy Communion. [f. introit (e) f. introire it go]

Intrology, v.t. & i. (f. L intrology) To introduce.

Introversion n. Introvertive, introvertive, a. [f. L introvert versus t urn]

Intrude, v.t. & i. Thrust, force, (thing into); force (thing upon person); come uninvited, thrust oneself (into place, company, &c., upon person, his privacy, &c.). Hence intruder n. [f. L introvertur transthrust]

Intus (zn). Intruding; forcing in; forcing oneself in (into, upon); (Geol.) influx of rock in state of fusion between strata &c.; settlement of minister of Church of Scotland without consent of congregation, whence intrusist n. [f. L intrusus (as -us)] a. Intrusive 2 adv., intrusiveness n. [OF, f. med. L intrusum (as prec., see -ion)]

Intubate, v.t. (med.) Insert tube into larynx &c. to keep it open. Hence Intubation n. [f. intus + tuba tube + -ate 3]

Intuit, v.t. & i. Know by intuition; receive knowledge by direct perception. [f. L intuiti SPECT LOOK]

Intuition (zn), n. Immediate apprehension by the mind without reasoning; immediate apprehension by sense; immediate insight. Hence intuitive n. (as prec., see -ion)

Intuitionism n. Doctrine that the perception of truth is by intuition. So intuitive, intuitiveism.

Intuition, n. Doctrine that in perception external objects are known immediately, without intervention of vicarious phenomenon; = prec. So intuitionist n. [-ism]

Intuitive, a. Of, possessing, perceived by intuition. Hence intuitively 2 adv., intuitiveness n. [f. med. intuitus INTRIT, -ate]

Intuitive, n. Doctrine that ethical prin-
invisible (-z), a. & n. That cannot be seen: not to be seen at particular time, as when I called she was i.; too small to be seen; i. ink (visible only after heating &c.); the i., the unseen world, God. Hence or cogn. invisiblity, invisibleness, invisibly adv. [f. L invisibil(is) --visible]

invite, v.t. & n. Request courteously to come (to dinner, to one’s house, in, &c.); request courteously (to do) when is presumably agreeable; solicit courteously (suggestions, opinions, confidence); bring on, to tend to bring on, (thing) unintentionally; (of thing) present inducements, attract, whence invitingly adv., inviting n., (coll.) in invitation.

invocation, n. Invoking, calling upon God &c. in prayer; appeal to Muse for inspiration or assistance in poem. So invocatory (or invo-ka-tor-iy) n. [n. vb. f. L invocare]

involve, v.t. Call on (God &c.) in prayer or as witness; appeal to (person’s authority &c.); summon (spirit) by charms; ask earnestly for (vengance, help, &c.). [f. L invoquer f. L incare (see -ACTION)]

involucare (ker), n. Covering, envelope, (esp. anatom.); (Bot.) whorl of bracts surrounding inflorescence. [f. L involucrum (as INVOLVE)]

involutary, a. Done without exercise of the will, unintentional. Hence involuntarily adv., involuntariness n. [L in- (voluntary) v. L in- (voluntary)]

involuted, a. & v.t. Involved, intricate; curled spirally; (Bot.) rolled inwards at edges; (n., geom.) locus of point in a straight line that rolls without sliding on a curve in the plane of that curve (cf. evolve). [as INVOLVE] involuntarily, adv.

involution, n. Involution; entanglement; intricacy; curling inwards; part so curled; (Math.) raising of quantity to any power. [f. L involutum (see -IATION)]

involve, v.t. Wrap (thing in another); wind spirally; entangle (person, thing, in difficulties, mystery, &c.); implicate (person in charge, crime); include (in); imply, entail. [f. L involvere (volere volut-roll)]

involve, v.t. Involve, financial embarrassment; complicated affair. [-NEXT] involuntary, a. That cannot be wounded, hurt (esp. fig.). Hence involuntary, un- (voluntary UN-VULNERABLE)

inward (-erd), a. & n. Situated within; mental, spiritual; directed towards the inside; (n. pl.) entrails. [OE innanweard (innan in adv; see INWARD)]

inwardly, adv. On the inside; (of speaking) not aloud; in mind or spirit. [-LY 2]

inwardness, a. Inner nature, essence; quality of being inward; spirituality. [-NESS] inwardness, -en- v.t. Weave in (thing with another); wind about; (invtn.) wind about; (inr-ward) a. & (inr-ward-t) p.p. Of fabric decorated (with pattern); of pattern wrought (in, on fabric); (fig.) intimately blended (with). [in + wrought p.p. of work]

inwrought, a. & (inward-t) p.p. Of fabric decorated (with pattern); of pattern wrought (in, on fabric); (fig.) intimately blended (with). [in + wrought p.p. of work]


iodism (5), n., liodize (5) v.t. [f. F iodé f. Gk iodé violet-like (ion violet, see -oid), from colour of its vapour, + -INE]

iodiform (or j-iform), n. Compound of iodine analogous to chloriform, used as antiseptic &c. [i-odor, + -o-, -FORM]

i-olite, n. Silicate of aluminium, iron, & magnesium, of blue or violet colour. [f. Gk ion violet, see -ITE]

ion, n. Either of the elements that pass to the poles in electrolysis (anion, cation). [Gk ion neut. part. of etmi go]


Ionian, a. & n. Of Ionia; (Mus.) L mode, (i) effeminate mode in ancient Greek music, (2) ecclesiastical mode corresp. to modern major andorian scale; (n.) member of part of the Hel lenic race which occupied Attica, N. coast of Peloponnese, &c. [f. L Gk Ionios + -AN]

ionic, a. Of Ionia, as I. dialect, that of which Attic was a development; I. order (characterized by two lateral volutes of the capital); (Pros.) i. a major 3, metrical foot - o - / o, a minor' o - / o - / - . [f. L I Ionics]

ion-, suf., later spelling of -ion, as in carrier.

ion-, suf., =L -ion of comparatives, as in senior, ulterior.


iotsicism, n. E. S. of Asia; promulgation of other Greek vowels like iota (ε), of iotsicism, &c. [f. Gk iotsikmos]

I OÜ'; n. Signed document following these letters followed by specified sum, constituting formal acknowledgment of debt. [= I owe you]

iont, suf. = -t representing some formative or stem element (+-our- or 2, as saviour f. salvatorem thr. Of salvad(d)or, AF saumour.]

ious, suf. repr. L -iosus, F -ieux, = (part of another suf.) + -ous, as n. whence characterized by, that (adj.) adj. & derivative num. in -ia, -i-ces, -ius, -ium, (invidious, pernicious, odious, &c.) & by false anal. curiosus f. cura (2) in adj. f. in. in -ion (nom. -io), as ambitious, captious, religious. E tends to use -ious for any noun in -ion (rebellious, cautious, contradictions). E. also forms adj. in -ious by adding -ous to stem of L adj. in -ius (various); see also -ious & other. ipécaucá'na (na), n. Root of a S.-Amer. shrub, used as emetic & purgative. [Port., native ipécaquaçu]
iridescent (smt), a. Showing colours like those of rainbow; changing colour with position. Hence iridescently n. [as IKIS-
-ESCENT]

iridium, n. White metal of platinum group, like polished steel. [as IRIS + -UM]

iris, n. Flat circular coloured membrane in hollow of eye, with circular pattern of circular 
(PUPIL) in centre; genus of plants, chiefly with 
tuberos roots, sword-shaped leaves; &c. flowers; 
kind of rock-crystal reflecting prismatic 
colours. [Gk iris -idos (goddess of rainbow)
iris, ir]

Irish (Ir.), a. & n. Of Ireland; I. BULL; J. 
steer. (n.) I., (pl.) the I. (people); 
his, hers, its of Ireland. Hence 
Irishism (n.) in, Irishize (v.t. [i. Rs. st.
of IRE, N. pl. + ISh] irk, v.t. (archaic). Disgust, tire, bore, esp. it 
irks (me, him, &c.). [ME erken, etym. dub.]

irksome, a. Tediou, tiresome. Hence 
irksomely adv., irksomeness n. [some-
iron (f,) n. & a. Mental largely used for 
tools &c. (though cast, i.e., STEEL), often fig.
and a type of hardness, as a man of i., rod of i., 
preparation of i. as tonic; tool made of i. as 
curling, grappling, -i; branding tool; golf-club 
with i. head laid back to loft the ball; i. tool 
for smoothing out linen &c.; (usu. pl.) fetters; the 
i. entered into his soul (Ps. 10. 18. L mistrans- 
literation of Heb. ‘his person entered into the iron’, 
i. fetters); (Prov.) strike while the i. is hot (at 
the opportunity), i.-taste (f.), i.-taste (a. & n.), (of 
the colour of freshly broken i.; i. horse, locomotive 
steam-engine, also, bicycle or tricycle; iro-
master, manufacturer of i.; i.-mould, spot 
caused by i.-rust or ink-stain, (v.t. & i.) stain, 
be stained, with this; Iroindes, man of great 
bravery, esp. (pl.) Cromwell’s troopers; i.-stone, 
name of various hard i.-ores; iroindeswork, work 
in i., things made of i.; i.-works (sing. or pl.), 
Iroindes, (of the colour of i., as horse, locomotive 
team-pl. -en, n. & a., cf. Du. ijzer. G eisen, 
(2) OE ieren n., not paralleled in other lang.)
iron (f,) v.t. Furnish, cover, with iron; 
shackle with iron; smooth (linen &c.) 
with flat-iron &c. [f. prec.]

irôn(i)cal), aa. Of, using, said, in advocate to, iron, 
Hence Ironically adv. [f. L 
Eironia, (adv. & a.) of iron.
ironist (iron), n. One who uses iron. [f. 
Gk eiron dissimulated ignorance]
ironmonger (f,-n). Dealer in iron goods, 
Hence Ironmongery (f, 2, 3) n.
irony (firon), n. Expression of one’s meaning 
by language of opposite or different 
tendency, esp. simulated adoption of another’s 
meaning of one’s own eye, with circular: ill-timed 
or perverse arrival of events or circumstance in 
itsy desirable, due to the feigned goodwill & 
actual malice of (Fate, circumstance, &c.); use 
of language that has an inner meaning for a 
privileged audience and an outer meaning for 
the persons addressed or concerned (sometimes 
including speaker); Socratic, simulation of 
ignorance as means of confuting adversary. [f. 
L J. Gk eironica simulated ignorance]
irony (firon), a. Of, like, iron. [-2]
irradiant, a. Shining brightly. So irra-
diance n. [as foll., see -ANT]

irradiate, v.t. Shone upon; (fig.) throw 
light on (subject); light up (face &c. with joy 
&c.). Hence irradiative a. [f. L Ir 
irradiare f. radius RAY], see -ATE]

irradiation, n. Shining, illumination, (lit. 
& fig.); apparent extension of edges of illuminated 
object seen against dark ground. [f (as 
irradiate) see -ATION]

irrational, a. & n. Unreasonable, illogical, 
sure: not endowed with reason; (Math. of 
roots &c.) not rational, not commensurable 
with the natural numbers (e.g. non-terminating 
decimal, (n.) number, surd. Hence irra-
tionality n., irrationalize (3) v.t., irra-
tionally adv. [f. L IR- (RA) TIONALI-ZAION] 
irreclaimable, a. That cannot be 
reclaimed or reformed. Hence irrecla-
imably, irreclaimably adv.

irreconcilable, a. Unreconcilable. [IR-]

irreconcilably adv.

irreconcilable, a. & n. Implacably 
hostile; (of ideas &c.) incompatible; (n.) implac-
able opponent of political measure &c. Hence 
irreconciliation, irreconcilability, irreconcilableness, 
n.; irreconcilably adv. [IR-]

irrecoverable (-ka), a. That cannot be 
recovered. Hence irrecovera-

ly adv. [IR-]

irreconcilable, a. That must be accepted. [f. 
LL IR- (RE) CONSOLIDIS F. recusare, refuse, see -BLE]

irredeemable, a. (Of government annui-

ties) not terminable by repayment; (of paper 
currency) for which issuing authority does not 
undertake to pay coin; irreplaceable, hopeless; 
Hence irredeemably adv. [IR-]

irredentist, n. (lit. politics). Advocate of 
recovery to Italy of all Italian-speaking 
districts. So irredentism n. [f. It. irredentista 
(f. Italia) irredenta unredeemed (Italy)]

irreducible, a. That cannot be brought 
to (desired condition); that cannot be reduced, 
as i. minimum; that cannot be simplified. 
Hence irreducibility, irreducibly adv. [IR-]

irrefragable, a. (Of statement, argument, 
person) indisputable, unanswerable. Hence 
irrefragably adv. [f. LL IR- (RE) FRAGABILIS F. 
refragari etym. dub., see -BLE]

irrefragible, a. Inviolable; (Opt.) incapable 
of being refracted. [IR-]

irrefutable, a. Not to be refuted. Hence 
irrefutability n., irrefutably adv. [f. L 
irrefutabilis, -i, -um]

irregular, a. & n. Not regular, contrary to 
rule; abnormal; not of symmetrical form; (of 
surface) uneven; disorderly; uneven in 
duration, order, &c.; (Gram. of part of speech) 
not normally inflected; (of tropes) not in regular 
service; (in pl.) i. troopers. Hence or cogn. 
irregularity n., irregularity adv. [f. Of 
regio, see -ATION] Hence irregularity n., 
irregular, a. & n. Not regular, contrary to 
rule; abnormal; not of symmetrical form; (of 
surface) uneven; disorderly; uneven in 
duration, order, &c.; (Gram., of part of speech) 
not normally inflected; (of tropes) not in regular 
service; (in pl.) i. troopers. Hence or cogn. 
irregularity n., irregularity adv. [f. Of 
regio, see -ATION] Hence irregularity n., 
irregular, a. & n. Not regular, contrary to 
rule; abnormal; not of symmetrical form; (of 
surface) uneven; disorderly; uneven in 
duration, order, &c.; (Gram., of part of speech) 
not normally inflected; (of tropes) not in regular 
service; (in pl.) i. troopers. Hence or cogn. 
irregularity n., irregularity adv. [f. Of 
regio, see -ATION] Hence irregularity n.,
peculiarity in manner or language, as Gallicism, archaism; (5) of morbid condition induced by excessive use of drug, as alcoholism. [= F.-isme f. L. f. Gk.-ismos or -isma f. -izo-ize.]-

**iso** in comb. = Gk.-isos equal, as: -bar n., equal footing; -centric, connecting places of which barometric pressure is the same (at given time or on the average); -chim (Kim) n., -chim-., -chimental, a. & n., (line on map) connecting places of same mean winter temperature; -chromatic, of same colour; -chronous, occupying equal time, vibrating uniformly, as pendulum; -élmol, showing equal magnetic intensity; -gónic, showing equal magnetic force; -geo-therm, line connecting points in interior of earth having same temperature; -gônic, indicating equal angles (of magnetic variation); -méric, composed of same elements in same proportions, & having same molecular weight, but differently grouped; -metric(s), of equal measure; -mor-phism, -mor-phones, (property of) crystalizing in same or closely related geometric forms; -nomy, equality of political rights; -per-íme-trical, having equal peripheries; -sci- smal, connecting points at which earthquake-shock is of same intensity; -theral a. & n., (line) connecting places of same mean summer temperature; -therm a. & n., (line) connecting places of same mean annual temperature.-

**isolate**, v.t. Place apart or alone; (Chem.) free (substance) from its combinations: (Elec. = insulated); subject (person &c.) to quarantine. Hence **isolation**, isolation [2], n. [origin in p.p. = F. isolé f. It. isolato (as INSULATE)] =

**ison**, suf. of n., f. OF.-aison, -aison, f. L.-ationem, -etionem, -itionem; later formations to Gk.-ation, -ition. For *is-*, see -ion.-

**isodpod**, n. crustacean with seven pairs of equal & similarly placed thoracic legs. [iso- + Gk pous podos foot]

**isosceles** (-sel), a. (Of triangle) having two sides equal. [LL, f. Gk. isoskelés f. skelos leg])


**issue**, n. Outgoing, outflow; termination (of matter &c.); discharge of blood &c., incision to procure this: way out, outlet; mouth of river; progeny, children, as without male i.; result, outcome; in the i., as things turn out: point in question, esp. (Law) between contending parties in action, as i. of fact (when fact is denied), i. of law (when application of the law is contested); at i., (of persons) at variance, (of things) in dispute; join i., to proceed to argue (with person on point agreed upon as basis of dispute), (Law) submit an i. jointly for decision (of one party) accept the i. tendered by the other; giving out, issuing, (of bills of exchange, notes, stamps, &c.); number of coins, notes, copies of newspaper, &c., issued at one time. For *is-*, see -ion. [Is. = L exitus = is f. exterire = ex-go], hence OF. *isir*]

**issue**, v.i. & t. Go or come out (often out, forth); emerge from a condition; be derived, spring, (from); result (from); end, result, (in) come out, be published; send forth, publish, put into circulation, (notes, newspaper), whence **issuable** a., issuable n. [f. prec.]-

**it**, pron. of agent, corresp. to Gk. vbs in -io or possible E vbs in -ize, as antagonist, plagiarist; (2) of adherent of creed &c. in -ism, as atheist, ventriloquist, Darwinist, fatalist; (3) of one concerned with any subject (apart from -ism, -ize), as dentist, tobacconist, balloonist, esp. as player of musical instrument (violinist). [= F.-iste, It. & Sp.-ista, f. L.-ista f. Gk.-istês (-izo-ize + -tes agent-suf.) =

**ister**, suf. of n., f. OF.-ister, by-form of -iste-, perh. by false anal. f. ministré (Lminister). Hence **E»** in EN, -ister, with PN. =

**chiristher**, palmist, sophister.


**istle** (til), n. Fibre used for cord, nets, &c., got from species of agave &c. [f. Mex. ixtil]

**it**, pron. (poss. its; pl. they, obj. them, poss. their); in question; the person in question, as who is it (that knocks); is it (a person that knocks) that I, (archaic poet) it (what occupies my mind) is the miller's daughter, & she is gone so dear, (nursery sympathetic) has it lost its rattle then? (have you, your); (as subject of impers. vb) it rains, it is cold; (it the season) is winter, it (the day) is Ash Wednes- day, it is Ash Wednesday today, it (the distance) is 6 miles to Oxford; it says in the Bible (the Bible says) that all men are liars; I would go if it were not (would go but) for the expense; (as subject, anticipating deferred virtual subject in more or less conscious apposition) it is absurd talking (or to talk) like that, it is incredible that he should refuse, it is a dirty trick, the meal-cutting; (anticipating deferred subject expected by that conj., separated from it by adv. predicate) it is seldom that he fails, it is in vain that you quibble, it is to him that you must apply; (as antecedent to relative of either number & any gender, separated by predicate) it was a purse that he dropped, it was the Russians that began it; (as indef. obj. w. trans. or intr. vb) face it out, carry it with a high hand, deal it out, lord it over him, cab it (go habitually or on the particular occasion in cab), give it him (hot), have done it (blundered). [OE hit nom. & acc. f. (orig. demonstr.) stbi- (nom. masc., he); OE gen. his, dat. him; OE hit corresponds to Du. het & in form to Goth. hita this]

**itaicism** (-ism), n. Pronunciation of Greek õ as i, fig. c. cf. Etaicism; substitution in MS of Greek iota for õ. Hence also õ incurs. i. 'et at to indicate the pronunc. õeta]

**Italian**, a. & n. Of Italy; handwriting, that now current in England, Italy, France, &c., opp. to Gothic; I. iron (cylindrical, with rounded end, for crimping lace &c.); (n.) language, native of Italy. Hence **Italian-ism**(-ism), n., Italianiz(ize)3 v.t. & i. [L. Ita- licus, (Italia Italy, see -xil)]

**Italian**, a. & n. Of ancient Italy, esp. as apart from Rome; i. type, sloping type introduced by Aldus Manutius of Venice (c. 1500); (n. pl.) letters thus sloping, now used for emphasis or distinction, e.g. to indicate foreign word (cf. ROMAN). [L. f. L. Gk. Italikos (Italia Italy, see -eci)]

**italicize**, v.t. Print (words) in italics, usu. with correcti, as to change c. to õ, at to indicate the pronunc. õeta]

**italico**, (it-ac), a. & n. (Inhabitant) of Greek colonies in S. Italy. (f. Gk. *Italiotês* (Italia Italy, see -otês)]

**itch**, n. Irritation in the skin; contagious disease accompanied by this & caused by the i.-mite, which burrows in the skin; restless desire, bankering, (for thing, to do). Hence **itchiness**, **itchiness**, **itchiness**, **itchiness** [f. Gk. *itch*, as foll.]

**itch**, v.i. Feel irritation in the skin, as when one lies down in a place where it itches (where there is an itching); (of person or his fingers) crave uneasily (for thing, to do). [OE *itch*(an), cf. Du. jekken, G jucken]

**ite**, suf. of adj. & n., = F.-ite f. L.-ita f. Gk.-ites (also used in E, as pyrites), w. sense (one)
belonging to or connected with; (1) in names of persons, in mod. form often contempt. (Stagirite, Sybarite, Durhamite, Shelleyite, Preraphaeelite); (2) in names of fossil organisms (ammonite, belemnite); of mineral species, often superseding -ane, -in, &c. (anthracite, haematite, graphite, darwinite); of constituent parts of boils (Hoplophorus); of some saccharine substances, glucose, &c. (dulcite, pinite); of explosives (cordite, dynamite); of commercial products (ebonite, vulcanite); of salts of acids denominated by aa. in -ous (nitrile, sulphide).

-ite, adj. See -ite).

-it, -ity, -ity, a. & n. of the phallus carried in Bacchic festivals; in the metre used for Boccaccio’s hymns. (n.) poem in this metre, licentious poem. [f. L f. Gk ithyphalikos (lithos straight + phallos PHALLUS, see -IC)]

-itinerant, a. Travelling from place to place; (of justices) travelling on circuit; (of Wesleyan ministry) preaching in a circuit. Hence itineracy, itinerancy, n. [as itinerate, see -ITY]}

-itinerate, v.i. Travel from place to place; (of Wesleyan) preach within circuit. Hence itineration n. [f. L itineraire (as prec.), see -ATE]}

-ition, suf., -ITION appended to L 3rd or 4th c. stems (perdition, sortition). -itious, adj., of adj., of -itus. See -IT.

-itius, adj., of adj., of L -icr. See -IT.

-itis, inf. [f. L -itis, adj., fem. of -ites]. See -IT.

-itum, adj. See -IT.

-itus, inf. [f. L -itus, adj., fem. of -ites]. See -IT.

-jabber, vi. & n. Speak volubly & with little sense; utter (words) rapidly & indistinctly; chatter, as monkeys &c.; [n.] jabbering, gabble, gibberish. [f. (vb) prob. imit.]

-jabber, vi. & n. Speak volubly & with little sense; utter (words) rapidly & indistinctly; chatter, as monkeys &c.; [n.] jabbering, gabble, gibberish. [f. (vb) prob. imit., with -IK]

-jabiru (-o), n. Tropical American bird of stork family, [native]

-jaborandi, n. Dried leaflets of Brazilian plant with diuretic & sudorific properties. [f. native jaburandil]

-jabot (fr. French) Ornamental frill on woman's bodice; (Hist.) frill on man's shirt-front. [f. etym. dub.]

-jacinth, n. Reddish-orange gem, variety of zircon. [L. OF iacinte, as HYACINTH]

-jack, n. (J-) familiar form of name John, esp. as type of the common people, as J. & Gill; every man j., every individual; j. tar, a nobody; man who does odd jobs &c.; [f. (vb) adj. jaffe, jaffe, jaffly; (n.) jaffe, jaffe, jaffly; (vt.) jaffe, jaffe, jaffly; (n.) jaffly, jaffly.]

-jade, -ise, -ise, adj., n. of adj., of vbs. See -IS.

-jade, -ise, -ise, adj., n. of adj., of vbs. See -IS.

-jade, -ise, -ise, adj., n. of adj., of vbs. See -IS.
you could say J. Robinson, very quickly or suddenly; J.-a-dandy, dandy; jackass, male ass, dolt, blockhead; laughing jackass, Giant Kingfisher of Australia; j.-boot, large boot coming above knee, worn by fishermen &c.; jaccinda, daw; J. in office, consequential petty official; j.-in-the-box, toy figure that springs out of box with a sudden snap, &c.; j.-in-the-green, man or boy enclosed in framework covered with leaves in May-day sports; J. Ketch, common hangman; j.-knife, large clasp-knife for the pocket; J. of all trades, one who can turn his hand to anything; J.-o-lantern, will-o’-the-wisp (often fig.); j.-plane (for coarse work); j.-pudding, buffen, clown; j.-snipe (small speckled bird); j.-snipe (relentless, hung from roller). [prob. conn. w. John, but perh. f. F Jacques James f. Lf. G Jakóbos Jacob]  
3 jack, v.t. Hoist with jack: ruin; j. up, abandon (attempt &c. or abs.). [first sense f. prec.; others perh. imit., cf. chuck]  
jack, n. Ship’s flag; smaller than ensign, esp. one flown from j.-staff at bow, indicating nationality, as British, French, j.; UNION J. [prob. = jacket, n. (archaic).]  
jack, n. (archaic). Foot-soldier’s sleeveless tunic; (also black j.) vessel for liquor, usu. of waxed leather coated with tar &c. [f. F jaque, etym. dub.]  
jack, n. E.-Ind. fruit, like bread-fruit but coarser. [f. Port. jaca f. Malayalam chakkal]  
jackal (awl), n. Animal of dog kind, of size of fox, formerly supposed to hunt up lion’s prey for it. [fig.] jacks, person who does preparatory drudgery &c. [f. Turk. chakal f. Pers. shoqal, cogn. w. Skr. s’ryalā]  
jackanapes, n. (Archaic) monkey; pert fellow; coxcomb; pert child. [earlier Jack Napes, first found of William de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk (d. 1450), whose badge was a clog & chain, such as was used for tame ape]  
jacket, n., & v.t. Sleeved outer garment for man or woman; narcotics, etc. j., dust his j., beat him; outer covering round bolster &c. for protection, keeping in heat, &c.; animal’s coat; potatoes boiled in their j.j. (skins); (v.t) cover with j. [vb f. n.] f. OF jaquet, dim. as JACK]  
Jă’cob, n. J.’s ladder, plant with coryms of blue or white flowers, & leaves suggesting labels (v.); [v.]: jocado, lath with wooden stops, for receiving rigging from deck; J.’s staff, surveyor’s iron-shod rod used instead of tripod, (also) instrument for measuring distances & heights. [f. Lf. Gk Jakóbos I. Heb. ya’aqōb]  
Jacobéan, a. Of the reign of I. of St James the Less. [f. LL Jacobus (Jacobus as prec., whence James), see -AN]  
Jă’cobin, n. Dominican friar [from convent named after St. John of the Cross]; member of extreme democratic club established in Paris in old J. convent (1789), sympathizer with its principles, extreme radical, whence Jacobinism (al)aa., Jacobinismism (n)3. Jacobinize (v.) [f. F. med.L Jacobinus (JACOB, -INE)1]  
Jă’cobin, n. Pigeon with reversed feathers on back of neck, suggesting cowl. [f. F jacobine, female]  
Jă’cobite, n. Adherent of James II after his abdication, or of his son the Pretender. Hence Jacobitical (a), Jacobiticalism (n)3. [f. L. Jacobus James + -ITE1]  
Jă’cobus, n. English gold coin struck in reign of James I, worth 20-21s. [as prec.]  
Jacquerie (zhàkkerē), n. Rising of peasants, esp. of 1357 in France. [f. Jacques James, peasant, see -ERY]  
Jacquitation, n. (med.). Restless tossing of body in illness; twitching of limb or muscle. [f. med.L jacquitatīo f. L. jactēre double frequent. of jacēre jact- throw, see -ATION]  
Jadé, n., & v.t. Inferior, worn, or worn-out horse; (in repudiation, usu. playful) woman; (v.): j. aff, in law, to make; j., in/on, against; j. &c.,ixture with j., against, in the same manner; make indentations in, whence ja'gger2) n. Hence jaggelly ADV., jaggessess (n. [f. prec.]  
Ja’guar (war, -war), n. Large carnivorous spotted quadruped of cat kind, in some wooded parts of America. [f. native yaguara]  
Jail &c. (colloq.), n. & a. (Member) of a non-Brahminical E.-Ind. sect, with doctrines like those of Buddhism. Hence Jainism n. [f. Hind. f. Skr. jaina of a Buddha (jina root, ji conquer)]  
Jalousie (zhālōzē), n. Blind, shutter, with slats sloping upwards from without. [f. as JEALOUSY]  
Jam, v.t. & i., & n. Squeeze (thing) between two surfaces; cause (part of machine) to be fixed so that it cannot work; squeeze (things) together in compact mass; thrust (thing) violently (into space); block, fill up, (passage &c.) by crowding into it; beat with its tightly wedged (n.) crush, squeeze, stoppage (of machine &c.) due to this crowded mass. [prob. imit.]  
Jam, n. Conserve of fruit, made by boiling it with sugar to a pulp; (slang) real j., a real treat. [perh. f. prec.)  
Jamb (n.), side post of doorway, window, &c., esp. (pl.) stone siles or cheeks of fireplace. [f. Jamb (v.) f. LL gamba hoof, perh. f. Celt. caw, crooked]  
Jangle, v.i. & t., & n. (Make) harsh noise; cause (bell &c.) to do this; speak, utter, in discordant or noisy way; (archaic) dispute, wrangle, (n. & vb). [f. vb f. OF jangler, etym. dub.]  
Jă’nitor, n. Doorkeeper. [L. f. janua door]  
Jă’nizary, -nissary, (Jā’, -yā’), n. (Hist.) body of body of Turkish infantry forming Sultan’s guard (soldiers). [fig.] personal instrument of tyranny, (ult. f. Turk. yeni- tsheri (yeni new + tsheri soldierly)  
Jansenist, n. Member of party in Rom. Cath. Church holding with Cornelius Jansen (d. 1638) the perverseness & inability for good of the natural human will. So Jansensism n., Jansennistica [-IST]  
Jă’nuary, n. (abbr. Jan.). First month of year. [f. L. Januarius (mensis month) of JANUS, see -ARY]  
Jā’num, n. Ancient Italian god, guardian of doors & gates, represented with faces on front & back of head. [L]  
Japa’n, n. (f.) insular empire on east of Asia, whence Japane’se a. & n., Japanese a. & n. hard, varnish, esp. kind brought from J.; in work, Japanese style. [prob. f.}
sian, Turkish, & Arabian horsemen; game in which this is used. [f. Arab. jarij]

Jerk, n. Sharp sudden pull, twist, &c.; involuntary spasmodic contraction of muscle; (pl.) spasmodic movements of limbs or face, esp. from religious excitement. Hence jerkily y adv.

Jerkiness n. Jerky y a. [prob. imit.]

jerk2, v.t. & i. Pull, thrust, twist, &c., with a sudden movement of motion; (intr.) move with a jerk. [as prec.]


Jerkin, n. (hist.) Man's close-fitting jacket, often of leather. [i]

Jerry, n. J. builder, builder, built of substantial houses with bad materials; J.-built, so built; (also J.-shop) low beer-shop. [prob. fam. form of Jeremiah]

Jersey (zi) n. (J.) one of the Channel Islands (often attrib.); close-fitting woollen knitted tunic, esp. as worn in athletic exercises; similar garment worn as under-vest; woman's close-fitting knitted jacket; J. cow.

Jew, n. Member of the Jewish people; J. Palestine; J. (pony), donkey; J. ARTICHoke.

Jess, n. & v.t. Short strip of leather, silk, &c., round legs of hawk used in falconry; (v.t.) put jj, on (hawk). [(vb f. n.) f. OF ges nom. of get i. J.actus-as throw f. jacere fact-

Jessamine. See JASMIN.


Jest2, v.i. Joke; jeer; speak, act, in trifling manner, whence jestingly 2 adv. [f. prec.]

Jester, n. One who jests, esp. professed maker of amusement maintained in court or noble household.

Jesuit, n. Member of the Society of Jesus. Rom. Cath. order founded by Ignatius Loyola in 1533; disseminating person, prevaricator; Jesuits' (Peruvian) bark. Hence JESUITIC a., JESUITICALLY 2 adv., JESUITISM (2), JESUITRY (1), n., JESUITS IV (3) v.t. & i. [f. mod. L Jesuita (Jesus, see -TIC 2)]]

Jet, n. & a. Hard, glassy, igniting brilliant; f. color of jet. J., black, etc. of this, deep glossy black, (also jet-black), f. of jafet f. L. Gk gazetos, acc. to Pliny f. Gagae town in Lycia)

Jet2, n. Stream of water, steam, gas, &c., shot forward or upwards esp. from small opening; spout, nozzle, for emitting water &c. [f. fol. & F jet as foll.]

Jet3, v.t. & i. Spurt forth in jets. [f. F jeter to throw = L jactare frequent. of jacere fact-

Jetsam, n. Goods thrown overboard from ship to lighten it, &c; (in mod. use) afterwards washed ashore (cf. FLOTSAM). [var. of foll.]

Jettison, n., v.t. Throwing of goods overboard, esp. to lighten ship in distress; throw (goods) overboard thus [vb f. n.) f. AF gettozton of getison f. L jactationem (jactare throw). See also -ATION]

Jetty, n. Mole, pier, running out to defend harbour or coast; landing-pier. [f. OF jete structure throw out, fem. p.p. as JET]

Jeu (zher), n. (pl. jeux pron. zher). J. de mots (mo), play on words, pun; j. d'esprit (espr), witty or humorous (usu. literary) trifle. [f. F joi]


Jewet, n., & v.t. (I-I). Ornament containing precious stone(s), worn for personal adornment; precious stone; highly prized person or thing; the J.-house, room in Tower of London in which certain criminals, thieves, &c. were kept.


Jewelly2 a. (vb) adorn, furnish, with jj., it (watch) with jj. for the pivot-holes. [(vb f. n.) f. AF joel=OF joel, perh. ult. f. L gaudium joy, or cogn. w. F Jew play f. L focus]

Jewing, n. Wattles at base of beak in some domestic pigeons. [f. (from resemblance to tangled nose, etc.)]

Jewry (joor) n. The Jews; (Hist.) Jews' quarter in town &c. [f. OF juerie (JEW, JERY)]

Jezebel, n. Impudent or abandoned woman; woman who paints her face. [J., wife of Ahab]

Jib, n. Triangular stay-sail from outer end of jib-boom to fore-topmast head in large ships, from bowsprit to masthead in smaller ones; cut of j., small personal appearance; j.-boom, spar run out from end of bowsprit; projecting arm of crane. [perh. abbr. of GIBBET]

Jib2, v.t. & i. (naut.) Pull (sail, yard) round from one side of ship to the other; (intr. of sail &c.) swing round thus. [Da. has gibbe (hard g) in same sense]

Jib3, v.i. (Of horse &c.) stop & refuse to go full move backwards or sideways instead of going on, whence jibe1 n. & fig. refuse to proceed in some action; j. at, show repugnance to (course, person). [f]

Jib-door, n. Door flush with wall in which it stands, usu. painted & c. as to be indistinguishable. [f]

Jiffy, n. Very short time, as in a j.; (wait) a j. &c. [f. j.]

Jig, n. Lively dance; music for this. [etym. dub.; mod. F gigue jig is prob. f. this, not of OF gigue. kind of fiddle]

Jig2 v.i. & t. Dance a jig; move (t. i.) up & down rapidly & jerkily; separate coarser & finer portions of (ore) by shaking it under water in box with perforated bottom. [as prec.]

Jigger, n. (Naut.) Small tackle consisting of a double & stout black rope; small sail, small smack with this; (slang) rest for cue; one who jigs ore. [partly f. prec. + -ER 1]

Jigger2 n. =CHIGOE. [corrupt.]

Jigger3, v.t. (only in pass.). (As substitute for oath) I'm jiggered, &c. [f]

Jiggle, v.t. Rock or jerk lightly. [f. JIG2 + -GLE]

Jihab'd, je-, (ahd), n. Religious war of Mohammedans against unbelievers; (fig.) crusade for or against a doctrine &c. [Arab. (ji-)]

Jill. See GILL a.

Jilt, n. & v.t. Woman who capriciously casts off lover after giving him encouragement; (rarely) man who treats woman thus; v. (esp. in law) play the j. towards, be faithless to. [(vb f. n.) pro. f. obs. gillot, prob. dim. of name GILL]

Imp, n. (Sc.) Slender, graceful; scanty. [f]

Jingle, n. & v.i. & t. Muddled noise like that of small bells, links of chain, &c.; repetition of same or similar sounds in words, esp. if designed to catch the attention; Irish & Australian covered two-wheeled car; (vb) make, cause (keys &c.) to make, a j.; (of writing) be full of alliteration, rhymes. [lit.]

Jingo, n. (pl. -oes), a. (In asseveration by the living) j.; supporter of bellicose policy, blustering patriot iep; supporter of Lord Beaconsfield's policy in 1878, f. use of by j. in
popular song; (adj.) vulgarly dashing. Hence jingoism(3), jingoist(2), n., jingoistic adj. [orig., conjurer’s gibberish]
jinks, n. High j., boisterous sport, merrymaking. [prob. imit. of nimble motion]
jinnee, n. (pl. jinn, often used as sing.; fem. jinnee-yeh). (In Mohammedan demonology) spirit, lower than angels, able to appear in human & animal forms, said to have a power to assume the form of natural objects (as genie). [Arab. jinn]
jinricksha, -rik’isha, n. Light two-wheeled hooded vehicle drawn by man or men, first used in Japan c. 1870. [Jap. (kisha), f. jin + riki + sha vehicle]
jiu-jitsu. See JU-JUTSU.
job, n. Piece of work, esp. one done for hire; a paper transaction which is designed to secure private advantage; anything one has to do; do person’s j., ruin him; bad j., thing on which labour is wasted, failure; good, bad, j. (state of affairs); j. lot, lot of goods bought as speculation; jobmaster, one who lets out horses & carriages by the j.; j.-work, done & paid for by the j. [?]
jobber, v. & i. & n. (job) to turn (horse, carriage); for def. time of job, let out on hire thus: buy & sell (stock, goods) as broker; deal in stocks; turn position of trust to private advantage; deal corruptly with (matter), whence jobbery(1) n. Hence jobber(1) n. [f. prec.]
job3, v. & i. & n. Prod. stab slightly; hurt (horse) with bit; (inr.) thrust at (thing); (n.) prod. thrust, jerk at bit. [prob. imit.]
jokily, adv. (job) silly.
jockey2, v. & i. Outwit, cheat; get (person &c.) away, out, in, &c., by trickery; cheat (person) out of, out of doing; (inr.) cheat. [f. prob. in French, esp. in race functions, jockey.
jo’cko, n. Chimpanzee. [F. made by Buffon f. native engeo (prop. ucheko).
jo’cose, a. Playful; waggish. Hence jocose’ly adv., jocoseness, jocosity, nn. [f. J. jocosus (jucus jest, see -ose’)]
jocular, a. Mirthful; humorous, Hence of or cogn. Jocularly adv. [jocularity, n. jocularly adj. [f. L. jocularis (jocus jest, jest, sport)]
jocund, a. Merry, sprightly; pleasant. Hence of cogn. jocundily adv. [OF, f. L. jucundus f. L. jucundus (j wievre please), influenced by assoc. w. jocus jest]
Joe Miller, n. Stale joke, chestnut. [f. Joseph M., comedian, d. 1738, whose name was at one time the order after his death]
joey, n. Young kangaroo; young animal. [f. native Australian j.]
jog, v. & i. & n. Shake with push or jerk; nudge (person), esp. to arouse attention; stimulate (person’s, one’s own, memory); move up & down with unsteady motion; proceed laboriously, try, (often on; along); go on one’s way, proceed; give & receive j. (fig.) n. jog. jog, shake, push, nudge, slow walk or trot. [prob. imit.]
joggling2, v. & i. & n. Shake, move, (as) by repeated jerks; (n.) slight shake. [prob. f. prec. + -j3]
joggling, n. & v.t. Joint of two pieces of stone or timber, contrived to prevent their sliding on one another; notch in one of two pieces, projection in the other, or small piece let in between both, for this purpose; (v.t.) join by means of a j. [vb f. n., perh. cogn. w. Jago]
John, n. 1. Of the apostle John. [L. as J ohn, see -ine’]
Johnnies, n. Fine white wine from Johannisberg in the Rheingau. [G]
John’nian, a. & n. (Member of St. John’s College, Cambridge. [IAN]
johnny, n. Fellow, esp. fashionable idler; J. Raw, novice; J.-cake, cake of (U.S.) maize-meal or (Austral.) wheat-meal. [f. JOHN, -y]
Johnso’nián (jôn-) a. Of, like, S. W. Johnson, man of jocularity & lexicographer (d. 1785), esp. abounding in ordinary words. So Johnso’nes ser [IAN]
join, v.t. & i. & n. Put together, fasten, unite, (things, one to another); connect (two points) by straight line; unite (persons, one with or to another) in marriage, friendship, alliance, &c.; (inr.) come together, be united, (with, to, or abs.); take part with others (in doing); come into connexion with, as, the Cherwell joins the Thames below Oxford; J. battle, begin fighting; J. hands, clasp one’s hands together, clasp each other’s hands, (fig.) combine in action or enterprise; J. issue; (n.) point, line, of junction. join. v. f. OF joindre (st. John) f. L. jungere junc-t, join, cogn. w. Gk zug-¿, E yoke.
joint, n. In vbl senses, esp. one who makes furniture, house fittings, & other woodwork lighter than carpenter’s, whence join- er(1) 2 n. [f. OF joigneor (joiner) join]
joint(2) a. Held or done by, belonging to, two or more persons; (Geol. in conjunction, as, j. action, opinion, estate; (of person) in possession, action, state, &c., as, j. owners; during their j. lives, while they are all alive; j. stock, capital divided into shares, common fund, (attrib.) holding, formed on basis of, a. J. stock, as J. stock bank, company. Hence joi’ntness a. [OF, p.p. as JOIN]
joint(3) a. By joints; fill up joints of (masonry &c.) with mortar &c., point; prepare (board &c.) for being joined to another by planing its edge; divide (body, member) at a joint or into joints. [f. joint]
Christ, infamous traitor; peep hole in door; (of beard &c.) J-coloured, red: J-tree, (with purple flowers appearing before the leaves).

**Ju'denhetze** (yōō'-ze), n. Systemic persecution of Jews. [G]

**Judge**¹, n. Public officer appointed to hear & try cases in court of justice; (of God) supreme arbiter; (Heb. Hist.) officer having temporary authority in Israel in period between Jos & Jotham. [a. b.] Judge (g. book of O. T.; person appointed to decide dispute or contest; person who decides a question; person who is qualified to decide on merits of thing or question, as am no f. of that, good f. of claret. Hence **judgeship**², n. [f. OF juge f. judicium, justice, opinion, deciding.]

**Judge**², v.t. to judge (of person) in court of justice: try (cause): decide (question); decide, decree, (that &c.): form opinion about, estimate, (person &c. by his deeds &c.); criticize, censure, conclude, consider, suppose, (thing to be, that, &c.): act as judge; form a judgment (of thing &c.). [f. OF jugier f. jugicar (judicare), judge, vbl.]

**Judgment**, n. Sentence of court of justice; the last (by God at end of world); misfortune viewed as sign of divine displeasure; as it is a j. on you for getting up late; criticism, opinion, estimate, as in my j.; critical; having opinion, judgment, as a j.; power of judgment; j.-day (of God’s final j.); j. debt (for payment of which a j. has been given); j.-seat, judge’s seat, tribunal. [f. F jugement (as prec., see -MENT)]

**Judicature** (jōō'd), n. Administration of justice; Supreme Court of J. in England (uniting former Courts of Chancery, King’s Bench, Common Pleas, Exchequer, &c.); judge’s (of term) office; body of judges; court of justice. [f. L judicat Patricia (as prec., see -MART)]

**Judicial** (jōō'd)-, adj. Done, done by, proper to, a court of law; j. murder, legal but unjust death sentence; having the function of judgment, as a j. assembly; of, proper to, a judge; expressing a judgment, critical; impartial. Hence **judicially**, adv. [judicium, justice, opinion, deciding.]

**Judicious** (jōō'd)-, adj. Prudent; sound in discernment. Hence **judiciously**, adv.; **judiciousness**, n. [f. F judicieux f. L judicium judgment (as JUDGE², see -U) &c.]

**Judge**¹, n. Deep vessel for holding liquids, with handle &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. (when f. jugual, jugular) word jug. So *Jug*¹ n. [imit.]

**Judge**², v.i. & t. Move (f. & i.) about in disorder; mix up, confuse. [prob. imit.]

**Jumble**¹, n. Confused assemblage; meddle; jolting; j.-sale (of miscellaneous cheap articles at bazaar &c.); j.-shop (where miscellaneous goods are sold). Hence **JUMBLE**², n. [f. prec.]

**JUMBO**¹, adj. Big clumsy person; animal or thing huge, clumsy; Sun-Jumbo. [f. L *jubus* (of jujube), n. huntia, the J. of Zool. Gardens; notably successful person.]

**Jump**¹, n. Leap, bound, spring from ground; long, high, j., athletic competitions; start caused by shock or excitement, esp. (slang) the j., delirium tremens; abrupt rise in amount, price, value, &c.; sudden transition, gap in series, argument. Hence **Jumpiness**², n. [f. prec.]

**Jump**², v.i. & t. Spring from ground &c. by flexion &c. muscular extension of legs or (of fish) tail; move suddenly with leap or bound (up from seat &c., out, &c.) &c.; start with sudden jerk from excitement, shock, &c, esp. j. for joy; rise suddenly in price &c.; come to, arrive at. Hence **Jumping**³, n. [f. prec.] (john’s, original, hold) j. (on, in) offer, bargain eagerly; j. (upon, attack (offender &c.) cruelly) with word or act; agree, concur, (together, one with another); pass over (gate &c.) by leap; (of railway carriage) leave line; help (child &c.) to j. down &c. &c. (cause thing to) j.; startle (person, nerves, etc.) cook potatoes &c. in frying-pan; occasionally shackled with a collar or chain, or a heavy padlock, &c.; make a sudden bound upon (thing); stab a man upon (thing); (Colon.) take summary action (of claim abandoned or forfeited by former occupant); skip over (subject, part of book, &c.). Hence **Jumpable** a. [f. 1500; prob. imit.]

**Jumper**¹, n. In vbl senses, esp. member of
Welsh Methodist body (or later sects) who jumped (as part of worship; jumping insect. e.g. flea; rope made fast to keep yard, mast, &c. from jumping. [ER]}

jumper², n. Loose outer jacket of canvas &c. worn by sailors &c. [prob. f. obs. jump short coat perh. F. F. juppe]

jumping, a. In vb. sense s. esp. in names of Amer. black-tailed deer; j.-seed, bean of Mexican plant, j. owing to movements of enclosed larva; j. cat¹. [ING]

junction, n. Joining; joint, meeting-place; station where railway lines meet & unite (often in proper names, as Clapham J.). [f. L. junctio (as JOIN, see -I0N)]

juncture (+tsher), n. Joining; place where the consideration of events, state of affairs, as at this j. [f. L. junctura (JOIN.-URE)]

June, n. Sixth month of year. [partly thr. F. juin] L. Iunius

jungle, n. Land overgrown with underwood or tangled vegetation, esp. in India (often attrib. of animals inhabiting j., as j.-bear, -cat, -fowl); wild tangled mass; (slang) W.-African share market; j.-fever (caused by malaria of j.).

juniper (=jun'per), n. = juny², a. [f. Hind. jungal desert forest.

junior (joor'-), a. & n. The younger (esp. of son having same name as father, as John Smith j. or of younger of two boys of same surname in school; abbr. jun., Jr.); of less standing, of lower position, as j. partner (n.); j. person, as the jf., is my j. Cf. SENIOR. Hence junci-ate (-a), a. & n. = juny², a.

juniorate (at), n. (In Society of Jesus) two-years' course attended by junior members before entering priesthood. [-ATE]

junipcr (joor'-), n. Genus of coniferous evergreen shrubs, esp. common j., shrub with prickly leaves & dark berries yielding oil of j. used in medicine & in making gin. [f. L. juniperus]

junk¹, a. & v.t. Old cable cut up for oakum &c.; lump, chunk; (Naut.) salt meat; lump of tissue in sperm-whale, containing spermaceti; j.-shop, marine store; (v.t.) divide into j.;[J]

junk², n. Flat-bottomed sailing vessel used in Chinese seas. [prob. f. Javanese djong]

junker (yongk'-), n. Young German noble; member of exclusive aristocratic party in Prussia [G. earlier Junker (Young, HERR)]

junket, n. & v.t. Old cable cut up for oakum &c. & whey, usu. with scalded cream on top; feast; (v.i.) feast, picnic. Hence junketing¹ n. [v.(b. f. prob. f. ONF jonguette rush-basket (for making j.) f. jone rush f. L. juncus]

Junco (joo'-), n. Wife of Jupiter; woman of statues beauty; third of the asteroids. [L]

junta (joor-ta), n. Deliberative or administrative council; (in Spain &c.) =foll. [Sp., f. L. juncta, fem. p.p. as JOIN]

junto, n. Clique, faction, political or other combination of persons. [erroneous f. prec.]

jupé (F.), n. Woman's skirt.

Jupiter (joor'-), n. (Rom. Myth.) king of gods; J. Plutus (ploo'-), god of rain; largest planet of solar system. [L]

jural (joor'-al) or (L. of moral) rights & obligations. [f. L. jus juris right + -AL]

jurassic (joor'-i-k) a. Of the Jura mountains between France & Switzerland; marked like these by prevalence of oolitic limestone. [f. F. Jurasique after liasie, triassic]

jurat (joor-at), n. Municipal officer like alderman; life magistrate in Channel Is. [f. L. juratus (jurare swear)]

juridical (joor'-i-cal), a. Of judicial proceedings; legal. [f. L. juridicus (jus juris right + -dicus f. dicere say) + -AL]

jurisconsult (joor'-), n. One learned in law, juris. [f. L. jurisconsultus (jus juris law + p.p. as CONSULT)]

jurisdiction, n. Administration of justice; legal or other authority; extent of this, territory it extends over. Hence jurisdictio- nal. [f. L. jurisdictio (as prec., see DICTIO)]

jurisprudence, n. Science, philosophy, of law; practice of jurists. Hence jurisprudentia-al a.; skill in law, so jurisprudentia-al. [f. L. jurisprudentia (as prec., see PRUDENCE)]

jurist (joor'-), n. One versed in law; legal writer; student of, graduate in, law. Hence jurist-i-cal(al) adv. [f. F. juriste f. med. L. jurisista (jus juris law, see -IST)]

juror (joor'-), n. Member of jury; one who swears to the oath. [see JUROR] f. Of Juror f. L. jurator (jurer swear, see -UR)]

jury (joor'-i), n. Body of men sworn to render verdict on question submitted to them in court of justice; grand j. (of from 12 to 23 men appointed to inquire into indictments before they are submitted to trial j.); trial, common, petty, j. (of 12 men, who try final issue of fact in civil or criminal cases & pronounce unanimous verdict; apes. Juror & juree); foreman, head of the jury; witness; juror of the jury; juror of the jury; juror of the jury.

jury-mast (joor'-), n. Temporary mast in place of broken or lost one. [f. Fr. juree mast, mast of substitute &c,] of treatment &c.) deserved, as a j. reward; (of feelings, opinions, &c.) well-grounded, as a j. resentments, fear; right in amount &c., proper. Hence just-i-al adv., just-i-ness n. [f. L. justus (jus right)]

just, ² adv. Exactly, as j. at that spot, j. there, j. than, j. three o'clock; j. as you say, j. so, that is j. (precisely the point or in question), j. (esp. as the result of a contest in society); CORONER'S; body of persons selected to award prizes in competition; j.-box, enclosure for j. in court; juri, man, member of j. f. Of Jurée oath, inquiry, f. med. L. jurata (juree swear, cf. -Y)²

jury-trial, n. Right of trial with a jury. [f. Fr. juree, see -Y]

justiciable (shy'яз), a. Subject to jurisdiction; (n.) person subject to jurisdiction (of another). [OF, f. justicier bring to trial f. med. L. justitiatu-re (as prec., see -ABLE)

justiciar (shy', -shy), n. Chief political & judicial officer under Norman & early Plantagenet kings; (in England) head of one's abilis [of (ice, ise) f. L. justitia (as just, see -ICE)]

justi'ciable (-shy), a. Subject to jurisdiction; (n.) person subject to jurisdiction (of another). [OF, f. justicier bring to trial f. med. L. justitiatu-re (as prec., see -ABLE)

justiciable (shy'), n. & a. Administrator of justice = prec.; (adj.) of the administration of justice. [f. med. L. justitius (JUSTICE, -ARY)]

justif'y, v.t. Show the justice or rightness of (person, act, &c.), vindicate; (of circumstances) be such as to j.; (Theol.) declare (person) free from penalty of sin on ground of Christ's righteousness or (Rom. Cath.) of the infatuation of the law. Make (good statement &c.); adduce adequate grounds for (conduct, claim, &c.); j. bail, show by oath of person furnishing bail that he is
kerf, n. Silt made by cutting, esp. with saw; cut end of felled tree. [OE cyrf, f. st. of carve]

Kermes (iz), n. A pregnant female of an insect, formerly taken in a curative of dedication of church, an evergreen oak of S. Europe & N. Africa; red dye-stuff consisting of dried bodies of these; amorphous trisulphide of antimony, of brilliant red. [f. Arab. & Pers. qermis.]

kermis, n. Periodical fair in Holland &c., with much noisy merry-making. [Du., orig. a name for a mill, m, a mill.

Kern(e), n. (hist.) Light-armed Irish foot-soldier; peasant, boor. [f. Ir. ceithern]

kern, n. Soft part (usu. edible) part within hard shell of nut or stone fruit; body of seed within husk &c., e.g. grain of wheat; nucleus, centre of formation (often fig.). [OE cyruel, dim. of corn]

kérosene, n. Lamp-oil obtained by distillation of petroleum & from coal & bituminous shale. [irreg. f. Gk keros wax & ene]

kersey, n. Kind of coarse narrow cloth woven from long wool, usu. ribbed. [perh. f. K. in Suffolk]

kerseymere, n. Twilled fine woolen cloth; (pl. & sing.) a member of this. [corrupt. of cassimire, var. of CASHMERE]

ke'trel, n. Species of small hawk. [ME costrel, prob. = OF cresseretle, etym. dub.]

ketch, n. Small two-masted coaster vessel. [earlier cache, catch, f. CATCH V.]

ketchup, n. Sauce made from juice of mushrooms, tomatoes, &c. [prob. f. L. chin. cetel, handle of pickled fish]

kettle, n. Vessel, usu. of metal with spout & handle, for boiling water; fish-k.: a pretty k. of fish, awkward state of affairs; kettledrummer, (player) of hollow brass or copper hemisphere, over edge of which parchment is stretched & tuned to definite note; k.-holder, piece of cloth &c. to protect hand from heat of k. handle. Hence kettledrumm[e]r(2) n. [com.-teut.]

ONF ketel, Du. kelte, G kessel

kével, n. (naut.) Peg, cleat, usu. fixed in pairs, to which certain ropes are belayed. [f. ONF kevile (F cheville) f. L clavicula dim. of clavis key]

key, n. Instrument, usu. of iron, for making lock of lock forward or backwards; get, have, the k. of the door, be sh. out for the night, homeless; master k.: House of K., elective branch of legislature of I. of Man; St. Peter's k., cross k. borne in Papal arms; what gives or precludes opportunity for or access to something; golden, silver, k., money used as bribe; (pl.) ecclesiastical authority as transcendent: esp. prince of the k. of the church; place that from its position gives control of sea, territory, &c.; solution, explanation; translation of foreign book; book of solutions of mathematical problems &c.; (Musc.) system of notes definitely related to each other & based on particular note, (fig.) tone, style, of thought or expression; k.-note, note on which a k. is based, (fig.) to the k. of the bar, to the k. of the piece of wood or metal inserted between others to secure them; part of first coat of wall plaster passing between laths & so securing the rest; levers pressed by fingers in playing organ, piano, &c.; similar levers in typewriter &c.; instrument for grasping screws, pegs, nuts, &c., esp. of music: k.-plug, set of kk. on piano &c.; k.-bugle (fitted with kk. to increase number of sounds); keyhole (by which k. is put into lock); k.-ring (for keeping kk. on); k.-stone, stone at summit of arch locking the whole together, (fig.) central principle &c. on which all depends. Hence key'less a. [OE ecg, etym. dub.]

key², v. t. & a. Open (often in, on, &c.) with pin, wedge, bolt, &c.; regulate pitch of strings of piano &c.; (fig.) k. up, stimulate (person to do, to condition &c.). [f. prec.]

key³ (kè), n. Low island or reef. [f. Sp. cayo]

Khakan (kahkah' n), n. = Khan. [f. Turk. khaqan king, emperor]

K'ali (kèl), n. & v. Dust-coloured, dull-yellow; (n.) f. k. fabric of twilled cotton or wool, used in Brit. army. [Hind. = dusty (khak dust)]

Kham'sin, n. Hot S. or S.E. wind in Egypt for about 50 days in March, April, & May. [Arab. khamsin fifty]

Khán (or kahn), n. Title of rulers & officials in Central Asia, Afghanistan, &c.; (Hist.) supreme ruler of Tartar, Mongol tribes & emperor of China, in middle ages. Hence Khánate (kh'nate) (l) n. [Turk., perh. as Khas Khan]

Khán² (or kahn), n. Caravanserai. [Arab., = inn]

Kh'da', k. - ke'ddah, n. Enclosure used in Bengal &c. to catch elephants. [Hind. (da)]

Kh'di'v [(khi'dive) (khidive)], n. Title of ruler of Empire of Egypt, accorded to Ismail Pascha by Turkish Government in 1867. Hence Kh'di've(l)al ann. [f. F khédive f. Turk. khédive]

Kh'dm'tar, n. Male servant who waits at table (in India). [f. Hind. khadmata (khadam service + sar)]

Kid'ble, v. t. Grind coarsely. [f. Arab. qubalah (qabala is opposite)]

Kibb', n. Lower leg of animal. Hence kibblain, esp. on heel; tread on person's k., hurt his feelings. [f. kibblà]

Kib'tka, n. Tartar's circular tent covered with felt; Tartar household; Russian hooded sledge. [Russ.]

Kiblah, n. Point to which Mohammedans turn at prayer, i.e. temple at Mecca. [f. Arab. qiblah (qabalah is opposite)]

Kibosh (or k' sh), n. (slang) Nonsense, humbug; put the k. on, do for, knock on the head. [f. kibblain]

Kick, 1, n. Art of kicking; DROP 1, PLACE, &c.; more k. (harshness) than halfpence (kindness); recoil of gun when discharged; (Footb.) good, bad, &c.; (k.icker). [f. fol.]

Kick², v. i. & t. Strike out with the foot; k. against the pricks, resist to one's own hurt; strike crimson, &c. (k. against, at, proposal, treatment); strike with foot; (slang) k. the bucket, die; k. one's heels; drive, move, (thing) by kicking; drive forcibly & contemptuously out, downstairs, &c.; k. off, throw off (shoes) by kicking. (Footb.) First kick; k. up, raise (dust), create (fuss, noise); k.-off, first kick at football. [ME kike, etym. dub.]

Klokk, n. Indentation in bottom of glass bottle; g]

ki'cker, n. In vb senses, esp. horse given to kicking. [ER³]

Kieckshaw, n. Fancy dish in cookery (usu. contempt.); toy, trifle. [f. K. quelque chose something]

Kid, n., & v. t. & i. Young of goat; leather of skin of this, used for gloves & boots; the Kk. or Kk., pair of small stars in Auriga; (slang) child, whence kid'dy³ n.; k.-glove (adj.), overdainty, avoiding everyday work &c.; (v.t.) give birth to (k.); (v.l.) give birth to k. [vb f. n. ME kidle, cf. ON kidr, G kitz]

Kide, v. t. & i. (slang). Hoax, humbug, (vb in aths.) [perh. f. prec.]

Kid³, n. Small wooden tub, esp. sailor's mess-tub. [perh. var. of KIT³]

Kidderminster, n. Town in Worcestershire; K. carpet (with pattern formed by intersection of two cloths of different colours).
KING

usu. ranking next below ace; k.-bird, kind of
bird of paradise, (also) American tyrant fly-
catcher; k.-bolt, or large bolt; k.-crab, a
large arthropodous animal with horseshoe-
shaped carapace; k.-craft, skilful exercise of
royalty; k.-cup, buttercup, (also) marsh mar-
gold; kingfisher, small bird with long evert beak
& brilliant plumage, feeding on fish it captures
by diving; k.-maker, one who sets up k., esp.
Earl of Derby, Dr. Johnson, or Henry VI.; k.-
over, any of three chief heralds of College of
Arms; k.-post, upright post from roof-ridge to
tie-beam; k.'s evil, scrofula, formerly held to be
curable by k.'s touch. Hence kingless.

kinglike, kingly1, aa., kingliness, king-
ship(i), nn. [com.-Teut.: OE cyn(n)ig, Du.
koning, G König, F. same root as kite]
kings, v.i. & t. Act the king, govern, esp.
k. it; make (person) a king. [f. prec.]
kingsdom, n. Monarchical state; United K.,
Great Britain & Ireland; territory subject to
king; spiritual reign of God, sphere of this, esp.
the k. of heaven; domain; province of nature,
esp. animal, vegetable, mineral, k.; (slang) k.
come, the next world (echo of thy k. come in
Lord's Prayer). Hence kingsdomed2 a. [OE
cyningdom], to make (person) a king; to consid-
erate (scrofula) as curable; k. kingly, adv. [OE
cyning, MDu. kijmen, of OE cynig], kingly;
[OE ecynig, MDu. kijmen, of OE cynig] k. like,
ki'ngLiNK, n. L. kinking, corn. & plant.

kinglet, n. Petty king (usu. contempt.), so
ingling1 n.: golden-crested wren. [-let]

kink, n., & v.i. & t. Twist, curl, in rope,
thread, wire, &c.; (fig.) mental twist, crotchet;
(v.i., of rope &c.) form a k. (v.t.) cause (rope)
to do this. Hence kinkly2 a. [vb. prob. Du.
kukken; (n.) Du., G, Da., Sw., f. root "kik"
bend] kinkalike, adj. Animal allied to racoon,
with prehensile tail & nocturnal habits. [F.
quincajou f. N. Amer. Ind.]

ki'nники, n. Mixture of dried sumach-
leaves, bark of willow, &c., as substitute for
tobacco, or mixed with it; any plant used for
this. [Algonquin]

ki'no (kē), n. Gum of various trees, resem-
bling catechu, & used in medicine & tanning as
astringent. [prob. of W.-Afr. orig.]

ki'nsfolk (kēnsfalk), n.pl. (literary). Relations
by blood. So ki'nsman, ki'nswoman, nn. [f.
KIN + FOLK]

ki'nsship, n. Blood relationship; similarity,
alliance, in character. [-ship]

ki'osk, n. Literally, open pavilion in Turkey &
Egypt; pl. villaz, F. terraza, T. terraza, &c.;
(f. Spain & Belgium) structure for sale of news-
papers, band-stand, &c. [f. Turk. ki'oske]

kip1, n. Hide of young or small beast as used
for leather. [f.]

kip2, n. (slang). Common lodging-house; lodg-
ing; bed. [cf. Da. kippe mean hut or heathouse]

kipper2, n. Male salmon in spawning seas-
son, or dried fish. [OE kypere]

kipper, v.t. Cure (salmon, herring, &c.)
by cleaning, rubbing with salt, pepper, &c.,
& drying in open air or smoke. [perh. f. prec.]

kirk, n. (Sc. & north) church; (in E use) K.
of Scotland, Church of Scotland as opp. to
Church of England or to Episcopal Church in
Scotland; kirelman, minister of K. of Scotland;
k.-session, lowest court in K. of Scotland;
other Presbyterian Churches, composed of
minister & elders. [north. form of CHURCH]

kirsch(wasser) (kirschvasser), n. Spirit
distilled from fermented liquor of wild cherries.
[G (kirsch cherry + wasser water)]

kittle, n. (archaic). Woman's gown or outer
petticoat (OE cyrtel, cf. Da. & Sw. kjortel, perh. F. L curtus short)

kis'met, n. Destiny. [Turk., f. Arab. qis-
ma(t) f. qasama divide]

kiss2, n. Caress given with lips (Billiards)
impact between moving balls; kind of sugar-
plum. [OE coss, cf. Du. kuss, G kuss]

kissing, a. In vb. senses; k.-crust, soft
curved where leaf has touched another in bak-
ing; k. kind, on affectionate terms. [-ING]

kit, n. Wooden tub for various purposes;
(aricles carried in) soldier's valise or knap-
sack; personal equipment, esp. as packed for
travelling; workman's, esp. shoemaker's, out-
fit; ball bag (for cannon or traveller's k.).
[prob. f. MDu. kitte tub, cym. dub.]

kit2, n. Abbr. of KITTEN.

kit3, n. (now rare). Small fiddle used by danc-
ing-master. [f.]

Kit-cat, n. K. Club, club of Whig politi-
cians founded under James II.; member of this;
k. (portrait), portrait of less than half-length,
blackening hands (for carriage or traveller's k.).
[prob. f. MDu. kitte tub, cym. dub.]

kitchen, n. Part of house where food is
cooked; k.-garden (for fruit & vegetables); k.
maid, servant employed in k., usu. under cook;
k.-midden, k.-stuff, requisites, esp. vegeta-les. [OE ecyn, MDu. kiwen, G keiche f.
vulg. Leucina var. of coquina (coquere cook)]

tichener, n. Cooking-range; person in
charge of monastic kitchen. [-ER]

kite, n., & v.i. & t. Bird of prey of same
family as falcon, with long wings, usu. forked
tail, & no tooth in bill; rapacious person,
sharper; toy consisting of light wooden frame,
usu. in form of isosceles triangle with circular
base as axis, with paper stretched over it, flown
in light wind, & carrying lines (for carrying
loads) by which it can be controlled; k., f.
(fig.) make experiment to gauge public opinion
&c.; (Commenc. slang) accommodation bill;
(pl.) highest sails of ship, set only in light wind;
(v.t.) soar like k. ; (v.t.) cause to do this.
(Commenc. convert into k. f. vb. f. n.)

kith (th), n. K. & kin, acquaintance & kins-
folk. [OE cythh, orig. = knowledge, known
people, &c. w. gen. an.]

kitten, n., & v.t. Young of cat; skittish
young girl; (v.t.) bring forth (kk. or abs.). Hence
kittenish1 a. [vb. f. n.] ME, prob. f. OF chi-
toun var. of chaton kitten, see CAT

tereen, n. W.-Ind. one-horse chaise. [f.

kittiwake, n. Genus of sea-gulls. [imit.]

kittle, a, n. Ticklish, difficult to deal with;
ny taut, (esp. of horse's tail) tight; cleft
(f. ME vb kytylle tinkle, puzzle; prob. imit.)

kitu'ul, -ool, kitoo1, n. Kind of palm;
strong black fibre from leaf-stalks of this. [f.
Cingalese kitul]

kitty, n. Pet name for kitten. [f. ktt2 + Y]

kiwi (kē), n. = APERXY (Maori)

kleptomania, n. Irresistible tendency to
thief in persons not tempted to it by needy circumstances. Hence kleptomaniac.

knipper (n. gser), Small S.-Afr. antelope. [S.-Afr. Du. (k)lip rock + springer (springer)]

knie, n. [OE, Skr. genu, genu, G knie, skn, gen, gen, k., knee]. Hence kna'cky 2 a. [?] kna'cker, n. One who buys & slaughters useless horses, whence kna'ckery 2 n. One who buys old houses, ships, &c., for the material.

knag, n. Knot in wood, base of a branch. Hence knaggy 2 a. [ME, = G knagge]

knap, n. (dial.) Crest of hill, rising ground. [OE cnepe(j), perch. cogn. w. ON knapp krnaban]

knapsack, n. Soldier's or traveller's canvas or leather bag, strapped to back & used for carrying necessaries. [LG, prob. f. knappen bite + sack]

knawpweed, n. Common weed with hard stem & light purple flowers on dark globular head. [earlier knupeeded (knap knob + weed)]

knar, n. Knot in wood, esp. protuberance covering a hollow or pit made by lizards or small birds, raised at root of tree. [ME knarr = LG knarren, Du. knaar]

knave, n. Unprincipled man, rogue, whence knavery, knaviorish, knaviorishy, adv.; (Cards) lowest court card of each suit. [OE cuefaa boy, servant, knave, cf. G Knaab]

knead (ned), v.t. Work up (moist flour or clay, dough, or paste) to make (bread, pottery, etc.); (fig.) blend, weld together; operate on (muscles &c.) as if kneading. Hence kneadable, a., kneader 1 n., 2 n. [OE en(e)don, cf. Du. kneeden, G knechten]

kneading, n. In vbl senses; k.-trough, wooden trough in which dough is kneaded. [ING]

kneel, v. Join between thigh & lower leg in an, corresponding joint in animals; give a k. to support (pugilist) on one's knee between rounds, act as second to; on one's kn, kneeling, esp. in supplication, worship, or submission; bring (person) to his knk, reduce him to submission; part of garment covering the k.; thing like k. in shape or position, esp. piece of wood or iron with angular bend; k.-breaches (treating down or hinging of elms); k.-cap, convex bowl in front of k.-joint, also protective covering for k.; k.-deep, so deep as to reach the kk.; k.-hole (table), (writing-table) hole between drawer pedestals to admit kk.; k.-joint, joint of k., joint of two pieces hinged together; k.-pan, k.-cap; k.-swell, (in Amer. organ &c.) lever worked by k., for producing crescendo & diminishing effects. [com. -ent, -ent: OE en(e)don, Du. & G kne, cf. I. genu, Gk gwn, Skr. jau]

knee, v.t. Touch with the knee; fasten (framework &c.) with knees; (coll.) cause (trousers) to bulge at knees. [f. prec.]

kneel, v.i. Fall, rest, on the knees; esp. in supplication or reverence (to person). [ME cen, O. Fr. cnez, F. kneler, OE cnen, as kene]

kneel 2, v.n. Sound of bell, esp. of one rung solemnly after death or at funeral; (fig.) announcement, event, &c., regarded as an omen of death or extinction. [OE cynyll (as foll.)]

kneel 2, v.i. & t. (archaic). Of (bell) ring, esp. of death or funeral; give forth doleful sound; (fig.) sound ominously; (trans.) proclaim as by a knell. [OE cynyllan, cf. MHG erkellen]

knickerbocker, n. (K) New Yorker; (pl., colloq. abbr. knickers) loose-fitting breeches gathered in at k. [K., pretended author of W. Irving's History of New York] Hence (k)nick-(k)na'ckery 2 n., (k)nick-(k)na'ckish 1 a. [re- dup. of knack in obs. sense 'trinket']

knife, n. (pl. knives), & v.t. (fed). Blade with sharpened longitudinal edge fixed in handle; either rigidly, as in table-k., or with joint, as in pocket-k., used as cutting instrument or as weapon; (of malicious or vindictive person) get a k. into (person); war to the k., relentless war, blade forming part of machine, as in turnip-cutter &c.; the k., surgical operations, have a horror of the k.; before you can say k., very quickly or suddenly; play a good k. & fork, eat heartily; k.-board (on which kk. are cleaned); k.-boy (employed to clean table-kk.); k.-edge, edge of k., wedge of hard steel on which pendulum &c. oscillates; k.-grinder, itinerant sharpener of kk. &c., one who grinds kk. &c. in process of making: k.-machine (for cleaning kk.); k.-rest, metal or glass support for carving-k. or -fork at table; v.t. Cut, slit, wound, etc., [vrb f. n.] late OE cynyl, cf. Du. knijff, G knief]

knight (nit), n., & v.t. Military follower, esp. one devoted to service of (lady) as attendant or champion in war or tournament; person, usu. one of noble birth who had served as page & squire, raised to honourable military rank by king or qualified person; one on whom command is conferred. [knights) are regarded for personal merit or services to crown or country; (Hist., also k. of the shire) person representing shire or county in parliament; (Rom. Ant.) one of the class of equites, orig. the cavalry of Roman army; (Gk Ant.) citizen of second class at Athens; piece in game of chess, usu. with horse's head; k. BACHELOR, COMMANDER, COMPANION; k. DUKE, k. EARL, k. HONORABLE, k. TEMPLE; k. knighthood, medieval k. vanguarding in the charge of chivalrous adventures, (fig.) person of chivalrous or of chivalric spirit; k.-errantry, practice, conduct, of a k.-errant (lit. & fig.); k. of the post, one who got his living by giving false evidence: k.-service (Hist.), tenure of land under condition of performing military service. Hence knighthood, n., knightlike, knightly, as, knighty 2 adj. (poet.) [com. -WG: OE enhit, Du. & G knecht lard, servant, soldier]

knightage, n. Whole body of knights; list & account of knights. [AGE]

knit, v.t. & i. (knitted or knit). Form (close texture, garments &c. of this) of interlooping yarn or thread; contract (brow) in wrinkles; make, become, &c., or two or more (of elms, etc.) which are used together in k. [f. prec. + -ge]

knitting, n. In vbl senses, esp. work in process of k.; k.-needle, slender rod of steel, iron, &c., with two or more (of elms, etc.) which are used together in k. [f. KNIT + -e]

knit, n. Small line made of yarn. [K. KNIT + -e]

knob, n., & v.t. & i. Rounded protuberance, esp. at end or on surface of thing; handle of door (often door-k.) or drawer; small lump (of sugar, kn- pronunciation n.
knobble | 450 | KOA
---|---|---
cobble, &c.; (slang) head (usu. nob); knob'errie [after Cape Du. knobprerie], short stick with knobbed head as weapon of S.-Afr. tribes; knobstick, knobbed stick, esp. as weapon, (also) workman who works during strike; (v.t.) furnish with kk.; (v.i.) bulge out. Hence knob'berry. [OE knobbri, ME, cf. 450 G knobbe]

knobbiness n. [vfb n. ME. cf. 450 G knobbe]

knobbled, a. Small knob. Hence knob'ably 2 a. [f. knobble 1 + -ly]

knock, v.t. & i. Strike with hard blow; strike at (door) to gain admittance; (slang) make strong impression on, as what knocks me is his impudence. [OE knocan, to strike, stab; akin to Du. steken, stab, and OHG stiken] Hence knotty. [OE knocan, to strike, stab; akin to Du. steken, stab, and OHG stiken]

knock 2, n. Blow; rap esp. at door. [prec.]

knocking, adv. In a knowing manner; consciously, intentionally, as I have never k. injured him. [Li-]

knowledge (nōdli), n. Knowing, familiarity gained by experience, of person, thing, fact; person's range of information, as it came to my k. (became known to me), not to my k. (I was unaware of). Hence kno'wid, to learn by experience or observation; to be familiar with. [OE cnocian, cf. ON knoaka, prob. imit.]

knoll 1, n. Small hill, mound. [OE cnoll, cf. Du. knoll, knob, ball, MHG knolte clod]

knoll 2, v.t. & i. (archaic). Ring (bell); (of bell) sound; toll (hours); summon by sound of bell. [Var. of knoll 1.]

knob, n. (f. knob 1) Knob; bud of flower. [ME & Du., cf. G Knoepf]

knot, v.t. Intertwining of parts of one or more ropes, strings, &c., to fasten them together; GRANNY's, KEEF 1, SLIP. k.; ribbon &c., so intertwined as ornament or adjunct to dress, as SHOULDER, SWORD, TOP, TRUE-love, k.; (v.t.) tie a knot, tied a knot, tied-up, tied-knots; (v.t.) knot out, a. & n. (of bow) disabling. (n. one of gang who join at auction to buy goods at low price, afterwards reselling among themselves, this practice, such sale. [late OE enocian, cf. ON knoka, prob. imit.]

knot 2, v.t. Tie (string &c.) in knot; make, knit, knots for fringes, (trans.) make (fringe) thus, whence knott 1 ing n.; knit (one's brows); unite closely or intricately; entangle. [f. prec.]

knotty, a. Full of knots; (fig.) puzzling, hard to explain, as k. subject, question, point. Hence knottiness n. [f. knot 1 + -iness]

knot 3, v.t. Tie (string &c.) in knot; make, knit, knots for fringes, (trans.) make (fringe) thus, whence knott 1 ing n.; knit (one's brows); unite closely or intricately; entangle. [f. prec.]

knob, n. (f. knob 1) Knob; bud of flower. [ME & Du., cf. G Knopf]

knot 4, v.t. Tie (string &c.) in knot; make, knit, knots for fringes, (trans.) make (fringe) thus, whence knott 1 ing n.; knit (one's brows); unite closely or intricately; entangle. [f. prec.]

knob, n. (f. knob 1) Knob; bud of flower. [ME & Du., cf. G Knopf]

knot, n. With intricate creeping stems & pale pink flowers; knotwork, ornamental work representing or consisting of intertwined cords, (also) kind of fancy needlework. Hence knot'tless a. [OE cnottel. Cf. Du. knot, G knoten]

knob 5, v.t. Tie (string &c.) in knot; make, knit, knots for fringes, (trans.) make (fringe) thus, whence knott 1 ing n.; knit (one's brows); unite closely or intricately; entangle. [f. prec.]

knotty, a. Full of knots; (fig.) puzzling, hard to explain, as k. subject, question, point. Hence knottiness n. [f. knot 1 + -iness]

know (nō), v.t. & i. (knew, kno'ken) Recognize, identify, as I knew him at once, knew him for an American, shall you k. him again?; be acquainted with (thing, place, person) by sight, to speak to, &c.; have personal knowledge of (bear, pain, &c.); be on intimate terms with; be aware of (fact), be aware that, how, what, &c.; (k. person &c.) to be (that he is); be versed in (language, science, &c.); he would do it if he knew (knew the way); all one knows, all one can, (adv.) to the utmost of one's power; k. about, have information about; k. better (than that), I am too well informed about this matter to say that I am not better informed than, be too discreet to do; k. of, be aware of; not that I k. of, not so far as I k.; k. what's what, have proper knowledge of the world & of things in general; k. the ropes, k.-nothing, ignorant person, (also) agnostic, whence know'nothingism. Hence know'ability, know'ableness n., know'able a. [com. Teut.]

know 2 (nō), v.t. & i. (knew, kno'ken) Instruct, teach, instruct, train, or familiarize (a person) in the use of a thing or the like. [OE cnacian, OE cnocian, OHG-cnädan, I & Gk gnō, Skr. jñā]

know 3 (nō), v.t. & i. (knew, kno'ken) Instruct, teach, instruct, train, or familiarize (a person) in the use of a thing or the like. [OE cnacian, OE cnocian, OHG-cnädan, I & Gk gnō, Skr. jñā]

knowingly, adv. In a knowing manner; consciously, intentionally, as I have never k. injured him. [Li-]

knowledge (nōdli), n. Knowing, familiarity gained by experience, of person, thing, fact; person's range of information, as it came to my k. (became known to me), not to my k. (I was unaware of). Hence kno'wid, to learn by experience or observation; to be familiar with. [OE cnocian, cf. ON knoka, prob. imit.]

knurl, v.t. & i. (plan) Knurl, knurled, knurled; (flog) with severe former, seen in Russia, often fatal in its effects. [v.f.n.] F. f. Russ. knot

knoke, n. & v.t. & i. Bone at finger-joint, esp. at root of finger; projection of carpal or phalangal joint, esp. at root of hand or foot; joint of vein consisting of this with parts above & below it; k.-bone, bone forming k., esp. of sheep or the like, (pl) game played with such bones; k.-duster, metal instrument protecting k., from injury in striking; (v.t.) strike, press, rub, with k.; (v.t.) place k. on ground in playing at marbles, k. down, under, give in, submit to. [v.f.n.] ME knokel, cf. Du. knekkel, G knochel, prob. dim. of wa. swimming in MLG as knoke bone]

knurp, n. Hard excrecence on trunk of tree; hard concretion; wooden ball in north-country game like trap-ball. [ME knorrce, cf. Du. knor, G knor(w)]

knurl, n. Knob, knob; head or ridge in metal work, whence knurled? a. [prob. f. prec.]

ko'a, n. An acacia in Sandwich Is. [native]

kn- pronunciation n.
fessional people, those outside any particular learned profession. [F. Lai lay + -ty]

lake, n. Large body of water entirely surrounded by land; the Great Ll. Superior, Huron, Michigan, Erie, & Ontario, forming boundary of U.S. & Canada; l.-country, l.-land, region of English ll. in Westmoreland, Cumberland, & Lanes.; l.-dweller, prehistoric inhabitant of l.-dwellings, built on piles driven into bed of l.; l. poets, Coleridge, Southey, & Wordsworth, who lived on l. hence la*ke*less a., la*ke*let n. [O. F. lac t. l. lacus]

crimson pigment, orig. made from l. now from various combinations. [var. of l.]

labbadism, n. LAMBDAISM. [L. labbacium sing. labbacium + -ATION]

lam, v.t. & i. Thrash, hit (t. & i. will), or hang (v.t.) with cane &c. [perh. cogn. w. LAME]

lama 1 (lah.), n. Thibetan or Mongolian Buddhist priest (Dalai or Grand-L., chief i. of Thibet, Teshu-L., of Mongolia). Hence la*ma*ism, la*ma*ist, nth. [Thibetan llama]

lama 2. See LLAMA.

Lamarckian, a. & n. (Following) of La- mard, advocated organic evolution by heritable modifications produced in the individual by habit &c. [Lamarck, F. botanist & zoologist, d. 1829. + -IAN]

lamasery (mah-), n. Monastery of lamas. [F. Lama serie treg. f. LAMA]

lamb (m.), n. & v.t. & i. Young of sheep (as will be heard for a sheep of, for a l., sin boldly, go the whole hog (v.t. for, in. skin, hypocrite): its flesh as food; young member of church flock; innocent, weak, or dear person; The L. of God, Christ; L.'s-FRY 2, product of l.'s castration; lambkin, with wool on, or as leather; L.-tails, hazel catkins; l.-swool, used in hosier; hence lambood, lamb-LAIN, nn. & l.like a. (Vb.): Pass. of l. be brought forth: bring forth/, I. tear (wes) at laming-time, hence lamber 1 (m-)mer a. [OE; com.-Teut. cf. Du. lam, G lam]

lam'da, n. Letter L. in Greek alphabet (λ); I. moth, with I. on wings. [Gk, also labda]

(lam)bdacism, n. Pronunciation of r as l. [prec., rnas,]

lamboid, lamb'doi'dal, aa. Lambda- shaped, l. vitreous, connecting two parietal bones with occipital. [F. Lambioide f. G. Lambioide-

la'mbent, a. (Of flame or light) playing on surface without burning it, with soft radiance; (of eyes, sky, &c.) softly radiant; (of wit &c.) gently brilliant. Hence la'mbency, a. & n. l.'mber, v.t. [L. lambere lick, -ERT]

la'mbrequin (skin), n. Short piece of drapery over top of door or window, or hung from mantlepiece. [F. etym. dub.; orig. scarf worn over helmet]

lame, a. & v.t. Crippled by injury or defect in a limb, esp. foot or leg, limping or unable to walk, (of person, limb, steps, &c.) t. of or in a l. (v.t. & i. at, story, excuse) imperfect, unsatisfactory; (of art, poetry, music) broken; to duck 1; hence lam*ish 2 a., lam*ely 2 adv., lam*eness, n. (Vb) make l., cripple, (lit. & fig.) [OE lama, cf. Du. lam, G lam]

lame'lla, n. (pl. -ace). Thin plate, scale, layer, or film, esp. of bone or tissue. Hence la'mel-late 4, -ated, lame'llose, a., lame'llll, cmb. of leaves &c.

lament, n., v.t. & i. Passionate expression of grief; elegy, dirge. (Vb) express or feel grief for or about, be distressed at, regret, (also intr. with for or over, or abs.) (p.p.) mourned for (esp. conventionally of the dead, as the late lamented —), (l. n. lamentosum & vb lamentari) l.ing, l.ous. (Of mournful (archaic): (of events, fate, condition, character, &c.) deplorable, regrettable. Hence la'mentably, adv.


l'amia, n. Monster in woman's shape preying upon human beings & sucking children's blood. [L.f. Gk.]

l'amina, n. (pl. -ae). Thin plate, scale, layer, or flake, of metal, bone, membrane, stratified rock, vegetable tissue, &c. Hence la'minat 1, la'minose 1, aa., la'minat- comb. form. [L.]

l'aminate, v.t. & i. Beat or roll (metal) into thin plates; split (t. & i.) into layers or leaves; overlay with metal plates; manufacture by placing layer on layer. Hence or cogn. la'minate 2 (at) a., la'mination n. [prec. & -ATE 3]

l'ammas, n. First of August, formerly observed as a harvest festival (latter L. non-existent date, day that will never come, cf. Greek calendar). [O.E. hafnamæs (lOAP, mass 11)]

l'ammergeyer (gi), n. Bearded Vulture, having a beard of l. plumage; Lama (lamm)ger (lamm lambs, geir vulture)

lamp, n. & v.i. & t. Vessel with oil &wick for giving light; glass vessel enclosing candle, gas-jet, incandescent wire, or other illuminant (smell of the l., betray nocturnal study, be laborious in style &c.; with allusion to ancient-Greek torch-race, pass. hand, on the l., do one's part in advancing knowledge, a cause, &c.): SAFETY; SPIRIT; (fig.) sun, moon, star; source of spiritual or intellectual light, hope, &c.; l.-black, pigment made from soot; l.-chimney, glass cylinder shielding l.-flame; lamplight, given by I. or II; L.-lighter, man who lights street ii. (like a l.-, with speed); l.-post, usu. of iron supporting street ii.; hence la'mpi, a. (Vb) shine; supply with II, illuminate. [F. l. lampe f. L. Gk lampas (lamps shine)]

lampas 1 n. Horse-disease with swelling in roof of mouth. [M. earlier = disease producing thirst, etym. dub.]

lampas 2 n. Kind of flowered silk orig. from China. [F. etym. dub.]

lampion, n. Pot of usu. coloured glass with smallwick inside. [F. It. lam-pione (lampa lamp, -OON)]

lampoon n., v.t. Virulent or scurrilous piece of satire; hence lampoonist 1 n.; (vb) write l. or II. against, whence lampooner n. [F. lampoon parf. l. lampons let us drink] lam'prey, n. Eel-like fish with suckermouth, pouch gills, & seven spiracles on each side, & streamers on top: W.-Ind. & ol. obliterated. [L. lampreda perh. = lampstra taken as f. L. lamberick, petra stone w. ref. to use of sucker]

lance'strian, a. & n. (Adherent) of family descended from John of Gaunt Duke of Lancaster, or of the red-rose party fighting for it in Wars of the Roses. [Lancaster, -IAN]

lance, n. Weapon; long wooden shaft used by woman in charging; similar implement for spearing fish or killing harpooned whale; - lance; l.-corporal, N.C.O. acting as corporal with private's pay; l.-fish, lance; l.-snake, venomous Amer. kind; lancewood, tough elastic W.-Ind. kind used for carriage-shafts, fishing-rods, &c. [F. It. lancea; adj. & n. it. & ll. lancia spezzata broken lance, i.e. veteran]

lance 2, v.t. Fling, launch, (poet.) (surg.) prick or cut open with lance; pierce with l.
LANIFEROUS, a. Possessed of land (the l., interest, owners & holders of land); consisting of land (l. estate, property). [LAND.1 + ED.2]

landgräve (LAND.1, G graf count)

land, n. In vbl. senses; also: also (l. place) place for disembarking; platform between two flights of stairs; l.-net, for landing large fish when hooked; l.-stage, platform, often floating, on which passengers & goods are embarked. [L. (vbl.)]

landlordism, n. System by which land is owned by landlords receiving fixed rents from tenants (esp. depressively of Irish system); advocacy of this. [L.]

landocracy, n. The landed class. So landocrat n. [-CRACY]

landscape, n. (Picture representing, art reproducing; or actual piece of, inland scenery; l.-gardening, -ener, laying, layer, out of grounds in imitation of natural scenery; l.-marble, kind with treelike markings; l.-painter, who paints ll., also landschaftler (l.) n. [Du. landschap (LAND.1)] SHIP)

landsturm (-orm), n. (In Germany &c.) general levy in war, of men outside army, navy, & landwehr. [Du. landschap (LAND.1)]

land-tag (ach), n. Legislative body, diet, of a German State. [G]

landwehr (-vār), n. (In Germany &c.) militia serving continuously only during war. [G]

lane, n. Narrow road used between hedges (it is a long l. that has no turning, change is sure to come), narrow street; passage made or left between rows of persons; course prescribed for running, or for running between; red l. throat; the l. Drury L. (theatre). [OE: cf. Ofries, lana, Du. laarz]

language, -idge (nagew), n. Case-shot with irregular pieces of iron formerly used to damage rigging. [L]

lang syne, adv. & n. (In) the old days. [Sc., =long since]

language (agnew), n. A vocabulary & way of expressing a term prevalent in one or more countries (DEAD L.), (transf.) method of expression (finger l., talk by conventional signs with fingers; l. of flowers, symbolic meanings attached to various kinds); words & their use; faculty of speech; person’s style of expressing himself (bad l., or vulg. l., oaths & abusive talk; strong l., expressing vehement feelings); professional or sectional vocabulary; literary style, wording; l.-master, teacher of (usu. mod. foreign) l. or ll. ... F. langage (Lingua tongue, A)

laenguad (nagew), a. Inert, lacking vigour, inclined to exertion, spiritless, apathetic, not vivid, dull, uninteresting, sluggish, slow-moving, faint, weak. Hence laenguadly adj. 2 adv. laenguadlyness n. [F. l(angueur) (foll., -AD.1)]

laenguadly (nagewdly), adv. Hence laenguadlyness n. [F. l. languir (ISH.2) f. L. languee cf. L.AXUS]

laanguor (ger), n. Faintness, fatigue; laanguorous, gerous. [S-Afr. lan- + ger]... F. l. languir en nom. -or (prec., -OR.3)

laanguorosa, lananguorous, 2 adv. Hence laanguishingly adj. 2 adv. Hence laanguishment n. [F. l. languir (ISH.2) f. L. languee cf. L.AXUS]

laniany, a. & n. (Tooth) adapted for tearing, canine. [f. L. lanianus (lanus butcher f. lanieye tear, -AHV.3)]

laniferous, -gerous, aa. Wool-bearing. [f. L. (-ger) f. l. wool, -FEROUS, -GEROUS]
with metaphors, technical terms, foreign words, &c. [F. Larder (prec.)]

lardaceous, a. (med.). Lardlike (esp. of degeneration of tissue or of patient suffering from it). [-ACeous]

larder, n. Room or closet for meat &c. [F. OF lardier f. med. l. Lardarium (LARD, -ARKy)]

lardon, lardoon, n. Strip of bacon or pork fat, used for. [F. (lardon); LARD, -ONx]


laries. See LAR.

large, a. & n. (Archaic) liberal, generous, kindly, munificent, unprejudiced, (still in l. views, l. charity, l. tolerance, l. minded, whence large-mindedness n., l.-hearted, whence large-heartedness n.) of wide range, comprehensive, (l. pouces, discretion); (of artistic treatment) free, sweeping, broad; of considerable or relatively great magnitude (less colloqu. than big, & without emotional implications of great; seldom used of persons except as in l. of limb = with l. limbs &c.; (with agent nouns) on a large scale (l. & small farmers), hence large-scale (a.), large-sounding (n.), large-eyed (v. & n.), &c.). (N. only now with at, in): at large: at liberty, free; of narration &c.). At full length, with details, as a body or whole (popular with the people at l.); without particularizing, without definite aim, (scattered imitations at l.); in l. on l. scale (opp. in little).

[F. fem. of L. Laurus copious]

largely, adv. In adj. senses; also, to a great extent, in opp. sense (is l. due to). [-ly 2]

largess(e), n. (archaic). Money or gifts freely bestowed esp. by great person on occasion of rejoicing; generous or plentiful bestowal. [F. (e), f. L. Laurus copious, -ess 2]

lariats. Rope for picketing horses &c.; lasso. [f. Sp. la reata f. reatar tie again (RE, L alltare fiti)]

lark, larker, n. Kinds of small bird with sandy-brown plumage & long hind-claws, esp. the sky-lark (Crested. Horned. Red. Shore, L., other kinds); l.-beak, larkspur, also Indian cress or garden nasturtium: larkspur, plant with spur-shaped calyx. [OE laferce, cf. Du leuwerik, G larche, etym. dub.]

lark, larker, n. & v.i. Frolic, spree, amusing incident; hence larky, adj.; (vb) play tricks, frolic.

[lark, larker, n. & v.i. Frolic, spree, amusing incident; hence larky, adj.; (vb) play tricks, frolic.]

larrykin, n. (Usu. young) street rowdy, hooligan. [orig. Australian; etym. dub.]

laram, n. (Now rare for) ALARUM.

larva, n. (pl. -ae). Insect from time of leaving egg till transformation into pupa, grub; immature form of other animals that undergo some metamorphosis. Hence larva, larval, larviform, form.-larvated, a. [L. L. Larva, Agos.

larvary, larvacous, n. Mirror apparatus for examining larynx. [LARYNX, -SCOPE]

laryngotomy, n. Cutting into larynx from without, esp. to provide breathing-channel. [coll., -TOMY]


lascivious (lasi-), a. Lustful, wanton; inclining to lust. Hence lasciviously 2 adv., lasciviousness n. [f. L. lascivus (L lascivia f. lascivus, lustful, -ose 9)]

lash, n. & t. 1. Make sudden movement of limb, tail &c.; pour, rush, vehemently; strike violently at; hit or (of horse) kick out; break out into excess, strong language, &c. 2. Beat with l. flag (of waves) beat upon; castigate in words, rebuke, satirize; urge as with l.; hence lashings n. 3. Faste - (from something) with cord, twine, &c., whence lashings n. [sense 1 perh. imit.; sense 2 foll.; sense 3 prob. separate wd, etym. dub.]

lash, n. Stroke with thong, whip, &c.; flexible part of whip (the l., punishment of flogging); - eye-lash, whence lashless a.; get lashed in, be encumbered with

lasher, n. In vb senses; esp. (water rushing over) weir, pool below weir. [-ER]

la'spring, n. Young salmon. [perh. corruption of obs. lax-pink (obs. lax, OE leax, cf. G lachs, salmon)]

laskue (-k), n. Flat, ill-formed, or veiny diamond. [perh. f. Pers. lashki piece]

las'n, a. & adv. Honest, truthful. Hence las'sion n. [-Y 9] n. [ME lasce, cf. MW. losk (kona) unmarried (woman)]

lase'titude, n. Weariness, languor, disinclination to exert or interest oneself. [f. L. lassitudine (lassus tired, -TUEDE)

las'soo, n. & v.t. Sp. -Am. noosed rope of untanned hide for catching cattle &c.; (vb) catch by. [cf. OE. F. lasso]

last, n. Shoemaker's wooden model for shaping shoe &c. on (stick to one's l., not meddle with things one does not understand, w. ref. to L prov. ne surto ultra crepidam). [EO last footstep, last boot, cf. G leiste last, geleise track, perh. cogn. w. L. Lira furrow]

last, a., n., & adv. After all others, coming at the end, (the l. troo & = the l. & but one &c., the two &c. l. being now usu. held incorrect in this sense; l. but not least, l. in order of mention or occurrence but not of importance); belonging to the end, esp. of life or the world (the four l. things, death, judgment, heaven, hell, Day). Day of Judgment; on one's l. legs; next before expressed or implied point of time, latest up to most recent, (in the l. fortnight, l. Christmas, l. Tuesday or Tuesday l., l. evening or night, but not l. morning, day, or afternoon; also ellipt. as n. for l. letter, joke, baby, &c., as if said in my l., have you heard — s. l., Mrs. — s. l. at last, after a long time; head l. remaining (l. crust, resource); latest to be was the l. to be consulted; least likely, willing, &c., & to or to be (should be the l. to do it; is the l. thing to try); conclusive, definitive, (has said the l. word on the matter); utmost, extreme, (is of the l. importance). (N.) l.-mentioned person or thing (the, this, which, l.); l. day or months, death, the (his &c.) l.; on performance of certain acts (breathe, look, one's l.); l. mention (shall never hear the l. of it); at l., (rarely) at long l., in the end, after much delay; to, till, the l., to the end, esp. till death. (Adv.) after all others (often in comb., as l. made, -mentioned). On the l. occasion before the present (when did you see him l.); (in enu.- or moments, death, the (his &c.) l. onl. adv. [EO lastest superl. of l. & l., late adv.; cf. G. letz, & for dropping of l.-BEST]

last, n. & v. It & t. & n. Go on, remain unexhausted or adequate or alive; suffice (will l. me eight months); l. out, continue esp. in vigour or use at least as long as; (n.) staying power, stamina. [OE l. ten, fiailf, cf. G listen]

lasing, a. & n. Enduring, permanent (no l. benefit) durable; hence la'stingly 2 adv., la'stiness n.; (kind) of durable cloth. [-ING 9]
Látakia. Kind of Turkish tobacco chiefly used in mixtures. [L., a Syrian port]

latch, n., & v.t. Door or gate fastening made of metal or wood, or a form of securing any securely from without; (also) v.t. to fasten, close, &c.

latchet, n. (bibil., chiefly in Am. Eng.) Thong for fastening shoes.

lately, adv. After the due or usual time (was I. for dinner; it is too I. to go; with agent nouns, as I. applicant, one who comes I.).

latter, a., & adv. (rare) Hidden, modern, L-class, LATER

lately, adv. After the due or usual time (was I. for dinner; it is too I. to go; with agent nouns, as I. applicant, one who comes I.).

lately, adv. After the due or usual time (was I. for dinner; it is too I. to go; with agent nouns, as I. applicant, one who comes I.).

lately, adj. Not long ago, recently, in recent times. [OE. lettice (LATE 1., LIKE)]

latten, n. Hidden, concealed; existing but not developed or manifest; dormant; l. heat. Hence laturity 2. adv. I. L. latère be hidden. [L. lattré]

latter, a. & n. Of or towards, from, the side, side, I. branch of family, descended from brother or sister of person in direct line; (n.) side part, member, or object, esp. I. shoot or branch.

latterly, adv. L. lattré.

latter, a. & n. Of or towards, from, the side, side, I. branch of family, descended from brother or sister of person in direct line; (n.) side part, member, or object, esp. I. shoot or branch.

latter, a. & n. Of or towards, from, the side, side, I. branch of family, descended from brother or sister of person in direct line; (n.) side part, member, or object, esp. I. shoot or branch.

lateho, n. (th. pl. dhz.), & v.t. Thin narrow strip of wood esp. for use as support for slates or plaster or as material for trellis or Venetian blind (as thin as a I., of persons, whence lathy '2', &vb; provide (wall, ceiling, &c. with I., whence I. is obviously to lathing 3. n. [ME. lathche, cf. G. lathe, parhé. biug. I. lathen shop-countier; cf. also OE. lett]

lath, n. (th. pl. dhz.), & v.t. Thin narrow strip of wood esp. for use as support for slates or plaster or as material for trellis or Venetian blind (as thin as a I., of persons, whence lathy '2', &vb; provide (wall, ceiling, &c. with I., whence I. is obviously to lathing 3. n. [ME. lathche, cf. G. lathe, parhé. biug. I. lathen shop-countier; cf. also OE. lett]

lathé 1. (dn.1), n. One of (now five) administrative districts of Kent. [OE. lath ësthe]

lathé 2. (dn.1), n. (Also turning-l.) machine for turning wood, metal, ivory, &c., by rotating article against tools used; (also potter's l.) machine with horizontal revolving disk for throwing & turning pottery; l.-bearer, carrier,

-dog, appliance connecting object with l. centres or holders; l.-bed, lower framework of l. with slot from end to end for adjustment. [prob. cogn. w. Da. -laid structure, frame, &lade; or perh. modification of LATH]

lather, n., & v.t. & I. Froth of soap or water; frothy sweat of horse; hence lathering 2. a. (vb) cover (esp. chin &c. for shaving) with l.; (of horse) become covered with l. (of soap) form l.; beat, thrash, whence lathering 4. n. [f. OE. lathor, lather. washing soda cogn. G. Gk. logethr bath, L. lavare; vb. f. OE. lathor a. same root]

latifundia, n. pl. Large estates, esp. as characterizing a country's social system. [L. latus wide]

Lator, a. & n. Of Latin or ancient Latins or Romans; of, like, in the language of the ancient Romans, whence Lating 4. n.; of the Roman Catholic Church; speaking one of the languages descended from Latin, Romance, (the L. peoples, France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, &c.). (n.) The L. language (old L., before about 75 b.C.; present L., classical L). Of or used by writers of late republican & early imperial Rome, about 75 b.C. to 150 A.D.; late L. about 175 to 600 A.D.; medieval L., about 600 to 1500 A.D.; modern L., since 1500 A.D.; low L., onwards, or late & medieval; thieves' L., secret language of thieves &c. (dog L.), whence thieves' L. (L. thieves' L.).

Lativa, n. (Lat.) A mixed yellow metal like or the same as brass.

lative, a. & n. (Lat.) A mixed yellow metal like or the same as brass.

lattar, a. (Archaic) Later, second, (L. grases, afterwards); belonging to end of period, world, &c. (in these l. days, at this late period of the world's history; l. end, death); second-mentioned (opp. former; also the l. ellipt. second-mentioned thing or person; l.-day, modern l.}
day saints, mornmsg. [OE letra comp. of lat LATE 1, later being a new formation]

latterly, adv. Towards the end of life or some period; lately, of late. [f. prec.]

latticë, n. Structure of cross laths with inter-leafing strips as seat of, dressers; &c. (also l-work) laths so arranged; l. bridge, made with l. girders; l. frame or girder, girder made of two flanges connected by iron l-work; l. window, having l. and also with single panes set in diagonal lead-work. Hence laßtetë 2 a., latticëing 1 [of lattis (lattice LATH!)

laid, n., & v.t. Praise (rare exc. in phrases) by way of praise: (vb) praise, celebrate: so laudation, laudatory, mm., laudative, laudatory, aa. [n. of laude, vb l. laudare, l. laudem nom. laus praise]

laudable, a. Commendable, praiseworthy; (Med., of secretions) healthy, sound. Hence or cogn. laudability n., laudably adv. [f. L laudabilis (prec., -ABLE)]

laudanum (lodn-), n. Alcoholic tincture of opium. [name given by Paracelsus to a costly panacea or elixir, later transferred to preparations containing opium; perh. var. of L ladbatum a gum-resin, or f. L laudare praise]

laudatory or tempo ris acti, n. One who praises or good old days. [L]

laugh (ahl-, -añf), v.i. & t., & n. Make the sounds or movements of face & sides by which lively amusement, sense of the ludicrous, exhibition, & scorn, are instinctively expressed, have these motions, l. in one's sleeve, be secretly amused: laughing hyena, jackass; l. on wrong side of mouth, have revulsion from joy or amusement to tears or vexation; he laughs best who laughs last, warning against premature exultation; (of water, landscape, corn, &c.) be lively with play of movement or light: utter laughingly; hold up to scorn; l. at, make fun of, ridicule, also look pleased or smiles; get (person) out of habit, belief, &c., by ridicule (l. person, opinion, &c., out of court, deprive of a hearing by ridicule); l. away, dismiss, dismiss person, cease or remove from sight; l. down, silence with laughter; l. off (embarrassment &c.), get rid of with a jest; l. over, discuss with laughter; hence laughë 1 n., laughëing 2 a., laughëingly 2 adv. (N.) sound made in act of laughing (join in the l., esp. of person taking banter good-humouredly; have, get the l., turn the tables on assailant, also have the l. on one's side); person's manner of laughing. [com.-Teut.; OE hlakan, cf. Du. & G lachen; prob. init.]

laughable, a. Exciting laughter, amusing. Hence laughably 2 adv. [prec. n. or v. + -ABLE]

laughing, n. In vb senses: esp. no l. matter; serious thing, not a fit subject for l.; l. good,mittel, all that is not black, but it is not enough to catch when inhaled, used as anaesthetic; l.-stock, person or thing generally ridiculed. [ ingl-]

laugther, n. Laughing (Homeric l., loud & general, such as Homer attributes to ring of spectators at ludicrous incident). [OE hlæhtor of G gelächter (prec.)]

launee (lahns, lans), n. Sand-eel. [perh. var. of l.]

launched (lahn-), adv. Launched. [OE lancian (of lancian) cf. G lancen (prec.)]

launch (lahn-, law), v.t., & i., & n. hurl, discharge, send forth, (missile, blow, censure, threat, decrees); burst (usu. out) into expense, strong language, &c. (also l. out abs., spend money freely, expiate in words); set (vessel) afloat; send off, start, (person, enterprise) on a course; go forth, out, on an enterprise; (n.) process of launching ship. [f. ON lancier = OF lancier LANCE\(2\)]

launch 2 (as prec.), n. Man-of-war's largest boat, rather flat-bottomed & usu. sloop-rigged; large electric or steam boat for passengers, [Sp. lanchar (inn of inn; &c.)]; l. Malay lancharan (lanchar swift)\(\)

laundress, n. Woman who washes & gets up linen; caretaker of chambers in Inns of Court. [f. (now rare) lavernder vb f. obs. lavernder washer of linen f. OF lavandier f. LL lavandarius (lavanda neut. pl. gerundive of l lavare, wash, -ARY + -ESS)]

laundry, n. Establishment for washing linen. [as prec., -RY]

laureate (lat.), a. & n. Wreathed with, (of wreath) consisting of, laurel; worthy of laurels as poet (poet l., or l. as n., poet receiving stipend as writer of Court odes, whence laureate-ship.), or for eloquence &c. [f. Larryan (laurea laurel-wreath f. laurus laurel, -ATE\(2\))]

laurel (lah-), n., & v.t. Laundering of celebrant's hands at offertory, towel or basin used for this; monk's washing trough; wash-basin, (pl.) lavatory, (after F.) [la., I will wash, first wd of Ps. xxvi. 6]

lavation, n. Washing. [f. L lavatio (lavare wash, -ATION)]

lavatory, n. Vessel for washing (archaic); room &c. for washing hands & face, often provided also with water-closets &c. [f. L lavataurio f. to.c. to wash, worthy]\(\)

lavë, v.t. & i. Wash, bathe; (of stream &c.) wash against, flow along. [repr. both OE laëppan (of water) cf. G lachen fresh & F lavier f. Llavare = Gk laouw wash, cf. LAT.];

lavement, n. (med.). Injection, enema. [f. prec., -MENT]

lavender, n., & v.t. Small lilac-flowered narrow-leaved shrub cultivated for perfume; its flowers & stalks laid among linen &c. (laid in l., often fig., put aside for future use); pale blue colour with trace of red; l.-water, perfume of distilled l., alcohol, & ambergris; (vb) put l. among linen. [f. AF lavendre f. med. L lavendula, livendula, perh. f. L LIVIDUS]

lavër, n. Kinds of marine algae, esp. the edible species. [L]

lavender, n., & v.t. Small lilac-flowered narrow-leaved shrub cultivated for perfume; its flowers & stalks laid among linen &c. (laid in l., often fig., put aside for future use); pale blue colour with trace of red; l.-water, perfume of distilled l., alcohol, & ambergris; (vb) put l. among linen. [f. AF lavendre f. med. L lavendula, livendula, perh. f. L LIVIDUS]

lavër, n. Kinds of marine algae, esp. the edible species. [L]

lavish, a., & v.t. Giving or producing without stint, profuse, prodigal, (of money &c., in giving); very or overabundant; hence lavishly 2 adv., lavishness 2 n. (vb) bestow or spend lavishly, freely, profusely, &c. (of labour, &c.) profusely; hence lavishly 2 adv., lavishness 2 n. [f. OF lavishe profusion f. OF lavache deluge of rain]

law 1 , n. Body of enacted or customary rules recognized by a community as binding, this personified (the l. for bids, allows; often the l. of the land; the l. of the Medes & Persians, unauthorized l. see Dan. vi. 12; lay down the l.,
(colour &c.) on a surface in layers; cover, coat, strewn, (surface) with carpet, metal, straw, &c. (Vulg. also Naut.) = lie 5. L. aside or by, put aside, lay by, put aside, or think of, abandon, save (money &c.) for future needs; l. down, put on the ground &c. (i. d. one's arms, surrender), relinquish, dispose (office, hopes, pay or wager (money), sacrifice (one's life), (begin to) construct (ship, railway), formulate (rule, principle, course; l. d. the law 3), set down (chart &c.) on paper, convert (land) into pasture (in. to pasture), put in a cell, put in a cell; l. in, provide oneself with stock of; l. on, impose (tax, command, penalty), deal blows, inflict (blows), ply (lash &c.), apply coat of (paint &c.; l. it on thick or with a trowel, use obvious flatness), put (hounds) on scent, provide pipes &c. supplying (gas, water, electricity); l. spread, spread, expose to view &c., provide (spices), kill &c.; l. store, put by, save (money, or abs.), (pass.) be confined to bed or house. (N.), line of business, a job, pursuit, (slang); direction or amount of twist in rope-strands; way, position, or direction, in which something (esp. country) lies, lies. [OE leogan, cf. Du. leggen, &legen, & see LIE 2].

l. lay 4. See LIE 3.
l. layer 5, n. & v.t. & i. In vbl. senses also: stratum, thickness of matter (esp. one of several) spread over surface; (Gardening) shoot fastened into earth to strike root while attached to parent plant (v.t., propagate thus); (pl.) patches of laid corn (v.t., cob laid flat by weakness of growth); oyster-bed; l. stool, root from which ll. are produced. Hence l. layer 6 a. [L. lay 3, ER 1]
l. layette 7, n. Clothes, toilet articles, & bedding, needed for newborn child. [F]
l. lay figure 8. Jointed wooden figure of human body used by artists for arranging drapery on &c.; unimportant person, nonentity; unmarked character in novel &c. [l. f. ob. layman lay figure f. Du. leeman (led joint)]
l. lay-lock 9, n. (Dial. for) LILAC.
l. lay-stall, n. Refuse heap. [LAY 3, STALL]
l. laz 10, n. (archaic). Poor & diseased person, esp. leper; l. house = fol. [f. med. L. lazarus f. proper name (Luk. xvi. 20).]
l. lazaretto 11, n.Hospital chiefly in foreign countries for diseased poor, esp. lepers; building or ship for performing quarantine in. [F (el.) f. It. lazaretto (lazaro LAZAR)]
l. Lazars 12, n. Beggar, poor man, (esp. in contrasts, L. & Dives &c.). [see LAZAR]
l. laze 13, vi. & t. & n. (colloq.). Be lazy; pass (time) away in laziness; n. lazy time. (back-formation of l. LAZE)
l. Laze 14, n. [It. lapis lazuli]
l. lazi 15, a. & v.t. & i. Averse to labour, indolent, slothful; appropriate to or inducing indolence; l. bed, bed for potato-growing about 6 ft wide with trench on each side; l. bones, i. person; l. pinion, serving as a transmitter of motion between other pinions or wheels; l. loops, arrangement of zigzag levers for picking up disaster; l. paste, made of gums, water, &c. for burning, & after the sun becomes hot. Nu. formed on i. stems have dim. sense (bramble), or that of tool, appliance, (thimble, handle); nn. formed on vb. stems express-agent (beadle), instrument (bridle, girdle), or are definite relations (beadle, beadle); I. is the route on vb. stems have the sense apt or liable to the vb action (brittle, nimble). (2) f. ME. -el, -elle, in nn. f. ME. -el f. L. -elle; L. -ate (cattle); f. A-faille f. L. -aia see -el (battle), or F. -elle f. L. -ula (bullet); f. L. -ulus, -ula, -ulum, (angle, calyce); -el in some mod. sc. ys on L. anal.; leper j. ME. -el (gen) f. OE. -el; it is cretaed by ONT. -aelan, w. freq. sense (nestle, twinkle, wrestle, cramply, buzzle). lea 1, n. (poet). Track of open ground, esp. grass land. [OE leah, cf. OHG. loh grove]
l. lea 2, n. Measure of yarn (200, 200, 120, & 80 yds in different districts &c.). [perh. f. fIerc f. L. ligare to bind]
l. leach, v.t. Make (liquid) percolate through a material; subject (bark, ore) to action of percolating fluid; purge (soluble matter) away by such means. [prob. f. OE lecan to water]
l. lead 1 (led), n. & v.t. & i. Heavy easily fusible soft malleable base metal of dull pale bluish-grey colour (red l., red oxide of l. used as pigment, mignon, white l., mixture of l. carbonate & hydrated l. oxide used as pigment, ceruse, etc.; blue l., mixture of l. oxide & graphite to form of graphite in pencil or pencil-case; ounce of l. bullet); lump of l. used in sounding water (cast, heave, the l.; arm the l., fill hollow in it with tallow, to learn nature of bottom); (pl.) strips of l. used to cover roof, piece of (esp. horizontal) l.-covered roof, l. frames or columns holding glass of lattice or painted window; (Print.) metal strip for widening space between lines; l.-comb, made of i. & used to darken hair; l.-pencil, of graphite usu. enclosed in cedar; l.-poisoning, acute or chronic poisoning by taking of l. into system; leadsman, sailor who heaves the i.; l.-work, plumber's or glazier's work; l.-works, place where l.-ore is smelted; hence leadless 2, a. (Vb) cover, weight, frame (panes), with l.; (Print.) separate lines of (printed matter) with ll. of gun-barrel) become fouled with coating of l. [OE lead, cf. Du. lood, G lot]
l. lead 2 (led), v.t. & i. (led). Force to go with one (l. captive, take away as prisoner); conduct, guide, esp. by going in front (of person, also of motive, circumstance, &c.; curiosity, chance, led him to Rome; l. one a dance, give him much trouble to l., lead him constantly; l. the way, go first, take the l. in course lit. or fig.; (of commander) direct movements of; conduct (person) by the hand or contact, (animal) by halter &c., (led horse, spare horse led by groom &c.; led captain, hanger-on, toady, parasite; l. woman to altar, marry), guide by persuasion (opp. drive; l. by the nose, induce to do by uncoupling what one wishes; guide actions or opinions of, bring by argument &c. to conclusion, induce to do; (of road &c.) conduct (person, or usu. abs.) to place (also fig. = have as result, this led to confusion); make, (rope, water, &c.) go through pulley, channel, &c.; pass, go through, spend, (life &c., esp. w. epithet as l. a miserable existence); have first place in; l. in the face of, be first at some point in race; direct by example (l. orchestra, band, chorus, &c.), set (fashion), be official director or spokesman of (party, esp. in Houses of Parliament), act as leading counsel in (case, or usu. abs.); (Cards) play as first card, be first player, in trick (lead up to, play so as to elicit specified card), play one of (suit) when leading; L. away, (usu. in pass.) induce to follow unthinkingly; l. off, begin (dance, conversation, or abs.); l. on, ca-
tice into going further than was intended; l. up to, form preparation for, serve to introduce, direct conversation towards, (subject). Hence lea
dable a. [com.-Teut.; OE leadan, cf. Du. leiden, G leiten, cogn. w. LOAD, LODE] lead, n. Direction given by going in front, ex. follow the l. of; give one a l., encourage him by doing thing, esp. leaping fence in hunting, first; leading place, leadership, (take the l.); artificial water-course, esp. leading to mill; channel in ice-field; string &c. for leading dog; (Cards) act or right of playing first (return l., l. from suit already led by partner); (Theatr.) (player) of chief part; l.-off, commence
leaden (léd'n), a. (As) of lead (sleep's s. scep
tre, stupifying power; l. sword, useless; heavy, slow, burdensome, l. limbs); inert, deadening, l. rule); lead-coloured. [EN] 3] leader, n. In vbl senses of LEAD 2 (FOLLOW my l.); also or esp. l. of House of Commons member of Government with official initiative in business; counsel who leads in case, also K.C., also senior counsel of circuit; front horse in team or tandem (opp. WHEELER); shoot growing at apex of stem or principal branch; tendon = LEADING 2 article; (Print.) line of dots or dashes to guide eye. Hence leaderless a., leader-ship (pl. 3) n., [-ER] dea'ter. Short editorial paragraph in same type as leading article. [prec., -ETRE] leading, n. In vbl sense; esp. men of light & l., of deserved influence; l.-business, parts usu. taken by l. actor; l.-rein, to lead horse with; l.-staff, attached to ring in bull's nose; l.-strings, with which children were formerly taught to walk (in l.-s., in state of pupilage). [ER] 3] leading, a. in vbl senses; l. article, large
type editorial expression of opinion at full length in newspaper, (Commercial.) article of trade sold at low price to attract custom for other things; l. case (Law), serving as precedent for deciding others; l. lady, maid, taking chief part in play; l. motive, trans. of l. MOTIVOT; l. ques
tion, prompting desired answer. [ING] 3] leaf, n. (pl. -ves), & v.i. Expanded organ (usu. green) of plant springing from side of stem or branch or direct from root; (pop.) petal (esp. rose-l.); foliage (fall of the l., autumn; in l., in l. ill. out), leaves of tobacco or tea; single thickness of folded paper, esp. (=2 pages) in book or paper (single l., or l.), printed on both sides; new l., mend one's ways; very thin sheet of metal, esp. gold or silver, or horn, marble, tafe, &c.; hinged part or flap of door, shutter, table (also used of slab inserted in exansible table), bridge (=baseule), orifice-sight; tooth of pinion; l.-brass, brass foil; l.-mould, with large propor
tions of decaying l., it; hence lea'tage (I) n., leafy a., leafles'ss a. leaflessness n. (Vb) put forth ll. [OE leaf, cf. Du. loef, G laub] leaflet, n. (Bot.) one division of compound leaf; young leaf; small leaf of paper, or sheet folded but not stitched, with printed matter, esp. for gratuitous distribution. [-LET] leafy a. Varying measure of road-distance, usu. about three miles. [f. LL leuga perh. f. Gaulish] league 2 (lég'), n., & v.t. & i. Compact for mutual protection or assistance or prosecution of common interests, parties (whether States or individuals) to such compact, (Solemn L. & c. of Texas, &c.) president; in l. with, allied with; (vbl) join (t. & i.) in l. (Esp. in p.p. leagued to gather or with). [f. L ligata f. L, tiga, lega, (L ligare bind)] leaguer 1 (lég'er), n. (archaic). (Camp, esp. for purpose of siege). [f. Du. leger, see LAIR] leaguer 2, n. Member of LEAGUE 1, [ETR] leak, n. & v.i. Hole caused by injury, wear, &c., through which liquid makes way in or out of vessel that is immersed in or contains it (spring a l., be found to have one). (Vb) let liquid, (of liquid) pass, out or in through l.; (of secrets &c.) transpire, come out gradually; hence lea'kage (II) n. [vbl prob. f. ON leka drip]; relation of n. & vb doubtful leaky, a. Having leaks; (in)continence of urine; given to letting out secrets. Hence leak'
liness n. [OE hlýme etym. dub.] leak 2, v.i. & t. (past & p.p. leaped, or leant pr. lenth), & n. Incline one's body against something for support, support oneself of thing, be supported in sloping position against or on (Mil., l. upon, have as support l. to the right); whereby design (fig.) to incline body back, for
ward, over, towards, &c.; stand obliquely, out of the perpendicular; have tendency to mercy &c., be partial to cause, opinion, or person, whence lea'ning (I) n.; place (thing) in leaning position; l.-to, building with rafters resting against side of another, pent-house; (n.) inclination, slope (has a decided l. to the right); (Of). I. occurring, hlimian, cf. Du. leven, G lehnen, cogn. w. LADDER, & W CLIMAX & G KLINION bend, & L inclinare] leap, v.i. & t. (past & p.p. leapt pr. lēpt, or leaped). = JUMP (still in poet., literary, & dignified use); LOOK 1 before you l.); l.-frog, (n.) game in which players vault with parted legs over others bending down, (vb) perform such vault (over). Hence lea'per, n. [com.-Teut.; OE lehpapan, cf. Du. loopen, G lachen, n.] leap 2, n. Jump (by which wd it is now replaced in ordinary use; l. in the dark, hazardous attempt of doubtful issue; by ll. & bounds, with startlingly rapid progress); thing to be jumped; l. day, 29th Feb.; l. year, year with intercalary day (perch. because fixed festivals in Roman calendar fell in Feb., l. & the following y. two weeks, instead of as usual one, later than in the preceding year). [OE hlyp f. root of prec.] learn (ler'n), v.t. & I. (past & p.p. learnt, learned pr. -nd). Get knowledge of (subject) or skill in (art &c.) by study, experience, or being taught (from, of); commit to memory (esp. l. by heart or rote); become aware that, how, &c.; (f.) have the opportunity to get to l., do not know it. (K. with implication of disbelief), be informed of, ascer
tain; receive instruction. Hence learn'able a., learner 2 n. [OE leornian, cf. G lernen] learnèd, a. Deeply read, erudite; showing profound knowledge; (in conventionally courteous mention of lawyer in House of Commons, etc.) delivered; (in flattery of language, pro
duction, &c.) pursued or studied by. (Of words in a language) introduced by l. men. Hence learn'edly adv. [-ING] 3] learning, n. In vbl senses; esp. possession of knowledge got by study, esp. of language or literary or historical science (the new l., studies, esp. of Greek, introduced into England in 16th c., renaissance). [-ING] lease 1, n. & v.t. Contract by which lessor,
usu. in consideration of rent, conveys land or tenement to lessee for specified time (put out to). 2. (Mining) living, a. Grant or take l. of. [f. AF *lesser*; cf. Laisser, f. L laxare (LAX) to loose]

lease 2 n. Crossing of warp-threads in loom; -fall, (weaving) [prob. - fall of f. fall].

leather (lech), n., & v.t. Skin prepared for use by tanning or similar process [patent l., with line back varnished surface; f. & dial. (OE lægða, */legaða), by misinterpretation of Pope, Essay on Man iv. 301, worthless stuff; nothing like l., one's own goods will serve all purposes; vb, cover or arm with l.; article, or part of one, made of l., thong (esp. stirrup-l.; vb, beat with strap, whence lea-therning (l.) n.], (slang) cricket ball l.-hunting, fielding) or football, (pl.) leggings or breeches; (slang) one's skin (lose l., suffer abrasion); l.-back, kind of turtle; l.-head, blockhead; l.-jacket, kinds of tough-skinned fish; l.-neck, (sailer's name, w. ref. to l. stock formerly worn, for soldier; l.-wood, kinds of tough-barked tree. Hence leather(-)t Ten(2) n., 

leather(-)head, n., & adj. Cotton paper chemically treated to resemble raw hide. [-oid]

leave 1 n. Permission to do; by your l., apology, often iron., for taking liberty, making unwelcome statement, &c., esp. as porter's formula for asking person to make way for him & his load; (in army, navy, offices, schools) l. (of absence), permission to be absent from duty, period for which this lasts, (on l., absent thus; l.-taker, person left behind or absent; l.-tak ing period; ticket of l.; take (one's) l. (of), bid farewell (to), whence leave-taking (l.) n.]; FRENCH l. [OE leag prob.=orig. pleasure or approval, cogn. w. LOVE, LIEF]

leave 2 v.t. (left). Cause to or let remain, depart without taking, leaves a wife & three sons; six from seven leaves one; leaves much & little (written l., from left); leaves (past left) soreness behind), bequest; abstand from consuming or dealing with, (pass) remain over; let remain in specified state (this leaves me cool, does not excite me; be well &c. left, provided for by legacy &c.; l. undone, unsaid, &c.; commit, refer, to another agent &c. than oneself l. it to you, sir, fix my pay yourself; no thing was left to accident; l. him to himself, do not try to control); allow (person, thing) to do something without interference; deposit, en-

trust, (thing, instructions, message), station (person), to be seen to, delivered, &c., or to discharge function or absence (l. eard on person, as equivalent of for person's absence, &c., or go away from, (w. compl. as left him quite well on how ago, or alone as l. the track, room), (abs.) depart (see l. tomorrow); pass (object) so as to put it in specified relative direction (l. the church on the left); cease to reside at (place), belonging to (school, society), or serve (employer), also. l. bound, (Mining) claim, to abandon, forsake (esp. l. in the lurch; get lost), be deserted or worsted. L. alone, not interfere with; l. behind, go away without l., as consequence or trace, pass; l. hold of, cease holding; l. off, cease to wear, discontinue (habit, doing, work), come to or make an end; l. over, let stand over for the time. Hence (usu. pl.) leaving (l.) 2 n. [OE leatfan, cf. MHG lieben; cogn. w. obs. love remainder, & v. G bleiben (MHG beliben) remain]

leaved, a. Having leaves (race); having -leaves (one-l. table; red-l.); [L. LEAF + -ED] leaven (l-e-vn), n., & v.t. Substance added to dough to produce fermentation, esp. fermenting dough reserved for purpose; (fig.) spreading & disseminating; -wise, or admixture of some quality; the old l., traces of unregenerate state (I Cor. v. 6, 7); (Vb) ferment (dough) with l.; permeate & transform, modify with tempering element. [f. L leaven l. l. cern (levare lift, MEN)]

leaves. See LEAF.

lecher (lecher), n. (archaic). Fornicator, debaucher. So lecherous, a., lecherously 2 adv., lechery (l.) 4 n. [f. OF lecker (lecher live) in debauchery or glutony f. OHG leccon lich]

lectern, n. Reading or singing desk in church, esp. that for the lessons. [ME & OF lettrum l. ll. lectrum (lecere read, see prec. -ARY)]

lecture (-tsher), n., v.i. & t. Discourse before audience or class on given subject, usu. by way of instruction; admonition, reproof, (read a l., reprove him). (Vb) deliver l. or l. (on subject); instruct or entertain (class &c.) by l.; admonish, reprimand; hence lec turer, n. [ME & OF lecturer (lecker lecture, read)]]

lec-ture-ship, n. Office of lecturer. [prec. + -SHIP (unusual formation)]

led. See LEAD 2.

ledge, n. Narrow horizontal surface projecting from wall &c.; shelf-like projection on side of rock or mountain; ridge of rocks, esp. below water; (Mining) stratum of metal-bearing rock. Hence ledgy 2, ledged 2, aa. [perh. f. ME leghen, (marg.)]}
fixed to side of flat-bottomed vessel & let down into water to diminish l-way; l-shore, shore to leeward, i.e. on to which wind blows; lee-way, lateral drift of ship to leeward of course (make up l.-w., fig., struggle out of bad position, often much l.-w. to make wp). [OE hlæa, cogn. w. OFris. hlî, ON hlî, shelter, warmth.] leeche, n. (archaic, or joc.). Physician, healer; leechcraft, art of healing. [OE leæce, cf. OHG láháki]

leech 1, n. Kinds of aquatic bloodsucking worm, esp. that used medicinally for bleeding (stick like a l., persistently); person who sucks profit out of others. [OE leæce, cf. MDu. lake] leech 2, n. (archaeol. for leeward or sloping side of sa.) [Du. uijk, G teike]


leer 1, v., & n. Glance (esp. sideways) with sly, lascivious, or malign expression. Hence leerily, adv. [n. vb. perh. f. leer, see above] (esp. over one's cheek), cf. MDu. liere]

leer 2, n. Annexe-building for glass. [F]

leery, a. (sly). Knowing, sly. [perh. f. LEER 1 n. + Y2]

lees, n. pl. Sediment of wine &c. (drink, drain, to the l., lit. & fig.): bastard part, refuse. [earlier lee sing. also, i. f. lie f. Gaulish L lia]

leeward (lit., a., p., & adv. On, towards, that which is at a right angle from windward; (n.) this direction (to l., on the l. of). Hence leewardmost a. [LEE + WARD]

leewardly, a. (Of ship) apt to fall to leeward (opp. weatherly). [LY 1]

left 1, a., adv., & n. Belonging to the side of a person's body that is westward when he faces N. or that has main correspondence to that side having corresponding relation to front of any object (l. wing or flank of army; l. bank of river, assuming it to face the way it flows); situated nearer to or more directly in front of observer's or speaker's l. hand than his right; l. hand, lit., & = region or direction nearer the l. hand, (on the l. h. of, in that direction relative to the l. h. side of the body); l. h. blow, delivered with it; 1. h. man, standing next one on l.; l. h. rope, twisted counter-clockwise; over the l. (shoulder now rare), slang phr. denoting that what is said is to be interpreted by contraries; l. turn, that brings one's front to face one's l. side did before; hence leftmost a., leftward a. & adv., leftwards adv. (whence) on or to the l. side. (N.) l. hand (lit. in pugilism, as got in one with his l.; cannon l. of them); l. wing of army; (Pol. orig. of continental section laws) more democratic section of legislative chamber seated on president's l. advanced or innovating section of philosophical school, religious sect, &c. [OE, orig. sense weak, worthless, cf. EFRIS. luf]

left 2, a. & adv. left-handed, a. Having left hand more serviceable than right, using it by preference: awkward, clumsy; ambiguous, double-edged, of doubtful sincerity or validity, (esp. l. compliment); also sometimes of marriage = fictitious, cf. correct sense below; (archaic) ill-omened, sickly, ill. (archaic) morganatic (from German custom by which one gave left hand in such marriages); adopted for use of, of (blow) delivered with, left hand. Hence left-handedly, adv., left-handedness n. [ED 2]

left-handed, n. Left-handed person or blow. [ET 1]

leg, n., & v.I. Organ of support & locomotion in animal, esp. human, body, part of this from hip to ankle, (all l.); overgrown; root 2 is on other l.; pull one's l. collog., befoul him; give one a l. up, help him to mount or get over obstacle material or other; bone in one's l. have the l. of, be able to go faster than; put best 3 l. foremost; shake a l., dance; stretch one's l., take walking exercise; take to one's l., run away; on one's l., half l., standing esp. to make speech, also well enough to go about, also in prosperous or established state, esp. set one on his l.; stand on one's own l., be self-reliant or independent; fall 1 on one's l. has not a l. to stand on, cannot support thesis by any facts or sound reasons; on one's l. last; death of his l., tire him out in walking &c.; feel, find, one's l. last power of standing or walking: keep one's l. not fall; l. before wicket, abbr. lbw., illegal stopping of cricket ball by batsman's l.; sea-l., l. of animal as food (l. of mutton; l.-of-m. soil, sleeve, so shaped); obelism made by drawing back one l. (usu. make a l.); archaic; windier (for black 1 l.); (Cricket) part of field to right rear of batsman in position (l.-stump, stump nearest this; long, short, square, l. fields variously posted in it; hit to l.); artificial l. (cork, wooden, &c., l.); part of garment covering l.; support, pole, prop, of machine &c.; support of chair, table, bed, &c.; one branch of forked object; side of triangle other than base: (Naut.) side of ship or boat; give l.-ball, decamp; l.-guard, pad for ankle, shin, & knee, in cricket; l.-rest, support for seated invalid's l. Hence (-legged 2, leg- l ess, aa. (Vb) l. it, walk or run hard; propel (boat) through canal-tunnel by pushing with l. against tunnel sides, whence legger 2 n. [f. ON leggr limb, perh. cogn. w. Gk laktizó kick, lactarius &c.]

legacy, n. Sum of money or article given by will; material or immaterial thing handed down by predecessor; l.-hunter, person who pays court to another to secure l. [f. OF legacie legateship (LEGATE, -ACY)]

legal, a. Of, based on, falling within province of, occupied with, law; required or approved by law; authorized by law; l. or c. law, having legal force; (esp. in law) l. is bound to accept in payment); recognized by law as distinguished from equity; lawful, whence legalize (3) v.t., legalization n.; (Theol.) of the Mosaic law, of salvation by works not faith. Hence legally 2 adv. [f. L. legalis lex (lepis law, -al) cf. LEAL, LOYAL]

legalism, n. (Theol.) preference of the Law to the Gospel, doctrine of justification by works; exaltation of law or formula, red tape. So legalist (2) n. [-ISM]

legality, n. Legalism; lawfulness. [f. F légalité (LEGAL, -ITY)]

legate 1 (lat.), n. Ecclesiastical deputed to represent Pope (l. à l'état, one of highest class & full powers), whence legative 1 (in a.); legation 2 (n. & adj) a. or e. delegate. Hence legateship n. [f. Of l. legatus p.p. of legare commission]

legate 2, v.t. Bequeath (often give & l.). So legator 2 n. [f. L. legare (prec.) -ATE 3]

legacy, n. Recipient of legacy. [prec., -EE]

legation, n. Sending of legate or deputy; body of deputies, diplomatic minister & his consular or legation, where he does not rank an ambassador), his official residence or establishment. [f. L. legatio (LEGATE 2, -ION)]

legateo (ah-), mus. direction. Smoothly, without breaks. [It. =bound (L ligare bind)]

légend, n. Collection of lives of saints or similar stories, esp. the (Golden) L., particular 19th-c. collection (hist.); traditional story popu
larly regarded as historical, myth, such literature or tradition, whence *legendary*1 a.; in sense of ‘not to be taken as true,’ whence *legend* (n.).

*y-légér'démair n.*. Sleight of hand, conjuring tricks, juggling; trickery, sophistry. [f. *f léger de main* light of hand]

*y-leg'ing n.* (usu. pl.). Outer covering of leather &c. for leg usu. up to knee. [<L *legauro* (dim. of *lega*, calf, colt, puppy)]. Hence *legginess n.* [y-]*

*y-leghorn (liger'n).* n. Kind of straw plaiting for hats &c.; kind of domestic fowl. [imported f. *L (now Livorno) in Italy]}

*y légible, a.* (Of handwriting or print) clear, easily read. Hence *legibility n.*, *legibly*2 adv. [f. LL *legibilis* (*leger-read*, -ible)]

*y légion (légion).* n. Troupe, company of men, including complement of cavalry, in ancient Roman army; foreign *l.*. body of foreign volunteers in modern esp. French army; vast host, multitude, or number (*their name is L. they are numberless, see Mark v. 9; L. of Honour, French order of distinction. [OF, f. L *legionem* nom. -o (*legere choose*)].

*y léger (liger).* Soldier of (a) *légion* (s). [f. L *legionarius* (prec. -ary)1]

*y légioné, a.* (poet.). In legions. [-ed1]

*y législation, n.* (Enacting) of laws. Hence *legislative a.*, *legislatively* adv. [f. LL *legislatio* (& *leque legis* law, latio proposing f. latap. st. of ferre bring, -ion)1]

*y législator, n.* Lawgiver, member of legislative body. Hence *legislate* (by back-formation) v.i., *legislator*a.t. a. (rare). *legis- nominative* & *-nomen*.

*y législatùre (lês'her).* n. Legislative body of a State. [after prec. -ure]

*y légist, n.* Person versed in law. [f. *f légère* f. med. L *legistasa* (*lex legis* law, latio proposing f. latap. st. of ferre bring, -ion)1]

*y légère (légère).* a. Born in lawful wedlock (also said of parent, birth, descent, &c.); lawful, proper, regular; conforming to standard type (the *l. Jacob*). *-dive* body of plays. Shakesperean or other, of recognized merit, also ellipt., slang, the *l.* ([sovereign’s title] on strict hereditary right; logically admissible. Hence *legitimacy n.*, *legitimately* adv., *legitimatize*3 v.t. [as foll., -ate2]

*y legitimation (lëgitima'shun).* n. [f. med. L *legit incarnare* (L. *legere* to cite, take)]. Hence *legitimize*1 n. [as leg-*]

*y légum, n.* genit. pl. (abbr. LL). Of laws (in degrees, see l.). [L (lex law)1]

*y légume, légumen, n.* Fruit, edible part, pod, of leguminous plant; vegetable used for food. [f. *f légume*, f. L (len) f. légere pick]

*y léguminous, a.* Of, like, of the same botanical order as, pulse. [LEGUMEN -ins, -ous] L. *legumen* (pl. of *legum*).

*y leis'ler-stér (lës'-lar). n., & v.t. Pronounced salmon spear; (vb) spear with this. [f. ON *lís* (líssta to strike)]

*y leis'ure (lës'泽). n. (Opportunity to do, afforded by) free time, time at one’s own disposal (wad’ &c. one’s l.; wait till he has l.; at l., not occupied, also deliberately, without hurry; at one’s l., when one has time). Hence *leisure*2, *leisurely*3, *unlit*1. a., adv. Having acting or done at, leisure, deliberate; hence *leisureliness n.* (adv.) deliberately, without haste. [-ly1,2]

*y leit-motif (lëtmô'tef).* n. (muss.). Theme associated throughout piece with some person, situation, or sentiment. [G (lead2, motive)]

*y légèrman, n.* (archaic). Lover, sweetheart; un-ưa*lit*3, a., adv. Having acting or done at, leisure, deliberate; hence *leisureliness n.* (adv.) deliberately, without haste. [-ly1,2]

*y lég'onn.* [Small arctic rodent resembling field-mouse. [Norw.]

*y lé'mon, n.* Pale-yellow oval acid-juiced fruit used for flavouring & for making the beverage *lemona'de* (n.); salt of l.; tree bearing it; pale-yellow colour; l.-drop, sugar-pump flavoured with l.; l.-kali, effervescing drink of tartaric acid, soda bicarbonate, &c.; l.-der, l.-scented verbenas; l.-squa.sh, drink of lemon &c. & soda-water; l.-squeezer, instrument for pressuring juice out. Hence *lemony*2 a. [f. F *limon* f. Oriental source (Arab. *laimun*, Pers. *limun*), cf. LIME1]

*y lé'mon*2 n. (Usual l.-dab, l.-sole) kind of place resembling sole. [f. F *timande]

*y lé'mur, n.* Kinds of nocturnal mammmals esp. of Madagascar, allied to monkeys but with pointed muzzle. Hence *le'murine*1 a. *lemuroidiva.* [f. L *leucomys* (pl. of *leuca* dead)]

*y lend, v.t. (lent). Grant (person) use of (thing) on understanding that it or its equivalent shall be returned; let out (money) at interest, (books &c. ; so *lending-library* for hire; bestow, contribute, (something of temporary service or effect, as enment, aid, dignity; l. ear, one’s ears, listen; l. a hand or helping hand, help; aica (archaic, l. person a box on the ear); accommodation, an advertisement) for (thing lends itself to, is serviceable for). Hence *lendable a., lend'ler1, lend'ing1111111 (l. 4. n.), [earlier len, OE *lënan* (cf. Du. *leenen*, G *lehnen* f. *len I ON)]

*y length, n.* Thing’s measurement from end to end, greatest of body’s three dimensions (know l. of person’s foot); extent in, or with of (word) time (a stay of some l.; the l. of a book, speech, &c.); distance thing extends (at arm’s l., as far away as an arm can reach; keep one at arm’s l., avoid intimacy with him; ship’s a cable’s l. apart; horse, boat, wins by three &c. l., i.e. of itself); (with go) degree of thoroughness in action (prepared to go all l., went to great l., will not go the l. of asserting); (Pros.) manner of prolonging the sound of a word from wicket at which ball pitches (bowler keeps a good l.; l. or good l. ball, that pitches at right l.); long stretch or extent; piece of cloth &c. of certain l.; at l., in detail or without curtail-ment (also at full, great, some, l.), at last or after a long time; at full l. (see above); also lying with body fully extended. Hence *lengthen*3 v.t. & i. Make or become longer; (Pros.) make (vowel) long. [-en6]

*y lengthy, a.* (Of speech, writing, style, speaker, &c.) of unusual length, prolix, tedious. Hence *lengthily*2 adv., *lengthiness n.* [-y2; orig. an Americanism]

*y lènient, a.* Emollient (archaic); tolerant,
gentle, indisposed to severity. Hence leni-
ence, leniency, nn., leniently adv. [f. L leni
tere sothe (lenis gentle), -ENT]
lenitive, a. & n. Soothing (drug, appli-
cation), palliative. [f. med.L lenitius prec., -IVES]
lenity, n. A facet of compassionate. Hence
lenitively adv. [f. L lenitas (lenis gentle), -TVI]
leno, n. Kind of cotton gauze for caps, veils,
curtains, &c. [perh. f. LL lenon]
len, n. Lentil-shaped glass with both
sides curved or one curved & one flat for con-
centrating or dispersing light-rays; combi-
nation of lenses in photography: (Anat.) = crys-
tal. [f. L lenteus, -a, -um]
lenis, lenis, lenis, a. [f. L lens lentil lentil]
len1, n. Period from Ash-Wednesday to
Easter-Eve of which the 40 weekdays are de-
voted to fasting & penitence in commemoration
of Christ in the wilderness; (pl. at Cambridge)
l-term boat-races; l-lily, l-daffodil; l-term,
university term in which l. fails. [f. LENTEN]
len2, See LEND.
-lent, suf. in adj. f. L = -FUL; the L suf.
is normally preceded by -u- (turbulentus); but
pestilentius, violentius.
len'ten, a. Of, in, or appropriate to, lent (l.
fare, without meat; l. face, dismal look).
[prop. n., of which the attrib. use is now re-
garded as adj.], = -ENT + -EN; orig. sense
lentilean, lentilean, adj. L. lentil.
len'tisk, n. The mastic tree. [f. L lenticus]
len'titude, n. Slenderness. [f. L lentiludo
(lentus slow, -TUBE)]
len'toid, a. Lens-shaped. [L, -OID]
Leo, n. Zodiacal constellation the Lion; fifth
sign of the zodiac. [L = LION]
Leonidum, n. One of the meteors that seem to
radiate from Leo. [f. L. leo (cat), -ON]
-Le'one, n. Lion, of lions. [f. L leonis
(prec., -INE 1)]
Le'one2, a. & n. Of, made or invented by
person (esp. one of the Popes) called Leo; L.
City, part of Rome round Vatican fortified by
Leo IV; l. verse, line (also l. as n.) lines of
medieval Latin verse in hexameter or elegiac
metre with internal rhyme. [as prec.; inventor
of l. verse unknown.]
leopard (lep), n. Large African & S.-Asiatic
carnivorous quadraped with dark-spotted yel-
lowish-fawn coat, panther, (black l., black-
coated kind; American l., jaguar; hunting l.,
cheetah; snow l., ounce; can the l. change his
spots? character persists); (Her.) lion panassi,
great l.; (games) English lion; (in names of
animals &c.) l.-spotted like l. Hence le-
pardel'ess 1 n. [f. OE, f. LL f. late Gk leopar
dos (LION, PARD)]
le'per, n. Person with leprosy. [perh. attrib.
use of obs. leper leprosy f. OF lepre f. L. Gk
lepra em, of lepros (lepros scale)]
le'prosus, a. Of the Lepidoptera, order of insects in 2 sub-families: the butterflies
covered wings including butterflies & moths. So lepido'peterist3 n. [f. Gk lepis -idos
scale, pteron wing, -OUS]
leprechaun (ch-n), n. [Irish]. Sprite. [perh.
f. Olr. luchorpan (ba small, corp body)]
le'prosy, n. Løthsome disease eating body
slowly away & forming silvery scales on skin,
(fig.) moral corruption or contagion. [fol., -Y']
le'prous, a. Having, like, (as) of, leprosy.
[OF, f. LL leprusus (lepra see leper, -OSE 1)]
lep'to-, comb. form of Gk leptos fine, small,
thin, delicate, in zool. & bot. terms, as -ephe-
tic narrow-skulled, -dactyl n. & a. (bird) with
long slender toes.
Le'sian (-z), a. Of Lesbos (L. vice, SAP-
PHISM). [L f. Gk Lesbos (Lesbos), -AN]
lèse-majéste (F), n. = (in frequent use about
foreign States, & joc. of presumptuous con-
duct on the part of inferiors &c.)
lèse-majesty (lèz), n. (civil) law. Treasure.
[f. F. lèse-majéste f. L lascas majestas injured
morbid change in function or tissue of organs.
[f. F. lésion f. L laecetionem nom. -O
(lacere injure, -ION)]
less, a., prep., n. & adv. (Of abstracts express-
[en], size, degree, duration, number) smaller
(opp. greater; in a l. degree, of l. magnitude or
importance); of smaller quantity, not so much,
not so much of, (opp. more); find l. difficulty; eat l. meat; of two evils choose the l.; may your shadow never be
l., may you not grow thin); of lower rank &
c. (rare; no l. a person than; James the l.).
[Prep.] minus, deducting, (a year l. three days)
l. called en, to weaken, quantity; or l. number
cannot take l.; in l. than in time, very quickly
or soon; often far, little, much, nothing, some-
thing, l.; expected nothing l. than an attack,
expected an attack & no milder procedure, but
see under the adv.). (Adj.) to smaller extent,
in lower degree, (often none the, no, not the, l.,
known &c. or l.-known &c.; do not suspect
of equivocation, still l. much l. of, (c.f.)
(1s) one less, Fins. (but l. known &c.; the sense was
able, l. has been appended to vs (resist-
less, describable, tireless).
lesse', n. Holder of, tenant of (of house,
theatre, &c.) under, lease. Hence lessee's
ship.
[Of F. léssé (LEASE 1), -EI]
le'ssen, v.i. & t. Decrease, diminish, [-EN 3]
le'sser, a. (attrib. only). Less. [double com-
part; -LESS + -ER]
less'om, n. & v.t. One of two readings from
O.T. (first l.) & N.T. (second l.) at morning &
evening prayer (PROPER 1); thing to be learnt
by pupil; amount of teaching given at one
time, time assigned to it, (pl.) systematic in-
spection in subject (prie, take, l. in); occur-
rence, example (of wrong, or punishment, that
serve as encouragement or warning; (vb) ad-
monish, rebuke, discipline. [f. OF lecon (now
tacon) f. L lectioinem (legerer lect- read, -ION)]
le'ssor (-or), n. Person who lets on lease.
[AF (LEASE 1), -OR]
lest, conj. In order that,—not for fear that;
(after fear vb or n., & similar words) that. [OE
thea the thy was dropped in ME, & les the became les te by normal change]
let1, v.t. (archaic; let or let), & n. Hinder.
[stoppage, hindrance, (archaic); (Racketts &c.)
struction of ball in certain ways, requiring it to be served again, [OE
lettan, cf. OHG lezzan]
[allow (liquid, air) to escape (l. BLOOD); grant use of
leveller, n. In vbl senses; esp., person who would abolish social distinctions, advocate of equality. [-ER]

lever, n. & v.i. & t. Bar used to prize up heavy or fixed object; (Mech.) straight bar or other rigid structure on which one point (fulcrum) is fixed while another is connected with the force (weight) to be resisted or acted upon, & a third is connected with the force (power) applied (l. of first order with fulcrum, of second order with weight, of third order with power, between the other two); piece by which barrel of breechloader is opened = -watch; l., acting as or worked by l.: 1. -escapement, with connexion between pallet & balance made by two ll.: 2. -watch, with l.-escapement. (Vb) use l.: lift, move, act on, with l. (often along, away, out, over, up, &c.). [OF levour (lever see LEVELT.)]

levage, n. (Fr.) Action of way of applying, lever; set or system of levers; power, means of overcoming a power or weight, means of accomplishing a purpose, power, influence. [-AGE]

lever de riche (Fr.), n. CURTAIN-raiser.

leveret, n. Young (esp. first-year) hare. [OF levre (levre f. L. leporum nom. -us hare, -ET)]

levirathan, n. Sea monster (bibil.); huge ship; anything very large of its kind; person of towering physical development, or wealth. [L. Heb. laverathan cymn. dub.]

levigiate, v.t. Reduce to fine smooth powder; make smooth paste of. Hence levigation, n. [L. levigare (liris smooth), -ATE]

levin, n. (poet.) (Flash of) lightning. [ME lewen, cymn. dub.]

levirate (-at), n. Jewish &c. custom by which dead man's brother or next of kin had to marry his widow. Hence leviratie (AL) an. [L. levir, brother-in-law + -ATE]

levitiate, v.i. & t. (Make) rise & float in air (w. ref. to spiritualism). Hence levitation, n. [L. l. l. light, after gravitation]

Levite, n. One of tribe of Levi, esp. of that part of it which provided assistants to priests in worship of Jewish temple. [f. L. Levites (L. levert, mech. Lev.)]

Levitical, a. Of Levite or tribe of Levi; of Levites' ritual; of Leviticals. So leviticalism (3) n. [L. Levites (L. levert, mech. Lev.)]

levy, n., & v.t. Collecting of assessment, tax, &c.; enrolling of men for war &c. (L. in mass, of all able-bodied men); amount or number levied, body of men enrolled (also pl.). (Vb) raising, assessment, taxes, impose (rate, toll), whence leviable, -ed, (by legal execution or process) or person's goods; enlist, enrol, (soldiers, army); collect men & munitions for, proceed to make, (war upon, against, or abs.). [f. F levee (lever see LEVY)]

level, a. Base, worthless, (bibil.); lascivious, unchaste, Indecent, whence level'dly adv., leviedly adv. [OE lêvede; earlier senses lay, unlearned; perf. as LAV'-ED]
libera'li'ty, n. Free giving, munificence; freedom from prejudice, breadth of mind.  [f. OF liberalité f. L liberalitatem (prec., -TRY)]


libera'tion, n. Releasing, release; L. Socie'ty, advocating churchdisestablishment, whence liberal'ism(3) n., liberal'ist(2) n.  & a.  [f. L liberatio (prec., -ATION)]

liber'a'tian, n. & a. Believer, believing, in free will (opp. necessitarian); advocate of liberty. Hence liberal'arianism(3) n. -[ARIAN]

liber-ticle, n. & a. Destroyer, destructive of liberty. [*L (LIBERTY, -CIDE)]

liberal', adj. & n. Free thinker on religion, licentious (man); free-thinking, antoinian. chartered l., person allowed to do as he pleases (Shak. Hen. V, 1 i. 48). Hence liberal'ism(2) & (in same sense) liberal'age, nn.  [f. Liber-tinus freedman (libertus made free cogn. w. liber free)]

liber'ity, n. Being free from captivity, imprisonment, slavery, or despotic control. Fac'ing of l. & l. & l., freedom with which there are no laws; civil l., natural l. limited only by laws established on behalf of community; l. of con'science, system allowing all members of State to follow what form of religion seems good to them; l. of the press, system by which any one may print & publish what he pleases without previous permission, but not without liability to be punished for what he publishes. Hence liberal' (person), liberal'ism, liberal'ity, liberalabolic, liberalizing, liberal'ly, adv.  [f. L Liberté f. Liberatam (liber free, -TRY)]

lib'il'inity, a. Lustful. Hence lib'ili'nu'sously 2 adv.  [f. L Libidinosus (libido -inis lust, -ous)]

lib'il'i'ty, n. (pl. -ac). Pound weight (used only in abbr. lb., as 1 lb., 10 lb.). Pound sterling (used only in abbr. &c. s. & d., & l. placed after figure as 50 l.). (Astron.; L.) zodiacal constellation the Scales, seventh sign of zodiac.  [L]

librar'ian, n. Custodian of library. Hence librarians'hir(l) n.  [f. L as foll. + -AN]

librar'ry, n. Room or building containing books for reading or reference; writing & reading room in house; collection of books for use by the public, some part of it, or members of some society, public institution charged with care of such collection, (lending l., from which books may be taken away with or without payment; reference l., in which books may be consulted; free l., used by public without payment & usu. supported by rates; circulating l., letting out use of books for profit); person's book-col'le', public or private; one of the public readers in similar bindings as connected in some way; books used by or familiar to an author; walk'ing l., person of erudition; l. edition, of good size & print fit for ll.  [f. L librariae bookshop (L librariae of books f. Liber -bri book, orig. back, -ARY? + -Y)]

libr'a'te, v.t. Be poised, balance, sway, quiver. Hence li'bratory a.  [f. L lib'ratio (libro balance), -ATE?]

libr'a'tion, n. Librating (l. of moon, apparent oscillation by which parts near edge of disk are alternately visible & invisible.  [f. L libratio (prec., -ATION)]

libret'to, n. (pl. -ti, -ti). Book or words of an opera or long musical work. Hence librettist(1) n.  [It., dim. of libro book f. Liber -bri]

Lib'yan, a. & n. (Inhabitant) of ancient Libyan; poet; (esp.) African; (of) the Berber language of the group of that of Oase; Hallic languages to which it belongs.  [f. L Gk Libyæ + -AN]

lice. See LOUSE.

lic'ence, n. Leave, permission, (Have I your l. to remove the fence?) permit from government &c. to marry, print something, preach, carry on some trade (esp. that in alcoholic liquor); &c.; university certificate of com'pletion. Hence licentious, indulgence, licentiousness, when excessive, abuse of freedom, disregard of law or propriety; licentiousness; writer's or artist's irregularity in grammar, metre, perspective, &c. (usu. poetic l.).  [f. L Licentia (licie be lawful, -ENCE)]

lic'ense, -ce 2, v.t. Allow (person to do, thing to be done, rare); (in p.p.) allow complete freedom to; give license to. Licensed; (person; licensed victualer) authorize use of (premises) for certain purpose; authorize publication of (book &c.) or performance of (play). Hence licensee n.  [f. prec.; -ce on anal. of practise, prophesy, vv., cf. prac'tice, prophecy, nn.; the distinction perf. comes by imit. of spelling in pairs like advise, advice, licence, license, hence licencee]

lic'en'ser, n. In vb1 senses; esp. l. of the press, l. of plays, officials licensing publication or performance when satisfied that law, morals, & decency, are not outraged. -[ER]

lic'e'niate (-shiat), n. Holder of university licence or attestation of competence from college or examining body (chiefly in abbr. L. as part of title, see L.; licensed preacher not yet having appointment, esp. in Presbyterian Church.  [f. med. L licentiare (licencie)], -ATE?]

lic'e'ntious (-shias), a. Disregarding accepted rules esp. of grammar or style; lascivious, libertine, lewd. Hence lic'entiou'sly 2 adv.  [f. med. L licentiosus (licence), -OSE?]

lich', ly'm. (-sh), ly'ke, n. (obs.). Corpse; -lath, roofed gateway of churchyard where coffin awaits clergyman's arrival; -ch-house, mortuary; -ch-owl, screech-owl (bodining death); -ch-stone, to place coffin on; -ch-wake, watch kept at night over corpse.  [OE lic, cf. G leiche; orig. sense prob. form, cf. LIKE]

li'chen (-k), n. Kinds of cellular cryptogamic plant (prob. fungus parasitic on alga) usu. of green, grey, or yellow tint growing on & colouring rocks, tufa-trunks, &c. whence li'chen'ed 2 a. li'cheno'logy n.: skin-disease with reddish eruption. Hence li'chenous a.  [f. L f. Gk leikhnē]

licit, a. Not illicit. Hence li'citi'ly 2 adv.  [f. L licitus (licie be lawful)]

lick, v.t. & i. & n. Pass tongue over to taste, moisten, clean, &c. (l. one's chops or lips, in requiring some tangible food; f. into shape, mould, make presentable or effective; l. to show servility to him; l. the dust, fall, be van'squished); take up or off, make clean, by licking; (of waves, flame, &c.) play lightly over, (of flame) swallow up in passing; (slang) thrash (per son, fault out of person), beat in fight or competition, excels, licks creation, is beyond every thing, whence li'cking 1 n.; (slang) surpass comprehension of (this licks me); (slang) go, hasten, (as hard as he could l.); li'ckspittle, toady.  (N.) act of licking with tongue; (also
liminary, a. Subject to restriction; of, on, serving as, limit. [f. L limitarlis (limit-1., -ary 2).]

limination, n. Limiting; limited condition, disability or inability, (_hashicult, is not talented in all directions; limiting rule or circumstance; legally specified period beyond which action cannot be brought, estate or law is not to continue, &c. (statute of ill, any that fixes such period. [f. L limitatio (limit-5., -ation).]

limite (of), a. (Of district &c.) on frontier, adjacent to. [F (L times LIMIT, Gk _trophos feeding) orig. of lands set apart for support of frontier troops]

limn (nm.), v.t., n. (Obs.) the surface of a lake. [L limnaeus]


limnology, n. Study of physical phenomena of lakes; study of pond-life. [Gk _limnne_ lake, -0., -logy]

limp, v.t., v.i. & n. Walk lamely, (of verse) halt; (n.) lame walk. Hence _limping_ adv. [cf. MFG _limphen_]

limp, a. Not stiff, flexible, (of book-bindings) not stiffened with mill-board; (fig.) wanting in energy. Hence _limply_ adv. _limpness_ n. [?] _limpet_, n. Gasteropod mollusk with tent-shaped shell sticking tightly to rocks. [OE _lumped_ f. LL _lampreda_ limpet, LAMPREY]

limpid, a. Clear, transparent; without turbidity. (of liquid, air, atmosphere, eyes, literary style). Hence or cogn. _limpidly_ adv. _limpidity, limpidness_ n. [f. L _limpidus_ prob. cogn. w. < Latin _lumphia_]

limpkin, n. Kinds of bird between cranes & rails. [LIMP, -KIN, from their movements]

limp-wort. See _lime-wort._

limnage (of), n. Number of days in printed moves or movements according to this. [A.GE]

limchpin, n. Pin passed through axle-end to keep wheel on. [OE _lynx_, cf. G _limse_, PIN]

Lincoln green (kn), n. Bright green stuff made at Lincoln.

linden, n. Lime-tree. [orig. adj. (obs. lint) cf. G _linde_ cogn. w. Gk _elait_ far + _-es 5_]

line, n. Fine long flax separated from the trash; (of paper) a. _cf. G _lein_-, perh. cogn. w. L _linum_ & Gk _linon_.

line 1. (Of order of main senses) 1. Cord; 2. Long narrow mark; 3. Row; 4. Series; 5. Direction. 1. Piece of rope (esp. naut., e.g. for sounding; spo proh, hard l., bad luck, hardship; also = _clothes-l_); wire or cable for telegraph or telephone (lineman, charged with keeping wire &c. in repair), route traversed by this; cord bearing fish-hook(s) ( _l.-fishing_; opp. _net-fishing_; give one l. enough, let him go his own way for a time in order to secure or detect him later); cord for measuring, levelling, &c. ( _level-l_; by rule &c._, with precision. (pl.) one's lot in life (Ps. _xvi. 6_, v. ref. to marking out land); true path (obs. exc. in _l. upon_, see _Is. xxvii. 10_, with slight progress). 2. Long narrow mark traced on surface; use of these in draughtsmanship (boldness, purity of l.; translate state &c. into l. & colour; l.-drawing, done with pen or pencil; _l.-engraving_, done with incised lines, as opp. _etching_ & _mezzotint_; l.-work, with pen or pencil not wash &c.; l. of beauty, l. with two open eyes, _l._, _l._, one _l._, _l._; (Games) mark limiting court or court line on specified parts of them; thing resembling traced mark, band of colour, seam, furrow, wrinkle (l. of life, fortune, &c., folds in palm of hand significant in palmistry); (Math.) straight or curved continuous extent of length without breadth, track of moving point, (with defining word, as _isothermal_ l.) curve connecting all points having specified common property; the equator; straight l. (l. of _fire_), force, &c.; picture hung on the l., exhibited with its centre about level of spectator's eye; go as straight as a l.; contour, outline, lineament (the savage l. of his mouth), (pl) plan or draught (esp. of ship in horizontal, vertical, _&c._, oblique sections) or model, (esp. _on conservative, political, the same, &c., l._); (as measure) 1/12 inch; limit, boundary, ( _DRAW_ l. the l._. 3. Row of persons or things (come, bring into, l., agree or co-operate, induce to do so); (Mil. pl.) connected series of field-works, also row of tents or huts in camp; (Naut.) l. abreast, line of parallel ships ranged on line crossing keels at right angles to bows ( _l.-of-battle_); (Mil.) double row ( _front_ & _rear_ rank) of men ranged side by side, also arrangement of companies side by side (opp. _column_; drawn up in, form, wheel into, l.; all along the l. at every point, often fig. of success &c.; l.-firing, by body of men in l.); (Army) the l., regular & numbered regiments (not Guards, Engineers, or Artillery, &c., under God's exalted king). 4. Sequence, succession or series of persons or things following one another in time (can show a long &c. acquaintance). 5. Series, stacking, a. (of family male, female, direct, &c.) family, lineag, stock, (comes of a good l.); 5. Direction, course, track, (l. of march, communication, &c.); (Railways) single track of rails (up, down, l. to, from, chief terminus esp. London), one branch of system (main, branch, loop l.), or whole system under one management ( _Midland &c. l._); course followed in riding; (l. of time) hour (also fig.), hour of day (also fig.); course of procedure, conduct, thought, &c.; department of activity, province, branch of business, (something in, out of, one's l., that interests or concerns one, or not; in the banking, oil &, colour, &c. l.); (Commerce) class of goods, order for or stock of this, (partly thr. OE _line_, cf. G _leine_ cord, partly thr. F _ligne_, l. _line_ orig. fem. of _lignes_ of a tree; _l._, _l._, _l._, &c. material inside of (garment, box, vessel, bag, &c.); fill (purse, pocket, stomach, &c.); serve as lining for. Hence _lining_ (l.) ( _silver cloud_ has a silver lining, there is good in every evil), (f. LINE l. w. ref. to use of linen for linings)

line 2. v.t. & i. Mark in, off, with l., on paper &c.; cover with l. (a face lined with pain); l. through, cross out; draw (men or objects) up in l.; come up or spread (f. & i.) out in l.; post troops &c. along (road, hedge, &c.); (of troops) form open or close l. along (pass &c.); (of things) stand at intervals along (wall &c.). [f. prec.]

line 3. v.t. & i. Mark in, off, with l., on paper &c.; cover with l. (a face lined with pain); l. through, cross out; draw (men or objects) up in l.; come up or spread (f. & i.) out in l.; post troops &c. along (road, hedge, &c.); (of troops) form open or close l. along (pass &c.); (of things) stand at intervals along (wall &c.); (of things) spread, remain (thing &c.) at intervals; mark with a single stroke or line (of, about). [f. prec.]

lineage (of), n. Lineal descent, ancestry, pedigree. [f. OF _lignage_ (L LINEA 2., -AGE)]

limnal, a. In the direct line of descent or ancestry (opp. _collateral_); (rare) of, in, line(s), linear. Hence _limnale_ adv. [f. LINEAL f. LINEALS (LINES 2., -AL)]

lineament, n. ( _usu._ pl.) distinctive feature(s) or characteristic(s), esp. feature(s) of
linguistic. a. Of the study of languages; of language, lingual. Hence linguistically adv. [prec., -IC]

lingulate (-at). a. Tongue-shaped. [f. L. lingula dim. of lingua tongue, -ATE2]

linguoso-, form of Lingua tongue (-o), as, dental made with tongue & teeth (of sounds).

limen, n. Liquid usd, made with oil in oiling on skin for rheumatism &c., embrocation. [f. L. liminatum (LINEA-, -ATION)

link, n., & v.t. & i. One ring or loop of chain (as measure, 1/100 of surveying chain or 7.92 in.); = SLEEVE-1.; loop in knitting &c.; connecting part or thing that unites others, filler of gap, member of series (MISSING 1.). (VB) Connect, join (things, persons) together or to (thing, person); hook in or through another's arms or process; hook into or into system, company, &c.; linked battalions, two, of which one at home supplies drafts for other on foreign service. Hence linkingage.

links, n. pl. Level or undulating sandy ground near sea-shore, with turf & coarse grass (Sc.); ground on which golf is played, often resembling that of prec. sense (also a links as sing.). [OE. links perh. cogn. w. LEAN2]

linn, n. (chiefly Sc.). Waterfall; pool below the precinct or house. [perh. mixture of OE hyldyn torrent & GAEL. liim]

Linnaea, a. & n. (Follower) of Linnaeus or his system of classifying plants & animals. [Linnaeus latinized name of C. Linne Swedish naturalist + -AN]

linnet, n. Common brown or warm-grey song-bird. [f. Of linette (lin flax, f. its food)]

linolum, n. Flannel-cloth of canvas with thick coat of oxidized linseed oil. Hence linoleum.

linotype, n. Machine for producing stereotyped lines of words as substitute for typesetting, much used in printing newspapers. [=line o'type]

lin'sang, n. Civet cat of Borneo & Java. [LINUSE]

linseed, n. Seed of flax; l. cake, l. (with the oil pressed out) as cattle-food; l.-meal, ground l.; l. poul'tice, of l. or l.-meal. [LINE1]

linsey-wooly (zi-, -zil). n. Dress material of coarse inferior wool woven on cotton warp (orig. of wool & flax). [from GIS linsey, perh. a coarse linen (LINE1) perh. obs. say silk); woolsey=wool w. jingling term.


linguist (gw-), n. Person skilled in foreign languages (good, bad, no l.). [as prec., -IST]
story, yield to temptation or request. Hence li’stener¹ (sn.) n. [ONorthumb. lypna, cf. OE lypnos, cogn. w. prec.] li’sterine, n. A particular antiseptic solution. [Lord Lister, -INE²]

il’sterize, v.t. Treat (wound) on the antiseptic methods introduced by Lord Lister. So l’sterinize.

il’stless, a. Languid, indifferent, uninterested, disinclined for exertion. Hence li’stlessly adv.², li’stlessness n. [f. obs. list inclination (LISP²) + -LESS] lit. See LIGHT², LIGHT⁶.

tany, n. Series of petitions for use in church services or processions recited by clergy & others; (colloq.) any object or fact or original words (the LT, that contained in the Common Prayer Book); l-desk, stool, at which reciter of L. kneels. [f. med.L f. G li’tanicia prayer (litanie supplicant f. li’ten prayer)]


literacy, n. Ability to read & write. [LITE-RATE, -CY]

l’treae humanór’es, (abbr. Lit. Litum). Polite letters, esp. as name of classical school or examination for B.A. degree at Oxford. [L]
literary, a. & n. Of, in expressed by, letters of alphabet (l. error; also l. as n., misprint); follows, as part of or exact original words (l. translation, transcript, &c.), whereas literalism (l.) n.; taking words in their usual or primary sense & applying the ordinary rules of grammar, without mysticism or allegory or metaphor, (l. interpretation; I hear nothing in the l. sense of the word, with the ears as opp. other means of getting meaning), whence literal-ism(n) literalistic, adj. (of persons) formalistic, matter-of-fact; so called without exaggeration (l. decimation; often incorrectly used, as a l. flood of pamphlets). Hence literality, li-treality, li-treality, n., li’treality² adv. [OF, f. L literalitatis (LETTER, -AL)]

l’teralize, v.t. Take (metaphor &c.) in literal sense. [-IZE]


literary, a. Of, constituting, occupied with, literature, polite learning, or books &c. written composition esp. of the kind valued for form (l. history of a thing, of its treatment in literature; l. property, exclusive right of publication, books &c. subject to this; l. man, man of letters). Hence literarily² adv., literariness n. [f. L litteratus (LETTER, -ATE)²]

literate (-at), a. & n. (Person) having some acquaintance with literature or (now usu.) able to read & write; man admitted to Anglican orders without university degree. [f. L litteratus (LETTER, -ATE)²]

literati, n. pl. Men of letters, the learned class. [L, as prec.]

literative adj. Letter for letter, textually, literally. [L]

literator, n. Literary man. [L (LITERATE, -OR²) elementary teacher, grammarian, sciolist]

literature (isher, -führer), n. Literary culture (archaic); literary production (engaged in L), the literary profession (l. was represented by -); realm of letters, writings of country or place. (an. pl.) writings by a nation in beauty or form or emotional effect (LIGHT⁴ L.); the books treating of a subject; (colloq.) printed matter. [f. L litteratura (LITERATE, -URE)²]

-lith, sufi. repr. Gk lithos stone (aerolith, monolith); -cf. -LITE.

li’tharge (-j), n. Protoxide of lead. [f. OF li’tharge f. Gk lithargyro (lithos stone, argyro silver) so called as by-product in separation of silver from lead]

li’the (dh), a. Flexible, supple. Hence li’the-ness n., li’thesome a. [OE the soft; cf. G lend, cogn. w. L lentus]

lith., n. Lithium; l-water, used for gout. [changed f. earlier lithion f. Gk neot. of lithioes (lithos stone) after soda, potassa, &c.] lithic¹, a. Of the stone or calculus; of stone. [f. Gk lithikos (prec., -IC)²]

lithic², a. (chem.). Of lithium. [foll., -IC] lithium, n. Metalic element of alkaline group; LiTHIA, -iCUM

li’tion, n. One of chemical l. of Gk lithos stone, esp. in wds having ref. either to the treatment of stone in the bladder or kidneys, or to the stone in printing.

lithograph, n., v.t. Lithographic print; (vb) print by lithography. [prec., GRAPH]

lithography, n. Drawing or writing on kind of yellow slaty limestone (lithographic stone) so that the impressions in ink can be taken. So lithographer n., lithoGRAPHIC a. [LI-THO-, -GRAPHY]

lithology, n. Science of the nature & composition of stones & rocks, whence lithological a.; department of medical science dealing with calculus. [LITHO-, -LOGY]

li’tontriptic, a. & n. (Medicine) that acts upon or excites in bladder. [f. F litho’trique f. Gk lithoth (th)rapeutika (drugs) comminutive of stones]

li’tophyte, n. (Zool.) polypl whose substance is calcareous, as some corals; (Bot.) plant that grows on stone. [LITHO-, Gk photon plant (phoe grow)]

li’toto’my, n. Operation of cutting for stone in bladder. Hence or conn. lito’tomi’sC(AL) a. lito’tomist(l) n. lito’tomize(l) v.t. [f. L.f. Gk lithotomia (LITHO-, TOME)]

li’totive, n. Operation of crushing stone in bladder into small particles that can be passed through urethra. Hence lito’trive’ist(n) lito’tritte’ize(l) v.t. [f. L LITHOTRITIC, by change of lithōn to LITHO- & confusion of trit- (already transferred) f. Gk thuplo comminuens l. Gk lito’tiv (already transferred) l. literere to write) worn]

Lithuánian, a. & n. (Language or native of Lithuania. [-AN]

litigate, v.i. & t. Go to law; be party to law-suit; contest (point) at law, whence lit’table a. Hence li’tigant(n) l. a. & n. Litigation n. [f. L litigare (lis litus lawsuits). -ATE³]

litigious (-jus), a. Given to litigation, fond of going to law; disputable at law, offering matter for law-suit; of law suits. Hence liti’gously² adv., liti‘giousness n. [f. L litigium (litigation) litigium litigation cf. prec.)

li’tmus, n. Blue colouring-matter got from lichens that is turned red by acid & restored to blue by alkali; l-paper, unsized & stained with l. as test for acids. [f. MDu. leemovs (mc. leemv)²]

li’totes, n. Ironically moderate form of speech (as ‘scoundrel’ is rather a rude word), esp. the expressing of an affirmative by the negative of its contrary, as no small for great. [Gk (-ēs) f. litos plain, meagre]

l’tre (lèter), n. Unit of capacity in metric system, = cube of 1/10 metre, about 1/12 pints. [f. fr. prob. f. L f. LITERA pound]

litter, n., v.t. & i. Vehicle containing couch shut in by curtains & carried on men’s shoulders or by beasts; framework with couch for transporting sick & wounded; straw, rushes, &c., as bedding esp. for animals; straw & dung
of of yard; odds & ends, leavings, state of untidiness, disorderly accumulation of papers &c., whence littery a.; the young brought forth at a birth. (Vb) provide (horse &c.) with l. as bed (usu. down); spread l. or straw on (floor, stable; usu. down); make (place) untidy (of objects lying about, or of person with these or simply); scatter & leave lying; bring (things) to light (whips &c. or abs.). [L. littirae, L. lectus bed, -oky 1] litteree, -parum. See lite-, litérateur (F.), n. Literary man. little, a. (LESS, LESSER, LEAST; also smaller, smallest); n., & adv. (LESS, LEAST). Small (often with emotional implications not given by small, cf. GREAT), not great or big (the idiomatic antithesis of large; the large) big, large & small, not large & l. nor big & small; (as distinctive epithet) of smaller or smallest size &c. (the L. Auck. L. Matern, the L. Hare, l. the finger or toe; young (the) Joneses, Jones's children; l. man or woman, boy or girl, esp. as voc.; his, her, its, our, l. ones, children, or cubs &c.); as of a child, evoking tenderness; small, little, tiny, minute, trifling. little, n. pl. (usually) amount or collection of small parts or facts to please us know his l. ways; so that is your l. game, what you are hoping to do undetected; short in stature, distance, or time (a l. man; the l. people, fairywill go a l. way with you; wait a l. while); trivial, unimportant, (every l. difficulty); mean, patly, contemptible (with the eclipse low, cease l.); not much (gained l. advantage from it; often but not l.); a l., some though not much, even a small amount of, (prob. f. the n. use with ellipse of; give me a l. butter; a l. care would have prevented it); (abs. the l. persons of l. power or importance, what is l. in l., on a small scale; l.-Englander, -dism, (holder of) principle that Great Britain should contract her dependencies for colonies & dependencies (opp. IMPERIAL, -ism); l.-go collog., first examination for B.A. degree at Cambridge; L. Masters, group of 16th-c. German engravers, followers of Dürrer, named from small size of their prints; hence littleness n. (X) not much, only a small amount, a mere trifle, l. or nothing, hardly anything; did not have a l., share of food; l. out of it; a l. makes us laugh; gives me l. of his company; did what l. he could; the l. of his work that remains; a certain but no great amount (knows a l. of everything; a l., rather, somewhat; not a l. extremely); (for a) short time or distance (after, for, a l.; leave me here a l.; b. l. by l. by d. &c., by degrees). (Adv.) to a small extent only (I like him l.; l. known au- thors; is l. more than a cent); not at all the l. knows, dreams, &c.). [OE litle, lytel, prob. cogn. w. litan bow down] littoral, a. & n. Of, on the shore; region lying along the shore. [f. L. littoralis (litus -or sea shore,-al)] liveliness, -ness n. [OE livlic (LIFE. -LY 1)] livens, v.t. & l. Brighten, cheer, (usu. up). [LIFE. -EN 1] liver, n. Large glandular organ in vertebrates secreting bile & purifying venous blood; (also L-complaint) diseased state of l., whence livish a. (also L-colour) dark reddish brown; flesh of some animals l. used as food; (archaic) l. as seat of emotion (hotl., passionate or amorous temperament; white or lily l., cowardice, whence -livered a.); l.-line, one of lines of palm significant in palmistry; l.-ing, right wing of cockpit, food under which l. is tucked. (joc.) right arm; livewart, kinds of plant with l.-shaped parts or used in l. disease. Hence liverless a. [OE lifer cf. Du. liever, G. lieber] livern, n. One who lives in specified way (eaten, loose l.; good l., virtuous person, also owning, tender to others). [OE livere cf. Du. lever, G. lieber] Liverpoolian, a. & n. (Inhabitant, native of Liverpool. [Liverp谋求v. joc. change of pool to puddle (avoiding non-Latin -oo) + AN] livery, n. Provision of food or clothing served out to retainers &c. (hist.) allowance of provender for horses (at a., of horse, kept for owner & fed & groomed for fixed charge); dis-
tintevative clothes worn by member of city company or person's servant, so attired or in plain clothes: also fig. birds in their winter l., the l. of grief, of other men's opinions, &c., whence livened; a. membership of city company (take up one's l., become liveman; (Law) legal delivery of property (use one's l., bring suit as heir in court of wards to get possession), Writ allowing this; l. of book, of book companies that had formerly distinctive costume; v. to increase, payment for becoming member of l. company; liveman, member of l. company, keeper of or attendant in l. stable; l. servant, wearing l.; l. stable, where horses are kept at l. or let out for hire. [F. Liviére (lievcur see deliver, -y)]

Irvid, a. Of:blush laden colour; discoloured as by fire, luridly n., luridity adv. [L. lividus]

living, a. Of: bluish laden colour: discoloured as by fire, living n., livingly adv. [L. vivus]

liver, v.t. Separate (substance) into soluble & insoluble constituents by percolation of water. Hence lification n. [L. Licius made into lye (lucor, -ate)]

lizard, n. Kinds of reptile having usual l., long body, tail to four legs & scaly or granulated hide; fancy variety of canary. [f. O.F. lesard l. loccus l. assim. to -ARD]

liver (lêvur), n. Old French money of account (2) sous, about = franc. [F. L. LIBRA]

lixiviate, v.t. Separate (substance) into soluble & insoluble constituents by percolation of water. Hence lification n. [L. Licius made into lye (lucor, -ate)]

lizard, n. Kinds of reptile having usual l., long body, tail to four legs & scaly or granulated hide; fancy variety of canary. [f. O.F. lesard l. loccus l. assim. to -ARD]

l'ill, contr. of will in I'll, he'll, that'll, &c.

llama (lah, lyah), n. S.-Amer. ruminant allied to camel but smaller, humpless, & woolly-haired, used as beast of burden; (material made of) its wool. [Sp., prob. F. Peruvian]

Lloyd's (loïd), n. Incorporated society of maritime underwriters; L. list, newspaper devoted to maritime intelligence; L. register, annual alphabet list of ships assigned to various classes. [orig. 17th-c. coffee-house established by Edward Lloyd]

lo, int. (archaic). Look! see!, behold!, [mixture of OE la int. & ME bo boke, 1.00K]

loach (loch), n. Small edible freshwater fish. [OE loken]

load, n. What is (to be) carried, burden: amount usu. carried (cart- &c.), recognized unit in measure or weight of certain substances; material object or force acting as weight or clog, resistance of machinery worked to motive power, pressure of superstructure on arch &c.; burden of responsibility, care, grief, &c. (L. load., collon) plenty, superabundance, heaps, lots of; l.-displacement, -draught, of ship when laden; loadstone, lodestone, magnetic oxide of iron, piece of it used as magnet, thing that attracts (= way stone, see etym.); l.-waterliner, ship's flotation line when laden. Plimsoll's mark. [OE lodwead, way, journey, conveyance, cf. G leiten, cugn. w. LEACH]

load, v.t. & i. Put l. on or aboard (person, vehicle, ship, &c.), (of ship, vehicle, person responsible for these, or person) take load aboard &c. (often up); place l. (cargo) aboard ship, on vehicle, &c.; add weight to, be burden upon, oppress with (stomach loaded with food), weight with (a loaded cane; loaded dice, so weighted as to fall with a certain face up), strain bearing-capacity of (table loaded with food); adulterate with something to increase weight or (of wines) strength; supply or assail overwhelmingly with (loaded her with gifts, praise, abuse; air-loaded with carbon); charge with (loaded with, loaded down with; iron-loaded (charged)); (Stock-Exch.) buy heavily of stock (loaded up with, having large amounts of in hand as security); (Life-insurance) add extra charge or loading a. to (premium) for special reasons. [f. prec.]

loader, n. In vbl senses; esp.: attendant loading sportsman's guns; loading-machine; l. of specified way (pitch, muzzle, single-, -b, -so-loading) a. [ERL]

loaf, n. (pl. -kis). Piece of bread baked alone or as separate or separable part of batch, usu. of some standard weight as 1 lb. 2 lb., or 1 lb. (cottage, household, tinned, &c.); various shapes; quart: l. brown., of brown bread; white, of finest; &c. &c. [OE hlaf, cf. G lath, etym. dub.]

loafer, n. (F. lô-tier) (of cabbage &c.) form a l. or head. [f. prec.]

loaf, v.i. & t. & n. Spend timidly; saunter; l. (time) away, spend in loafing; hence loaf-er n.; (n.) loafing (going to have a, on the l.), [etym. dub.; l. may be back-form. f. loafer]

loam, n. Paste of clay & water, composition of moistened clay & sand with chopped straw &c. used in making bricks, plastering, &c.; fertile soil chiefly of clay & sand with admixture of decayed vegetable matter, whence loamy a. [OE liam, cf. Du. lèem, G lehm, cugn. w. LIEM]

loan, n. & v.t. Thing, esp. sum of money, lent to be returned with or without interest; word, custom, &c., adopted by one people from another (so l.-god, -myth, -word); lending or being lent for, may l. to; -lender, person holding debentures or other acknowledgments of l.; mortgagee; -office, for lending money to persons, -holder, personal holding debentures or other acknowledgments of l.; -society, of periodical subscribers to fund from which members may have l.; (vb. now chiefly U.S.) grant l. of, whence loanable a., loanee, lender 1. n. [OE loan, cf. Du. lenn, G lehn, cugn. w. GK lêipô leave, & OE lèon lend]

loath (lo), a. Disinclined, reluctant, unwilling, ungratefull, or person to do, or that; nothing l., quite willing or willingly); l.-to-depart, tune played as farewell. [OE lath, cf. Du. leed, also G leid sorrow, f. O.Teut. laitho whence loid ugly]

loath (-d), v.t. Regard with disgust, abominate, detest. Hence loathing (-d) n., loathing (-d) adv. [OE læþh (-l-) (-d)]

loathly (-d), a. (Archaic & literary for) loathsome. Hence loathliness n. [OE låthl (LOATH, -Ly)]

loathsome (-th, -d), a. Exciting nausea
lockage, n. Amount of rise or fall effected by canal locks; toll for use of lock; use or number of locks. [-AGE]

loc'cker, n. In vb. senses; also, small cupboard, esp. one of many reserved each for individual's use in public room, e.g. cricket pavilion or schoolroom; (Naut.) chest or compartment for stores, ammunition, &c. (not a shot in the L., no money in one's pocket; DAVY JONES'S LOCKER). [-ER]

loc'cket, n. Metal plate or band on scabbard; small gold or silver case holding portrait, lock of hair, &c. &c. hung from neck. [I. Of locquet (loc'et l. Teut. cogn. w. LOCK 2, -ET)]

Locke'ian, a. Of John Locke or his philosophy Locke's men's; orchist (n.) [-AN]

ló'co cita'to, adv. [Abbr. L.c.]. In the passage already quoted. [-L]

ló'comote, v. (bi-l.) Move from place to place. [back-formation f. foll.]

ló'comotion, n. (Power of) motion from place to place; travel, way (esp. artificial) of travelling. [I. Loco see foll., motion motio]

ló'comotive, a. & n. Of locomotion (loc. fac.) (in these 10 days): having power of or given to locomotion, not stationary, (the L. bivalves; a L. person loc.) constantly travelling; L. engine, that goes from place to place by its own power, esp. steam-engine for drawing train along rails; effecting locomotion (the L. organs). (N.) L. engine; (slang, pl. legs (use your L.); L. animal; (I. Loco another motive). MOTIVE a. (suggested by scholastic phr. in loco moreri move in space)

ló'comotor, n. & a. Locomotor person or thing; (adj.) of locomotion (L. ATAXY). [as prec., motion]

ló'comotory, a. Of, having, locomotion. [as prec., motory]

ló'culus, n. (zool. anth., bot.; pl. -i) One of a number of smaller separate cavities. Hence LOCULAR 1 a. [L. Dim. of LOCUS]

ló'cum ténens, n. Deputy acting esp. for clergyman or doctor. Hence locum-tenenary n. [med.L. (one) holding place (tenant, foll.)]

ló'cus, n. (pl. -ci pr. sii). Locality or exact place of something; (Math.) curve &c. made by all points satisfying particular equation of relation; surface, moving according to mathematically defined conditions; L. classics, best known or most authoritative passage on a subject; L. in quo, scene of event; L. poenitentiae, opportunity allowed for receding until decisive step has been taken; L. standi, recognized position, right to intervene, appear in court, &c. [L. = place]

ló'cust, n. 1. Kinds of African & Asiatic winged edible insect migrating in swarms & consuming vegetation of districts; person of devouring or destructive proprieties; fruit of carob-tree; cassia pod; (also L.-free) kinds of tree, esp. carob & pseudo-acacia; L. bird, eater, kinds of bird feeding on li. [I. Locusta l. lobster, locust]

loc'ution, n. Style of speech; word or phrase used; in locution f. elegantly. [L. barbari'ous i.; to use the Greek L.]. [I. L. locutio (locut. speak. -ON)]

ló'cutory, n. Parlour or conversation-room in monastery; grille for interviews between inmates in monastery & outsiders. [f. med.L. locutorium (prec., -ORY)]

ló'de, n. Watercourse, open drain in fens; vein of metal ore; L. star, star, that is steered by, esp. the pole star, (fig.) guiding principle, object of pursuit; lodestone, see LOAD 1.stone. [var. of LOAD 1]

lodge, n. Small house; cottage at gates of park or grounds of large house, occupied by gardener or other porter's room at gate of college, factory, or house; house for stable or flats; (Freemasonry &c.) (place of meeting for) members of branch, grand L., governing body of freemasons & societies imitating them; residence of head of college at Cambridge; beaver's or otter's lair; N.-Amer. Indian's tent or wigwam. [f. Of log f. med.L. lobia (LOBBY) l. Tey. (G l. l., tent, w. L. LEAF)]

lodge, v.t. & i. Provide with sleeping quarters; receive as guest or inmate; establish as resident in house or room(s), (pass.) be well, ill, &c. accommodated in regard to house-room; serve as habitation for, contain, (pass.) be contained in; leave in place or with person for security: deposit in court or with official a formal statement of (complaint, information), (pop.) allege (objection &c.); place (spouses) in, with, in the hands of, (person); (of wind) lay (crops) flat; (make, let) stick or reain in place without falling or going further (lodged bullet, lodged, in his brain; tide lodges mud in the cavities); reside, be situated; be in name for accommodating in another's house, &c.; L. to reside in (locut.); L. in lodgings.

lodging, n. In vb. senses; esp.: accommodation in hired rooms; dwelling-place, abode, (pl.) room(s) hired elsewhere than in hotel for residing in; L. house, in which II. are let (common L.-, usn. one with dormitory in which bed can be had for the night). [-ING]

lodgment, -ement, n. (Mil.) temporary temporary or in use or on exhibit or on call, of enemy's works; stable position gained, foothold, (make, effect, a L.); (Law) depositing of money; accumulation of matter intercepted in fall or transit. [f. F logement (prec., -MENT)]

ló'ess (or as G), n. Deposit of fine yellowish-grey loam in Rhine & other rivers valleys. [Gloss]

ló't, adj., n., & v.t. Attie; room over stable; pigeon-house; flock of pigeons; gallery in church or hall; (Golf) backward slope in club-head, lodging stroke. (Vb) hit (golf-ball) high up, clear (obstacle) thus; keep (pigeons) in l. [ON, =sky, air, loft, cf. G luft]

ló'ter, n. Golf club for lofting. [-ER]

ló'tty, a. Of imposing height, towering, soaring; l. mountain, flight, stature; not of perpetual growth; hanging from branch or twig, L. contemp., good humour); exalted, distinguished, high-flying, high-flown, elevated, sublime, grandiose. Hence ló'til'ly adv.

ló'tliness n. [-L]

logg'ing, n., & v.t. Unhewn piece of felled tree or similar rough mass of wood (in the l., unheuwn; float, lie, fell, like a l., in helpless or stumbled state); roll my L. & Tid roll. [f. L. logum (prox. logus, roll), log, roll] mutual help, esp. to unprincipled political combinations & puffing of each other's works by author-reviewers, whence log-roll v.i., log-riding 1, 2 n. & a.; King L., faïnest-rider, w. (ref. to fable of Jupiter & the frogs, cf. STORK); float attached to line wound on reel for gauging speed of ship, other apparatus for same state; roll my L. & Tid roll. (by the L., calculate ship's position by it); = l-book; table by which journeyman-tailor's work-time is assessed; l-board, on which entries are made for transcription into l-book, book with permanent record daily made of all events occurring in ship's voyage including rate of progress shown by l., also traveller's diary &c. l.-cabin, but built of l.; l-line, to which float of ship is attached; l-powder, (wood of) Amer. tree used in dyeing. (Vb) cut into l.; enter (distance made &c.) in ship's l.-book, (of ship) make (dis-
LOG
482

LONDON

tance]; enter (seaman's name with offence committed) in l-book, fine (offender). [ME logge, etym. dub.; cf. CLOG.

log ², = LOGARITHM of (prefixed to number or algebraic symbol).

lo'ganberry, n. Fruit got by cross between raspberry & blackberry. [Logan surname]

lo'gan(=stone), n. Polished heavy stone rocking in a touch. [= logging (diaL. log to rock)]

lo'goae'dic (=ē'), a. & n. (Line) in metre composed of dactyls & trochees. [f. LL l. Gk logoi'dikos combining prose & poetry (logos speech, aoidé song.-ic)]

lo'garithm, n. One of a class of arithmetical functions tabulated for use in abridge calculation & enabling computer to substitute addition & subtraction for multiplication & division, & the latter two for involution & evolution; index of power to which fixed number (the base) must be raised to produce given number (the l. of 1,000 is 3; common l., whose base is 10). Hence logarithmic a., logarithmically adv. [f. Gk logos reckoning, ratio (logos sense)]

-log'er, suf. repr. L-logus or Gk -logon. Astrologer, the oldest wd. of the type, may be either f. L. astrologus + -er (afterwards a common type of formation) or f. astrology + -er (cf. -grapher). As living suf., -log'er was used to form personal nn. (or, wds in -logy, by pronunciation of a. endings, by -loger)

lo'ggerhead, n. Blockhead, fool (archaic: We three ll. be, inscription on two wooden heads on inn-sign); iron instrument with ball at end heated for melting pitch &c. & post-built into boat aft for catching turn of rope to; kinds of large-heated turtle & bird; at ll. (with), disagreeing or disputing (with) (prob. f. nasal roots lleng & l.; is not governed by); (with purposely perverted sense) converting power, compulsion, of the l. of events, facts, necessity, grapeshot, war, &c.). So logician n. [f. F logique f. med. L f. Gk logike of reason f. logos, -ic(2)]

-logic, -logical. See -LOGY.

-logical, a. Of logic or formal argument; not cloguying the lots of thought, correctly reasoned; definable, defensible on ground of consistency, reasonably to be believed or done; capable of correct reasoning. Hence logically adv. [AL]

logile (-gī), n. Zinc ornament looking like jewel used in theatres. [perh. inventor's name] [logile n. (med. 16c). Saying of Christ not recorded in Gospels but preserved elsewhere. [Gk, = oracle (logos)]

-logist, suf. forming nn. meaning one versed in -logy, f. -logy, -ist.

logistics (-j), n.pl. Art of moving & quartering troops (cf. strategy, tactics). [f. L logotropia, f. logos, -ic] logi'graph, n. Sign or character representing a word in shorthand. [logos, -graph]

logi'graph, n. = prec. = logotype. [logos, -graph]

log'o'grapher, n. (Gk ant.) One of the Greek prose historians before Herodotus; ancient-Greek professional speech-writer. [f. Gk logographos (Logos, -grapher)]

log'o'graph, n. Kind of anagrammatic word-puzzle. [f. F logographe (logos, Gk gráphe animal)

lo'go'maechy (-ki), n. Dispute about words, controversy turning on merely verbal points. [f. Gk logomakhia (logos, -makhia -fighting)]

lo'gos, n. (no pl.). The Word or Second Person of the Trinity. [Gk, = word, reason, f. logos speech, used in mystic sense by Hellenistic & Neo-Platonist philosophers & in St John]

lo'gotype, n. Word, or more letters than one, cast, in one piece but not as ligature, for use in printing. [prec. TYPE]

-logue (log), suf. repr. Gk -logos, -logon, chiefly in wds f. F (catalogue, dialogue). Personal nn. = one skilled in the art (ideologe) are now rare, -ologer or -ologist being preferable.

-logy, suf. f. Gk -logia (in early instances, thr. F -logie f. med. L -logia). (1) In most wds -logy is the o form of Gk leg- speak, -logia indicating the character, action, or branch of knowledge, of a person (Gk logos n. or a.) who speaks in a certain way (breachology, tactology, etymology) or of a certain subject (theology, astrology). E. g. the logics of the latter kind, in which first component is alw. n., take -o- with some exceptions (petrology, mineralogy). Sociology, terminology, are hybrids. (2) In a few wds -logy is the Gk logos discourse (trilogy, tetralogy). -Mod. formations in -logy may alw. have correl. adj. in -logical (rarely -logy), & nn. in -ologist (somet. -ologist).

loon, n. (Fl. part of body on both sides of spine between false ribs & hip-bones (gird up one's ll., prepare for journey or effort; fruit, child, &c., of, sprung from, &c., one's ll., one's begotten offspring); joint of meat that includes the I. vertebrae; l.-cloth, worn for decency & fastened round ll. Hence lo'ne(n) ² a. [f. OF loine (L body, L. cosein w. Du. lente)]

loir, n. The Fat Posthouse. [f. L loricum nom. glis]

loiter, v.i. & t. Linger on the way, hang about; travel indolently & with frequent pauses; pass (time &c.) away in loitering. Hence loiter'ner n., loitering'ly adv. [f. MDu. loiteren wdag about]

loit'er, v.t. (usu. 1. Or loiter (usu. 2.) Hang (one's tongue) out, (of tongue) hang (usu. out); stand, sit, or recline, in lazy attitude; let (one's head or limbs) rest lazily on something. Hence lo'lin'gerly adv. [prob. imit.; cf. LULL]

Lo'illard, n. One of the 14th-c. heretics who followed Wyclif or held opinions like his. Hence Lo'illardism² (n. [f. MDu. lollard (lolling, reclining)-ism. -ard]

lo'lipop, n. (usu. pl.) Sweetmeat(s), sugarplum(s). [f.

lo'lop, v.i. (colloq.). Flop about; move or proceed in a lounging or ungainly way. [extension of LOLL]

Lombard (lu'op, -ard), n. & a. One of the Lombards, a conquerors of Italy; native of Lombardy; adj. of the ll. or Lombard, Lombardic: L. street, a London street formerly occupied by l. bankers, & still containing many of chief London banks, (transf.) the money market, financiers as a body. [f. f. lt. Lombardo f. LL Longobardus (longus, L. Bardic name of the people)]

Lombards (npl.) Of the Lombards or Lombardy (esp. of N.-Ital. 7th-13th-c. architecture & 15th-16th-c. painting). [f. med. L Lombardici (prec., -i)]

lome'nt, n. (bot.). Kind of pod that breaks up when mature into one-seeded joints. Hence lom'enta'ceous a. [f. L lomentum bean-meal (orig. cosmetic) f. lo-, larvs, wash, -ment]

London (lu'an), attrib. a. L. clay, geological
looseness n., loosest (2 a.) [f. ON laust = OE Lewis, cogn. w. Gk luo'to uno]

loose, v.t. & n. Release, set free, free from constraint (wee loosed his tongue); untie, undo, (knot, fetters, seal, seal of head); detach from moorings; discharge (arrow, abs.) discharge gun (at); relax (now only in l. hold); (n.) vent, free expression, give l. or a l. to one's face.

loosen, v.t. & i. Loose (person's tongue); make or become less tight or compact or firm; relieve (bowels) from costiveness or (cough) from dryness; relax (discipline &c.). [EN^6]

looserestrife (ss-), n. Two kinds of herbaceous plant (Golden or Yellow, & Red or Purplet or Spotted, L.). [mistransl. of LL t. Gk hys-

oma (Ruman. or Ruman. (voc) (Comitl.) as if directly from t. uno, makkhé battle]

loot, n. & v.t. & i. Goods taken from enemy, spoil, booty; illicit gains made by official. (Vb) plunder, sack, (city &c., or abs.); carry off as booty. Hence looter n. [f. Hind. lut]

lop, n., & v.t. & i. Smaller branches & twigs of trees (l. & top, & crop, trimmings of tree). (v.t.) (of the body): (of a horse) to trim its mane or tail (tree); strip tree of (branches &c.; often off, away), whence loppings [-ING][3] n. pl.; cut off (person's limb or head); make lopping strokes at. [vb prob. f. n.; etym. dub.]

lop1, v.i. & t. & n. Hang limply; let ears hang; slop, dwaddle, hang about; l.ope; l.-ears, drooping ears, whence loop-eared a.; l.-ear, kind of rabbit; hence loppiy a. (n. loc. l.) [v. prob. from n.; etym. dub.]

lop2, v.i., & n. (Of water) break in short lumpy waves; (n.) such motion of water. [init.]

lope, v.i., & n. (Run with) long bounding stride (esp. of animals). [f. ON hloupa cogn. w. LEAP]

lopho-, comb. form of Gk lophos crest, in scientific was as -dont (animal) with transverse ridges on crowns of molars; -branchiate having gills disposed in tufts.

lop-sided, a. With one side lower or smaller than the other, unevenly balanced. Hence lop-

sidedly adv., lopsidedness n. [f. LOP2]

loquacious, a. Talkative; (of birds, water chattering, babbling. Hence or cogn. loqua-

ciously adv., loquaciousness, loquacit-

y, n. [L loquax (loqui talk), -ACIOCS.

loyd, n. A. Haughty, imperious, lofty, disdainful; grand, magnificent, fit for belonging to a lord. Hence lordliness n. [OE hlaford (prec., -yX)]

lord'ship, n. Dominion, rule, ownership of or over; domain, estate, manor; lord's person:

ity (your l., his l., you, he, in speaking deferentially to or of a lord, also facet. to or of other persons or animals). [-SHIP]lord'ship

Cingalese

lodge, n. (Of a lodge, (archaic); erudition, scholar- ship, (archaic); body of traditions & facts on a subject (ghost, bird, animal, fairy, &c., L). [OE laer cf. Du. lecr, G lehre, cogn. w. LEARN]


lorgnette (lor'net), n. Pair of eye-glasses usu. held by long handle, opera-glass; [f. L. loria-

cus (lorica cuirass f. lorum strap, -ATE3)]

lor'is, n. Small slender taillless nocturnal climbing quadrumanous Cingalesa mammal; kinds of lemur. [F]


lo'se, v.t. & i. (lost pr. law. & ló). Be deprived of, cease by negligence, misadventure, separation, death, &c., to possess or have, (prop. or personal) life, quality, limb, father, friend; [t. in a state of full. L commissioners) members of board performing duties of high State office put in commission (I L. of the Admiralty, Treasury, &c.; First L., president of such board; Civil L., civilian member of Admiralty board, opp. Na-

val L.); first word of many official titles (L. CHAMBERLAIN, CHANCELLOR, Chief Justice, &c.; Lord Chief Justice, &c.); members of the nobility of Ireland, chief executive authority & head of magistracy in each county, whence lord-lieut

enancy n.; L. Rector, annually elected honorary head of some Scotch universities; L. Mayor, mayor of London, York, Dublin, & some great towns; L. Bishop, any bishop in ceremonial mention; ( prefixed as part of per-
vocation or title, as lord chancellor, lord mayor, or lord baron (whether peer or, peer's eldest son, add-

ing his second title by courtesy; with suppres-
on of, e.g. Earl of, or Lord, Derby; l. is invariable instead of baron, which is used as prefix only in foreign titles), (followed by Chris-

tian & family name) younger son of duke or marquis; my l. (voc), formal or polite formula for addressing noblemen below duke, bishop, earl, marquis, or baron; hence lord bless you, sir. [v. lo. l. &c.]

lor'dlys, a. Lordly; nobleman, peer of the realm or person entitled by courtesy to the prefix l. (see below) as part of his ordinary style (live, treat, like a l.,

loose, v.t. & i. Relax (now only in l. hold); (n.) Vent, free expression, give l. or a l. to one's face;
LOVELY

Greek legend as introducing luxurious dreaminess & distaste for active life (t.-eater, person given to indolent enjoyment; so t.-eating a. & n.); Egyptian & Asiatic water-lily; kinds of plant, esp. Bird's-foot Trefoil; l.-land, place of indolent enjoyment; [L. f. Gk. ἱππος]

loud (lōud), a., & adv. 1. Strongly audible, sonorous; clamorous, noisy; (of colour, dress, pattern, manners) obtuse, conspicuous, flashy; hence loudened 6 v.i., loudish 12 adv., loudishly 2 adv., loudness n.; (adv.) loudly (don't talk so l.; laughed l. & long.; l.-spoken. [com-WG; OE hūdf, cf. Du. luid, G laut; cogn. Gk. khlē, whence lough (lōch), n. (Anglo-Ir.). Lake, arm of sea. [perh. f. ONorthumb. luh f. Gæl. & Ir. loch]

louis (lōw'is, or as F'), n. (pl. Louis or - for F). Name of many French kings (l. or d.'r. French gold coin of about 20 fr. from L. XIII to L. XVI; L. Treize, Quatorze, Quinze, Seize, used ad. of furniture & in styles prevalent in those reigns.

lounge (loun'j), v. t. & n. 1. Go lazily, saunter; loll, recline; idle (intr. & l. away time &c.); hence loung'r 1 n., lounging 2 adv. (N.) spell of lounging, saunter, stroll; place where one can l.; sofa or deep chair. [loun']

lour, lower, (lōwr), v. i., & n. Frown, scowl, look sullen, (on, upon, at); (of clouds, sky, or smoke) look black, &c. &c.; hence louting 1 y 2 adv.; lowness n. [ME louren, cf. Du. loeren, G lourn watch; spelling louver prov. due to confusion w. lower 1]

louse (lōs), n. (pl. lice). Parasitic insect infesting human hair & skin; kinds of parasite of mammals, birds, fish, & plants. Hence lousy 1 a., louse-like 2 adj. [OE lusis, cf. Du. luis, G laus]

lout 1 (lōt), n. Awkward fellow, bumpkin, clown. Hence lout'shish 1 a., loutishly 2 adv., loutishness n. [lout 2 (lōt), v. i. (archaic). Bow, make obeisance. [OE butan, cf. ON buð]

louver (lōv'er), n. Domed turret-like erection on medieval hall-roof &c. with side openings to let smoke out or air in; (pl. also l.-boards) arrangement of overlapping boards or slips of glass to admit air but exclude rain. Hence louvered 2 a. [f. Of louver, cf. med.L luidium] lovable (lō'vəbl), a. Deserving love, amiable. Hence lovingly 2 adv., lovableness n. [LOVE 2 -ABLE]

lovage (láj's), n. Kinds of herb. [ME lovesche. f. OF levesche f. LL, levisticum perh. f. L ligusticum Ligurian; assim. to love, ache]

love 1 (lōv), n. Warm affection, attachment, liking, or fondness, paternal benevolence, affectionation for person, for or to, or towards person, for or to; give l. to, convey affectionate message to, send one's l. to, get this or that l. of, for sake or in return for; esp. in adjurations; for l. or money, by any means, esp. cannot get it &c. f. l. o. m.; labour of l. that one delights in, or that one does for l. of some one; there's no l. lost between them, they dislike each other; play l. for, for the pleasure of it, not for stakes; sexual affection or passion or desire, relation between sweethearts, this or that l. of; l., a subject, a personification, influence, or a god (also represented as Cupid, or of naked winged child, or in pl. children, symbolizing L.), (in l. possessed by this; in l. with, enamoured of, also transf. fond of a pursit, thing, &c.; fall in l., become enamoured; all's fair 2 in l. & war; l. in a cottage, marriage on insufficient means; make l., pay amorous attentions to or abs., whence love-

l. one's HEAD 1: l. one's HEART 1; l. HEART 2: l. ground, fail to keep position, recede, decline; have lost my cold, got rid of it; l. interest, of person, cease to be interested, of thing, cease to interest), (pass.) disappear, perish, die or be dead. (letter-writing is a lost art; the ship &c. had l. in sea; l. to sense of duty, shame, &c., no longer affected by them; l. soul, damned; suffer loss or detriment, incur disadvantage, be the worse off in money or otherwise by transaction &c. (the publisher lost by it; the army lost heavily); become unable to find, fail to keep in sight or follow or mentally grasp, (l. a document, to lose way, the thread of a conversation &c. under observation); (time, opportunities, pains) to no purpose, waste, (pass. be lost upon, fail to influence or draw the attention of); fail to obtain, catch, see, or hear (l. one's train, a legacy, a word or remark, a foxt; forfeit stake, be defeated in game, battle, lawsuit, or abs.; losing game, in which defeat seems inevitable; cannot play a losing game, loses heart or temper in it); fail to carry (motion); cause person the loss of, cost, (will l. you your place); (rel. & pass.) go astray, become merged or engrossed (in), be obscured (in); losing HAZARD. Hence lossable 1 a. [OE losian (los loss) intr., the trans., senses being f. the cogn. obs. lœsc] lósel (lōs'el) n., pl. lósel, lósel. (f. of l. loss) lost, p.p., of obs. lœsel lose, n. In vbl. senses; esp. be a. by, suffer loss by; person, horse, &c., that loses race &c.; (Billiards) losing HAZARD. [-ER 1]

loss (lōs), n. Losing or being lost (see lose); person, thing, or amount lost; detriment, disadvantage, resulting from loss (person &c.); lose or lose out, f. a. of him serious &c. blow; at a l. (for, to discover, &c.), puzzled, at fault. [prob. partly f. OE los (cf. ON los) dispersion, rout, & partly backformation f. lost p.p. of lose] lóss (G.), n. = loss.

lost. See lose.

lot, n., & v.t. One of a set or objects used to show who is to get or who is to have by chance, decision in dividing goods, selecting officials, &c. (now only in draw, cast, l. usu. between, for, who, &c., & in throw or cast in one's l. with, share fortunes of, this method of deciding (the l. by l.), choice resulting from it (the l. fell upon me); what falls to person or l. share (have no part nor l. in), person's destiny, fortune, condition, (the l. falls to me, it falls to my l., it falls to me as my l., to do); tax, due, (scot &c.); plot or allotment of land; article or set of articles offered separately at sale, item at auction, (bad l., disreputable or vicious person); number or quantity of persons or things of same kind or somehow associated (the l., the whole number or quantity); (colloq.) considerable number or amount, a good or great deal. (l. lot, for, for sale, for l., for sake or in return for; esp. in adjurations; for l. or money, by any means, esp. cannot get it &c. f. l. o. m.; labour of l. that one delights in, or that one does for l. of some one; there's no l. lost between them, they dislike each other; play l. for, for the pleasure of it, not for stakes; sexual affection or passion or desire, relation between sweethearts, this or that l. of; l., a subject, a personification, influence, or a god (also represented as Cupid, or of naked winged child, or in pl. children, symbolizing L.), (in l. possessed by this; in l. with, enamoured of, also transf. fond of a pursuit, thing, &c.; fall in l., become enamoured; all's fair 2 in l. & war; l. in a cottage, marriage on insufficient means; make l., pay amorous attentions to or abs., whence love
LOVE

LOYAL

making n.; beloved one, sweetheart, (esp. of woman, called LOVER; hence lovey n.; my l., common form of address between husband & wife, (colloq.) delightful person or pretty thing (he is an old l.; what u. of teacups!); (Games) no score, nothing, nil, (l. all), neither side has yet scored, or has no ball on the point (bowlers l.); L-affain amour; L-begetten, illegitimate; L-bird, small bird of parrot kind said to pine away at death of its mate; L-child, illegitimate; L-feast, meal in token of brotherly l. among early Christians, religious service among Methodists &c. imitating this; L-in-a-mist; Fennel-flower; L-in-ridness, Heart's-bleeding; L-joy, delight, pleasure; L-ke, with, about, or expressing l. L-stroy, novel &c. of which main theme is l. facts of a wooing &c.; L-token, thing given in sign of l. Hence loveworthy a., loveworthiness n. [OE lyft, cogn. w. G. Gieben, Du. lieven, to love; also W. LIEF, LEAVE, BELIEVE]

love v., & l. Hold dear, bear l. to, be in l. with, be fond of, (l. me, l. my dog!); Lord l. you, etc. (imperative, a commonplace mode of expression), be or become enamoured of; L-love, 1. with a, B, &c., formula in game of forfeits); be in l. to, cling to, delight in, enjoying, be addicted to, admire or be glad of the existence of, (life, honour, comfort, golf, doing, virtue, man who knows his own mind, &c.). [OE lyftan (prec.)]

Lovelace (lälv), n. Libertine, accomplished rake. [character in Cervantes' Love-Lost]

loveless a. Unloving. Hence lovelessly adv.; lovelessness n. [-less]

loveliness a. and adv. [lovely]

lovely a. Attractively or admirably beautiful; (colloq.) delightful, very pleasing, intensely amusing. Hence lovevably adv. (rare), loveliness n. [OE lyft (love 1, -ly)]

lover n. Woman's sweetheart or suitor, (pl.) pair in love; paramour, gallant; admire, deem, esteem; (fig.) the active principle, element, or knot, love-knot. Hence loveless a., loveless like; lovelessly adv. 1.2.2. aa. and adv. [love]

loving a. That loves, affectionate, (our l. subjects, formula in royal proclamation; your l. friend &c., formula in concluding letter); manifesting or proceeding from love (l.-cup, large drinking vessel passed round at banquet; L-fet; l.-ness, tenderconsideration). Hence lovingly 2.2.2. ad; lovingness n. [love]

low (lō), a. & adv. (cor-est, pōest &c. aa. & adv.). Not reaching far up, not high or tall, (l. house, forehead, stature; not used of persons; l. dress, leaving neck & part of shoulders & breast exposed, so l. neck; l. relief, bas-relief; not elevated in geographical &c. position (L. Countries, Netherlands, L. Germany, Dutch; Lower Egypt &c.); L. moon, &c., near horizon; t. tide or water, level of ebbed sea, time of extreme ebb; L-water mark, lowest point reached by ebb-tide, & fig.; in l. water, out of funds &c.; of or in humble rank or position (the l.-orders or classes; l. birth; high & l., every one); not exposed or sublime, commonplace, undignified, little civilized, not highly organized; abject, menial, humdrum, tedious, not nourishing, indicative of ill nutrition, wanting in vigour, depressed, not intense, (l. condition, diet, fever; l. spirits, whence low-spirited 2 a.); of small amount as measured by a scale or degrees (l. price, wages, rates, temperature, power; have l. opinion of, do not estimate highly; at lowest, to mention the least possible amount &c.; l. latitudes, near equator); (of sounds) not shrill or high, produced by slow vibrations, (also) not loud; (of liquid, receptacle, supply of anything, esp. fig. house or nest of birds, &c.) empty or empty (often run l.); recent (belongs to a lower l.) giving l. place to authority of bishops & priests, inherent grace of sacraments, ecclesiastical organization, & ritual, not sacerdotal, approximating to protestant nonconformity, (L. Church, party in Church of England thus minded; L. Churchman, member of L. Church); of or relating to the rank, level, or position; lay l., overthrow; lie l., crouch, be prostrate or dead or absed, (slang) keep quiet or out of the way, say nothing, hide one's time; BURN 2. l., l.-bowed, lit., also (of rocks) fallen orprostrate; (of building &c.) with low entrance; gloomy; l. celebration of Eucharist, without choir or assistant ministers; l. comedian, actor in l. comedy, in which subject & treatment border on farce; l.-down, abject, mean, dis- honourable; l.-boy, in lower school at public schools; lower case 2; lower chamber, lower House; lower criticism, of the verbal or textual kind; lower deck, immediately over hold; l.-Empire, later Roman Empire, usu. from Constantine; l.-House, lower branch of Parliament, in which Commons are elected; l.-school in public schools, usu. for boys below fifth; l.-world, the earth; l.-land, (usu. pl.) lowly country, (adj.) of or in this; l.-lands, less mountainous part of Scotland, whence l.-lander 4 n., L.-land, (adj.) of or in this; l. Latin; l. life, that of the lower classes, whence l.-lived 2 a.; l. mass; l. pitch, l. key or tone, also slight angular elevation of roof, whence l.-pitched 2 a.; (of date) late (find it as low as the 15th century); l.-born, of humble birth; l.-bred, of vulgar manners; l. down, far down, also in mean or ungenerous way (esp. play it l. or, l. upon, treat scurvily). [ME lab f. ON lagr cogn. w. LIE]

lower 1. (lō), v. t. & l. Let or haul down; (Naut., abs.) let down boat, haul down sail, &c.; diminish height of; sink, descend, slope down wards; diminish (price &c.), of price &c. come down; diminish (l. & l.) in intensity or pitch; degrade, disgrace; reduce bodily condition of (a lowering diet). [l. lower comp. of L. low]

lower 2. See L. lower.

lowly (lōl), a. & adv. Humble in feeling, behaviour, or condition, modest, unpretending; (adv.) in manner. Hence lowliness 2. adv.

lowliness n. [L. lowl, L. low, Lat. l. lower 1,2]

loxodromatic a. & n. Of oblique sailing or sailing by the rhumb: (n.) l. line or table. Hence loxodromics n. [f. Gk loxos oblique, diagonal, from Gk. lōxos]
Loyal

Planet

Chance

a.

broadest

lewdness,
on

Constantly

With

down

transf.

L.

[see

dissolved

be

PLY

lucifer

n. (Planet Yamb, R. V. of Joy, suposed to be the elixir of angel and devil.)

Shining star. (suposed to be the effect of all interstellar states, person, self-tender to be submitted to time.)


disputed. It is not obscure to consider the stars as mere denizens of the universe, though taken by any temperamental table or anything, as m. l. un. = Jan

lucid,

lucifer.

luciferus

(n.)

luci
cubrant.

luciferus, a.

luciferous, adj.

luciferousness, n.

lucifer.

lucifer.

luciferus, a.

luciferous

luci
cubran
tion,

luci
cubrative

lucifer.

luciferus

luciferus, a.

luciferous

luci
cubrantion,

luci
cubrative

lucifer.

luciferus

luciferus, a.

luciferous

luci
cubrantion,

luci
cubrative

lucifer.

luciferus

luciferus, a.

luciferous

luci
cubrantion,

luci
cubrative

lucifer.

luciferus

luciferus, a.

luciferous

luci
cubrantion,

luci
cubrative

lucifer.

luciferus

luciferus, a.

luciferous

luci
cubrantion,

luci
cubrative

lucifer.

luciferus

luciferus, a.

luciferous

luci
cubrantion,

luci
cubrative

lucifer.

luciferus

luciferus, a.

luciferous

luci
cubrantion,

luci
cubrative

lucifer.

luciferus

luciferus, a.

luciferous

luci
cubrantion,

luci
cubrative

lucifer.

luciferus

luciferus, a.

luciferous

luci
cubrantion,
luggage-(t), n. Traveller's baggage, portmanteau, boxes, &c. [LUG*3, -AGE]
lugger, n. Small ship with four-cornered sails set fore & aft. [prob. f. fole.]
lug-sail (sl), n. Four-cornered sail bent on yard slung at a third or quarter of its length from one end. [ll.]
lugubrious (lō'o-kwārm, lō'-), a. Doleful, dismal, mournful. Hence lugubriousness. [cf. L lugubris (lugubre morn, -ous)]
lukewarm (lōk'wārm), n. Moderate, tepid; not zealous, indifferent, (n., l. person). Hence lukewarmness.
lullingly, adv., lullingness n. [cf. L luscus tepid, cf. obs. lust, lust, &c.]
lull, v.t. & i., n. Soothe or send to sleep by sounds or caresses, quiet (susicion &c.) usu. by deception; (usu. pass.) quiet (sea, storm); hence lullingly, adv.; (n.) intermission in storm lit. or fig. [init. of sounds used in lullaby]
lullaby, n., & v.t. Soothing refrain or song to put child to sleep; (vb) sing to sleep. [prec., -ABY]
lumbago (lūm-bā'go, -gō), n. Rheumatic affection in loins. Hence lumbaginous (i), a. [L(lumbus) loin]
lumber, a. & n. (Artery, vein, nerve, or vertebra) of or in loin. [prec., -AR]
lumber, v.i. Move in clumsy blundering noisy way (along, past, by, &c.). Hence lumbering, lumberly, lumberously.

lumber, n., v.t. & i. Various kinds of lumber. [Vb, Mass lumber] (Vb. taking up room [r-oom, in which such things are kept], useless or cumbrous material; superfluous fat; roughly prepared timber, boat in trade; mill, for sawing l-; lumberman,eller,dresser,or conveyer of l.; scaler, one who measures l.). (Vb) fill up inconveniently, obstruct, (room, place: often up, over); heap together, treat, as l.; cut & prepare forest timber, whence lumberer n. [prob. f. prec.; or f. obs. lumber pawnbroker's shop (LOMBA)]
lumbo, comb. form of L. lumbus loin, as abdo-

-jinal of loins & abdomen.
lumbri-cal, a. & n. L. muscle or l., one of the muscles flexing fingers or toes. [f. L. lumbri-ous earthworm, w. ref. to the shape]
lumbar (lōm'bār), n. 1. Lumbar vertebrae; 2. Portion of the back between the 12th rib & the iliac crest of each side. [prec., -AR]
luminare (lū-mi'nare, -nir), v.t. To light up, illuminate, dispel darkness from; hence illuminator n., illumination n. [L Lumen (Lumen -inis light, -ARY)]
luminiferous, a. Producing or transmitting light. [prec., -EROUS]
luminous (lō'mōs, lā'-), a. Emitting or full of light, shining; l. paint, phosphorescent kind making luminous at night, whence luminosity n.; (of writers &c.) throwing light upon subject. Hence luminousness n., luminously, adv. [f. L Lumen (lumen -inis light, -ous)]
lump, n. & v.t. & i. Compact shapeless or unshapely mass (l. in throat, feeling of pressure cannot be described); is a l. of selfishness, is selfish through & through, has a great quantity, lot, heap, mass of clay or dough ready for moulding or baking; protuberance, excrescence, swelling, bruise; heavy dull person; in the l., taking things as a whole, in gross, wholesale; l. sugar, loaf sugar broken or cut into l. or cubes; l. sum, covering number of items, also paid down at once; in the l., make up, put together; l. of one l. mass together, treat as all alike, disregard differences between or among, (together, with, in with, under title &c.); lay whole of (sum) on horse, event, &c.; rise or collect (intr.) into ll.; go heavily along, sit heavily down. [cf. Du. lump rag]
lump, n. Uncouth spiny-finned, leaden-blue fish clinging tightly to objects by sucking-disk on belly. [cf. MLG lumpen, MDu. lomppe; perh. f. prec., but the G & Du. forms are found earlier]
lumpiness, n. Only in ll. lumpsy, lumpy, lumphous, a. De此基础上d at, put up with ungraciously, (now only in plant or use) you don't like it you may d. [earlier: sulk; prob. imit.]
lumper, n. Labourer employed in unloading gages, small contractor taking work in the lump & giving it out in the piece; classifier who avoids minute subdivision. [LUMP, -ER]
lumping, a. (collog., Big, plentiful, l.) lumpiness, lumpsiness, lumpy, lumphousness, lumpsy, -ish, -ly.
lumpsish, a. Lumpy & clumsy; stupid, lethargic. Hence lumpishness, lumpishly.
lumbar, a. Full or covered with lumps; (of water) cut up by wind into small waves. Hence lumpily, lumpiness.
lumbar, n. [prec., -ARY]
lumbar (lō-), a. & n. Of, in, as of, the lumbar (l. vertebra) or (l. rib); distance, of moon from sun, planet, or star, usually in finding longitude at sea; at. month, interval between new moons about 29.5 days, pop. period of four weeks; l. nodes, at which moon's orbit cuts ecliptic; l. observation, finding of longitude by l. distance; l. politics, unpractical questions; l. rainbow, made by moon's rays; (of light, glory, &c.) pale, feeble; crescent-shaped, lunate, (esp. l. bone in wrist); l. or containing silver (from alchemists' use of luna for silver; l. casutie, nitrate of silver fused). (N.) l. distance or observation; l. bone. [f. L luna (luna moon, -AR)]
lunarian, n. Inhabitant of moon; astronaut or navigator with special knowledge of the moon. [prec., -IAN]
lunate (lō-ā), a. (nat. hist.). Crescent-shaped. [f. L luna (luna moon, -ATE)]
lunatic (lō-nāt'ik), a. & n. Insane (person; see LUNACY), mad (man); (of actions &c.) outrageously foolish, frantic, mad; eccentric, foolish, (person); l. asylum, hospital for reception & treatment of l. [f. LLLunaticus (luna moon, -ATIC)]
lunation, n. Time from one new moon to next. [f. med. Lunatio (prec., -ATION) only in ll. & t. luncheon (tshn), n., (ch now usu. exc. in formal or ceremonious use). (With late diners) midday meal; (with midday diners) light refreshment taken between breakfast & dinner. (Vb.; ch) take l.; provide l. for. [etym., & relation between forms, doubtful; both had earlier sense lump (of bread, meat, &c.), & luncheon may be related to Anglo-C.)
lune (lōon, lūn), n. (geom.). Figure formed on sphere or plane by two arcs enclosing space. [f. L luna moon]
lunette (lō-ā, lū'), n. Arched aperture in concave ceiling to admit light; crescent-shaped or semicircular space in dome or ceiling decorated with painting &c.; (Fort.) work larger than an embrasure &c. & two flanks; window of flattened shape; hole for neck in guillotine. [f. prec., -ETTE]
lung, n. Either of the pair of breathing organs in man & most vertebrates (good ll.,
strong voice: *l. of London* &c., open spaces in or close to great city; *l. of oakhurst*.—*l.-fish*, having *l.* as well as gills; *l.-power*, power of voice; *languard*, plant of borage kind with white-spotted leaves likened to diseased *l.* (also *l.* of oakhurst) kind of lichen supposed to be good for *l.* disease. Hence *lunge*; *lunge-less*, aa. [OE *lunarg*, cf. Du. *lange*, *lunag*, cogn. w. *lange*, *lungen*, *lunger*, *lung*, *lungen* (from lightness of substance), & see lights] *lunge*, *longe*, (*j*), n., & v.t. Long rope with which horse-breaker holds horse while he makes it canter in circle; circular exercise-ground for training horses; (*vb)* exercise (horse) with or in *l.* (see *lunger* halter (L *longus longum*!)) *lunge*; (*j*), n., & v.t. Thrust with sword &c., esp. in fencing; sudden forward movement, plunge, rush. (*vb* make l. in fencing, deliver blow from shoulder in boxing; *at*; *out*; *of* (horse) kick *out*; *drive* (weapon, sting, &c.) violently in some direction; *rush*, make sudden start in some direction. [earlier *allonge, F.* (or *aillanger* lengthen (a *to*, *long*))] *lunisolar* (*lūn-, lūn-*, a. Of sun & moon (*l*. *lunisolar*); *apolar*)—see lights—days between agreement of solar & lunar cycles; *l. year*, with divisions regulated by changes of moon, & average length made to agree with sun’s revolution. [F *lune* moon, *l. sol* sun, -*ar*] *lunkah* (ngka), n. Kind of strong Indian cheroo. [Hind. *lunka island* of delta where the tobacco is grown] *lurpin* (*lūp-*, *lūp-*), n. Kinds of garden & purple, white, or yellow flowers; (*usu.* pl.) seed of these. [F *lupinus*] *lurpine* (*lūp-, lūp-*, a. Of wolf or wolves, wolflike. [F *lupinus lupus wolf, -ine*!)] *lurpus* (*lūp-, lūp-*, a. Ulcerous disease of skin. Hence *lupin*, *lupine*, aa. [L. = wolf] *lurch* (*lūch-* (sh), n. Leave *in* the, desert (*friend*, ally) in difficulties. [formerly] state of score in some games in which winner was far ahead of loser, *F* *lourche* game like backgammon, also bad defeat in this] *lurch* (*lūch-* (sh), n., & v.t. Sudden lean to one side, stagger; (*vb* make lurches), stagger. [F *lourche*, *lourcher* v. & n. *lure* (*lūr-*), n., & v.t. Fancier’s apparatus for recalling hawk (bunch of feathers, within which it finds its food while being trained, attached to thong); something used to entice. (*vb* recall hawk) with *l.*: entice (*person, animal*); *usua* &c; *away or retire*. [OE *lurere*, cf. L. *lure*, vb. var. of *lurk*] *lure* (*lūr-*), n., & v.t. To entice, to *lure* (*lūr-*). [G *lurder*] *lurid*, a. Ghastly, wan, glaring, unnatural, stormy, terrible, in colour or combination of colours or lights of complexion, landscape, sky, lightning, thunder-clouds, smoky flame, glance, &c.; *cast a l. light* on facts or character, explains or reveals them in a tragic or terrible way; (*bot. into*). [OE *lurc*, cf. L. *lucrere*, cf. L. *lugar* bait, prob. f. Teut. (*G luder*).] *lurk*, v.i., & n. Be hidden in, under, about, &c; escape notice, exist unobserved, be latent; *lurking-place*, hiding-place. [perh. cogn. w. *lour*; cf. LG lurken shuffle along, Norw. *lurka* long-winded.] *luscious* (*shes*), a. Richly sweet in taste or smell; sickly sweet, cloying; (of language or literary style) overrich in sound, imagery, or voluptuous suggestion. Hence *lusciously* adv., *lusciousness* n. [L *lurdeus* pale-yellow] *lurk*, v.i., & n. To lurk. [OE *lurc*, cf. LG lurken shuffle along, Norw. *lurka* long-winded.] *luscious* (*shes*), a. Richly sweet in taste or smell; sickly sweet, cloying; (of language or literary style) overrich in sound, imagery, or voluptuous suggestion. Hence *lusciously* adv., *lusciousness* n. [L *lurdeus* pale-yellow] *lust*, n., & v.t. (Bibl. Theol.) sensuous appetite regarded as sinful; animal desire for sexual indulgence, lascivious passion, whence *lustful*, *lustrous*—see lights— (*l. of battle*, *conquest*, *accumulation*, *烹auise*); (*vb* have strong or excessive desire (*usu. after or for*). [com.-Teut.; so Du. & G] *lustral*, a. Of, used in, ceremonial purification, chasuble. [L *lustralis* (LUSTRUM, -AL)] *lustre*, v.t. Purify by expiatory sacrifice, ceremonial washing, or other such rite. So *lustration*; *lustre* (LUSTRUM, -ATR) *lustre* (*lūstr-* (ter), n., & v.t. Gloss, refugence, shining surface, brilliance, bright light, radiant beauty, whence *lustreless*; *lustrous*—see lights— (*l. adv.: splendid, glory, distinction, (*add* l. to, *throne* or *shed* l. on!); (prismatic glass pendant of) chandelier; thin dress-materal with cotton warp, woolen weft, & lustrous surface; (*vb* put, on) (cloth, pottery, &c.). [F (*lustrare* illumine, prob. f. *lucis lucis* light]) *lustre* (*lūstr-* (ter), n. = LUSTRUM. *lustrine*, n. Glossy silk fabric. [LUSTRE!] *lustrious*, n. (*pl.* -*suns*, -*uns*) Period of five years. [L, orig. purificatory sacrifice after quinquennial census, prob. *lucr* wash] *luster* (*lūt-*), n. Healthy & strong; vigorous, lively. Hence *lusthino*; *lustiness*, n. *lustily* adv. [L] *lusus naturae* (*lūn-, lūn-*, n. Freak of nature, strikingly abnormal natural production, sport. [L] *lutanist* (*lūn-, lūn-*, a. Lute-player. [F med.L *lutanista* (*lutana* LUTE, -IST)] *lute* (*lūt*, *lūt-*), n. Guitar-like instrument used in 11th-17th centuries (*rift within the*, first sign of coming discord or madness. [F *lut* f. Arab. *alud* (al the, *ad lute, orig. wood*)] *lute* (*lūt*, *lūt-*), n. Clay or cement used to stop hole, make joint airtight, coat crucible, protect graft, &c.; (*vb* apply l. to. Hence *lutting* (*lūt-*) n. [F *Os lut* f. *Lutum mad*] *luteus* (*lūt-, *lūt-*), comb. form of L *luteus* orange-coloured (*luteum* wald), as *fulvus* orange-tawny; *luteous*, a. (nat. hist.). Of deep orange yellow. [prec. -OUS] *lutestring* (*lūo-, lū-*) n. Glossy silk fabric. [perh. assim. of obs. *lustring* var. of *lustrine* to lute, string] *lutetian* (*lūt-, *lūt-*), a. & n. (Followers) of Martin Luther, (member) of Church accepting the Augsburg confession. Hence *Lutheranism* (*n*) D., *Lutheranize* (*v*.) (*v.*. (*A*). [AN] *lucate*, v.t. Dislocate (joint &c.). Hence *lactation* n. [F *laxare* (laxus dislocated f. Ok *loko*, -ATS!]. *lax* (E), a. De l., of unusual sumptuousness (*édilion de L*) or comfort (*train de L*). *luxuriant*, a. Prolific (lit., & of imagination &c.); profuse of growth, exuberant, rank; (of literary or artistic style) florid, richly ornamented. Hence *luxuriance*, *luxuriant* (*v*.) (*v.*. (*A). [AN] *luxurious*, a. Giving, contributing, to luxury, self-indulgent, voluptuous, very comfortable. Hence *luxuriously* adv., *luxuri-
-m, -ma, -me, suf. in nn. taken f. Gk (ma-matos), usu. expr. result of verbal action; as phlegm, poem, conna, coma, scheme, theme. Adj. formed on these show the -at- of the Gk stem (phlegmatic, comatose).
mah, n. (vulg.).
'madam (mamh, maim, mm), n. Madam (esp. used at Court in addressing Queen or royal princess, pr. mahm, or by servants, pr. mm).
mac'bre (ahbr), a. Danse m., dance of death; grim, gruesome. [F. perh. corrupt. of OF Macabé Maccabe]
mac'a-co, n. Monkey of genus Macacus. [Port., -monkey]
mac'a-co, n. Kinds of lemur. [f.
mac'dam, a. & n. (Of roads) made in the manner & with the materials advocated by J. L. MacAdam (d. 1839), i.e. with successive layers of broken stone of nearly uniform size, each subjected to pressure of traffic before next is laid; such material. Hence mac'dadamize vt., macadamization n.
macaróni, n. Wheaten paste formed into long tubes, used as food; (Hist.) 16th-c. exquisite affecting continental tastes, whence macaroni n. [f. It. maccaroni, etym. dub.]
macarónic, a. & n. pl. (Verses) of burlesque form containing Latin or other foreign words & vernacular words with Latin &c. terminations; medley. [f. prec. + -c]
macaw2, n. Kinds of palm. [prob. Carib]
Maccabéan, a. Of the Maccabees, Jewish princes who freed Judæa from tyranny of Antiochus Epiphanes, c. 160 B.C. [f. L f. Gk Makkabáios]
mac'eo-boy, -baw, n. Kind of snuff, usu. scented with attar of roses. [f. Macoubá, district in Maccabe.]
mace1, n. (Hist.) heavy usu. metal-headed & spiked club; staff of official resembling this; m-bearer, official carrying this staff; stick used in bagatelle. [Of, f. L *matteca whence matcello (prob.=mallet)]
mace2, n. Dried outer covering of nutmeg, used as spice. [f. F mace, etym. dub.]
má-cé-rate, v.t. & i. Soak by soaking; waste away by fasting. So maccation n. [f. L maccare, perh. cogn. w. Gk massó knead, see -ATE3]
Machiavel (-k), n. Unscrupulous schemer; one who practises duplicity in statecraft, whence Machiavelli and Machiavellian. [Florentine statesman, author of work del Príncipe, in which unscrupulous statecraft is advocated]
machi'colate (-tsk), v.t. Furnish (parapet &c) with openings between supporting corbels for dropping stones &c. on assailants. Hence machication n. [f. med. L machicollare, conn. w. foli.]
machi'colator, 2, m. [shikko-li], n. Machicolation. [f. L machicolious]
mách'inate (-k), v.i. Lay plots, intrigue. So machination, machinatory2, nn. [f. L machinari contrive (as foll.), see -ATE5]
machi'ne (-shn), n. Apparatus for applying mechanical power, having several parts each with definite function (the kind often being specified, as sewing, printing, -m), bi-cycle, tricycle; bathing-m. (see BATH1); person who acts mechanically & without intelligence, or with unfailing regularity; (Mech.) instrument that transmits force or directs its application, as simple m., one without parts, e.g. a lever, controlling political organization (esp. in U.S.); m.-gun, mounted gun mechanically loaded & fired, delivering continuous fire; m.-made, made by m. [f. f. L machina f. mekhos contrivance, cogn. w. May]
machi'nery (-she), n. Machines; works of a machine, mechanism; contrivances, esp. supernatural persons & incidents, used in literat. work. [prec. + -IST]
machi'niist (-she), n. One who makes or controls machinery; one who works (esp. sewing) machine. [f. prec. + -IST]
ma'ckerel, n. Sea-fish used as food & approaching shore in shoals in summer to spawn; m.-breeze, gale, (strong, & so favourable to m.-catching); m.-sky (dappled with small white fleecy clouds). [f. Of mackerel, etym. dub.]
ma'ckintosh, n. Waterproof material of rubber & cloth for garments, esp. that patented by C. Macintosh (d. 1843); cloak, coat, of this.
mác'cle, n. Twin crystal; dark spot in mineral. [f. f. Maccula]
mac'a-meré (rahm), n. Fringe, trimming, of knotted thread or cord. [prob. f. Turk. macqueron]
ma'crog, in comb. Gk makros long, large, as: -cephalic, long, long, headed; -cosm, the great world, the universe, (cf. Microcosm), any great whole; -meter, instrument for measuring distant objects; -opic, visible to naked eye.
ma'cérón, n. Mark placed over vowel (â) to show that it is long. [Gk, neut. adj. as prec.]
ma'cúla, n. (pl. -ae). Dark spot in sun; spot on face, esp. on forehead one, a skin, whence maccular1 a., maculation n. [L]
mad1, a. Out of one's mind, insane; (of person or conduct) wildly foolish; like m., furiously, violently, as I ran like m.; wildly excited, infuriated, (after, about, for, on, thing, subject, &c); (colloq.) annoyed, as I was rather m. at missing my train; (of animals) rabid; (Prov.) mad as a March hare. [Cf. Swed. mad, Norw. mad, Dane mad, Danish mad, Dane madman, madwoman, nut.]
Hence madly2 adv. mad'ness n. [OE gemédele], p.p. of gemédan make mad (gemad mad, cf. OS gíméd foolish, OHG gámelt, &L maduare change)]
mad2, v.t. & i. (rare). Make mad; be mad, act madly, as the maddening crowd (as quot. from Gray's Elegy, now often taken as = distracting). [f. prec.]
ma,dam, n. Polite formal address to woman. [f. Of ma dame my lady]
madame (madah'm, má'dam), F form of p. as address. [as prec.]
ma'dden, v.t. & i. Make, become, mad; irritate. Hence mad'deningly adv. [f. mad1 + -EN3]
ma'dder, n. Herbaceous climbing plant with yellowish flowers; dye got from this. [OE medere, cf. Swed. madra, Norw. modra] made, a. P.p. of make. Special uses m. of (of persons &c.) mad; m. gravities (artificially compounded); a m. man, one whose success in life is assured; (of person &c.) well, stoutly, loosely, powerfully, -m. (built, formed).
Madeira (-era), n. Island in Atlantic Ocean; white wine there produced; M. cake, kind of sponge-cake. [Port., f. L materia matter, timber, from its thick woods]
mademoiselle (mádamazé', or as F), n. (pl.
mesdemoiselles, pro. mä). Title applied to unmarried Frenchwoman. [F]
má'día, n. Plant allied to Sunflower; m. oil (got from it, med. & made into cake for cattle). [Chil. má'dul]
mad'onna, n. (Picture, statue, of Virgin Mary; M. lily (white, as in pictures of M.). [It. (ma = mia my + donna lady f. l. domino)
má'drá'sah (-o), med're'ssah (-e), n. Moh-

má'drápor, n. Genus of perforate corals; animal producing these. Hence madrepó'rc-
ic, madrepid'orm, a. [It. madrepora (madre mother + poro, coral-like but porous substance)
má'drigal (-gl), n. Short amatory poem; part-song for several voices, prop. with elaborate contrapuntal imitation & without instrumental accompaniment. Hence madriga'lian a. [It. madrigale, etym. dub.]
Mae'céñas, n. Generous patron of literature or art. [M., patron of Horace & Virgil
ma'el'strom (mäl), n. Whirlpool on W. coast of Norway; great whirlpool (lit. & fig.).
[Du. (målen grind + storm stream)]
ma'énád, n. Bacchante. [F. Lf. Gk mainas (maenaid maenomai rave
maésto'so (mah), adv. (mus.). Majestically.
[It.]
mae'stroy, n. Great musical composer, teacher, or conductor. [It.]
ma'flick, v.i. Exult riotously, [back-formation of F. Ma'feking (relief of which in 1900 was celebrated extravagantly in London &c.), treated as going.
ma'fi'o, (ea), n. Hostility to law & its minis-
ters among Sicilian population, often shown in crimes; those who share in this. [Sicil.]
ma'g, n. (slang). Halfpenny. [F]
magazine (zén), n. Store for arms, ammunition & provisions, in time of war; store for gunpowder or other explosives; m. gun (with chamber containing supply of cartridges fed automatically to the breech); periodical publication containing articles by various writers.
[f. F magasin f. Arab. makhass pl. of makkzan storehouse (khazana store up)]
Ma'gdalén,-lene(-en), n. Reformed prosti-
tute. [Mary Magdalene of Magdala (Luke viii. 2) identified with the sinner of Luke vii. 37]
mage, n. (archaic). Magician; learned person. [f. Mágus]
mage'ta, n. Brilliant crimson aniline dye, discovered soon after battle at M. in N. Italy (1859).
ma'ggot, n. Larva, esp. of cheese-fly & blue-

bottle; red m., (larva of wheat-midge); whim-
sical fancy, esp. m. in one's head. Hence ma'ggot (-gl), n. (prob. conn. w. ME madhek in same sense.)
Mag'li, Sí. MAGUS.
Má'gian, a. & n. (One of) the Magi; magi-
cian. Hence Mag'ianism (3)n. [-IAN]
ma'gic, a. & n. (Of the pretended art of in-

fluencing course of events by occult control of nature or of spirits, witchcraft; black, white, m. (involving, not involving, invocation of de-

vils); inexplicable or remarkable influence pro-
duced by natural or supernatural means, se-

same, one divided into smaller squares containing each a number, so arranged that sum of a row, verti-
cal, horizontal, or diagonal, is always same; m. lantern, optical instrument throwing mag-
nified image of glass picture on white screen in dark room. Hence mag'ical, adv. [f. F magique a. & n. Lf. Gk magi-
ko, (as MAGUS, see -IC)]
mag'i'cian (-shn), n. One skilled in magic, wizard. [f. F magicien (as prec., see -ICIAN)]
mag'ic-lp, see MEGILP.
mag'isterial-ly, adv. Conducted by, a magis-

trate; invested with authority; dictatorial; (of opinions) authoritative. Hence magis-

terially, adv. [f. med.L magisterialis a. LL magisterius (as MASTER)]
mag'stral, a. Of a master or masters, as the m. stuff (of a school); (Pharm., of remedy &c.) devised by a physician for particular case, &c. (as in included in a med.); (mus.) (electro-
nal). [f. L magistratis (as MASTER, see -AL])
ma'gistrate (-at), n. Civil officer administering law; justice of the peace. Hence or cogn. magis'tracy, ma'gistrateship, ma'gistral, etc.
mage'tate, n. (as (orig. of) magistrate (as prec., see -ATE])
mag'gna, n. (pl. -ta, -). Crude pasty mixture of mineral or organic substance, supposed fluid strata under solid crust of earth. [L f. Gk mæggna (mæggnto nóka, root mag-, see -M)]
Mag'na C(h)arta (k-), n. Great charter of English personal & political liberty obtained from John in 1215. [med.L]
magnâ'nimous, a. High-souled, above petty feelings. Hence or cogn. magnâni'mus, a.
[magnánus (magnus magnus)]
magnesia, n. Great man; wealthy or emi-
nent man. [f. LL magnas-atis (magnus great) + -itus]
magnés'ia (sha), n. Oxide of magnesium; (pop.) hydrated magnesium carbonate, white powder used as antacid & cathartic. Hence magnés'iana a. [med.L. f. Gk magnésius (litho-

stone) of Magnesia, (f. loadstone), (fig.) perh. tale]
magnés'ium (or -shym), n. Chemical ele-
nent, base of magnesium. [f. prec., see -UM]
mag'net, n. Piece of iron or steel to which properties of loadstone have been imparted by contact with another m., by induction, or by electric current; = LOAD'stone; (fig.) thing that attracts. [f. Lf. Gk Magnés -etos (lithos stone) of Magnesia]
magnétic, a. & n. Having properties of magnet; producing, produced by, acting by, magnetism; m. equalor, aclinic line; m. needle, north; capable of receiving proper-
ties of, or being attracted by, loadstone; (fig.) very attractive; mesmeric; (n. pl.) science of magnetism. Hence magné'tically adv. [-IC]
magné'tism, n. Magnetic phenomena; nat-
ural agency producing these; terrestrial magnetic properties of the earth as a whole; animal m., = mesmerism; (fig.) attraction, personal charm. So magne'tist (3)n. [-ISM]
magne'tite, n. Magnetic iron oxide. [-ITE]
magne'tize, v.t. Give magnetic properties to; attract (lit. & fig.) as magnet does; mes-
merize. Hence magné'tiza'Tion n. [-IZE]
magne'tize'able, a. & n. Capable of being magne'tized by ex-

posure to magnetism. [f. L magne'tizabilis (as MAGNE'TIZE)]
magnific, a. Splendid, stately; sumptuously constructed or adorned; splendidly la-
vish; (coll.) fine, excellent. Hence or cogn.
magnific'ent n. magnific'ently, adv. [OF, L magnifici'mus, see -IC sty.

magnific'ate, n. Hymn of Virgin Mary in Luke i. 46-55, used as canticle, & beginning thus. [L, 3rd sing. of magnificare MAGNIFY]
magnificent n. Magnificent, sub-

lime. [f. F magnifique f. L magnificus (magus
glorious, see -IFIC)]
magnificent, n. Magnificent, glorious. [f. L magnificus (magus
glorious, see -IFIC)]
magnifico, n. Venetian magnate; grandee.
[f. it. as MAGNIFICENT]
magnify v.t. Increase apparent size of
ting), as with lens or microscope; exaggerate;
(rare) increase; (archaic) extol. Hence or cogn.
magnification, magnifier n. (L. magnificare [magnus, great, see -FY])
magnif'icent a. Lofty in expression;
boastful. Hence magni'ficence n., mag-
ificent adj. [f. L magnificus (magnus, great + -ificent speaking) + -EXT]
magni'tude n. Largeness; size; import-
ance; first, seventh, &c., m. classes of fixed
stars arranged according to degree of brilliancy,
(fig.) of the first m. (importance). [f. L magni-
tud (magnus great, see -TUDI)]
magnifica, n. Genus of large trees cultivated
for foliage & flower. [f. P. Magnolia, botanist (d. 1715)]
magn'aum, (Bottle containing) two quarts
(of wine or spirits). [L. neut, of magnus great]
magn'a bõnum, n. Large yellow cooking
plum; kind of potato. [L wds = large good]
mag'pie, n. European bird with long pointed
tail & black & white plumage; kite; strik-
teaking (ridges at the back) outermost division but one of target. [f. mag. abbr. of Margaret + PIE]
mâgús, pl. -gi, pron. -ji. Member of ancient
Persian priestly caste; sorer; the (three) Magi, the 'wise men' from the East who
brought offerings to infant Christ. [f. Gk magos f. O pers. magus]
mah'ot & a. Member, language of the Mongoloid race now predominant
in Hungary. [native]
Mahabharata (mahhabhí'ra'ta) n. An
ancient Hindu epic. [Skr.]
Mahara'ja(h) (mah-h), n. Title of some
Indian princes. [Hind. (maha great + RAJA)]
Mahatma (mah-ha), n. (archaic) Buddhist. One
of these persons with pretentious powers,
supposed to exist in India & Tibet. [f. Skr.
mahatman (maha great + atman soul)]
Mahdi, n. Spiritual & temporal leader ex-
pected by Mohammedans (often applied to lead-
ers of insurrection in Souland, whence Mah-
di(is)u'ss (n.) [f. Arab. mah dhi he who is
guided, master of a lead] of a guide]
ma'histock, n. Sail of deck.
ma'hogany (ha-gá'ni), n. Wood of a tropical
American tree, much used for furniture,
& taking high polish; the tree; dining-table; the
colour of m., reddish-brown, (often attrib.)
[fr. Mahom.]
Mahometan. See MOHAMMEDAN.
Mahoun(h) (ha-hn), n. (archaic, facet.)
Mohammed. [fr. OE. Mahun short for Mahomet]
mahout (mah'út), n. Elephant-driver. [f.
Hind. mahawd]
maid, n. Girl; young unmarried woman;
spinster; old m., elderly spinster, (also) round
game at cards; (also maid servant) female serv-
ant, as house, nurse, lady's maids, m., ma-
of all work; m. of honour, unmarried lady attending
on horse; (also) kind of cushion. Hence maiden'.
[shortened f. foll.; not same as OE meaged, G magad]
maid'en, n. & a. Girl; spinster; (Hist.) in-
strument like guillotine used at Edinburgh,
(Ad.) unmarried; m.-name (before marriage);
of female animals uncoupled; (of horse) that
has won no prize of (of race) open to such
horses; (of plant) grown from seed; (of soldie;
sword, &c.) untried; m. assize, one at which
there are no cases for trial; (Crick, of oven)
in which no runs are scored; m. speech, M.P.'s
first speech in the House; maidenhair, kinds of
fern with fine hair-like stamens & delicate
fronds; maidenhead, virginity. Hence maim-
denhood, n. maid'enish, n. maid'enlike.
maid'enly a. [OE meaged dim. corresp.
to OE meagedh, Du. maagd, G magd, see -EX]
maier'tie (má-ti), a. (Of Socratic mode of
inquiry) obstetrical, serving to bring out a
person's latent ideas into clear consciousness.
[f. Gk maieutikos f. maieuomai act as midwife
maid, see -IC] so used fig. by Socrates.
mail, n. & v.t. Bag of letters for conveyance
in post; a system of conveyance of letters, the post,
(esp. for foreign letters); the m., all that is so
conveyed on one occasion; m. (train), train
conveying this; m.-cart, cart for carrying m. by
road; (also) light vehicle for carrying children;
m.-coach, (now = m.-cart, (formerly) stage-
coach for entire conveyance of m. (v.t.) send
letters &c. by post. [vb f. n.] f. OE maile bag
of mail, orig. origin]
mainly adv. Mutilate, cripple, (lit. & fig.).
[ME mainehe, F, OF maaignier, etym. dub.]
main', n. (In game of hazard) number 5, 6,
7, 8, or 9 called by caster before dice are thrown;
match between cocks. [f.]
main', n. Physical force (only in with might
&c.); SPANish m. (post.); high sea in the m.,
the most part; principal channel, duct, &c.,
for water way, &c. [OE. magn, see MAY V]
main', a. Exerted to the full, as by m. force;
chief in size or extent, as the m. body (of army
&c.); principal, most important, as the m. point
(in argument), m. line (of railway), whence
main'y adv. have an eye to the m. chance
(one's own interest); (Naut.) m.-brace (attach-
ed to m.-yard, esp. in small phr. spike for the
brace, drink freely), m.-deck, (in man of war)
desk next below spar-deck, (in merchantman)
upper deck between poop & forecastle, main-
st, principal mast, main'sail (sail) (sail)
(sail); (in rigging vessel) sail set on after part of mainmast, main'stay, stay from main'stop to base of mainmast, (fig.) child support,
main'stop, platform above head of mainmast,
m.-yard, yard on which mainsail is extended;
mainsail, extent of land including greater part of a country; mainspring, prin-
cipal spring of watch, clock, &c. [prob. partly as prec., partly f. cogn. ON megn strong]
main'tain, v.t. Carry on, keep up, (war, con-
tact, action at F.) condition, position, attitude,
relations, correspondence; cause (person &c.)
to continue in (condition, possession of thing,
&c.); support (life, one's state in life) by nourish-
ment, expenditure, &c.; furnish (oneself,
children) with means of subsistence; keep (road &c.)
in repair; back up (cause, party); assert as true (opinion, statement, that). Hence main-
tain'ed action at F. M. mainten'f. L. PH. man
main'tence, n. Maintain: enough to support life; cap of m., cap, hat, worn as sym-
bol of official dignity or carried before sove-
reign &c. [f. as prec., see -ANCE]
maize, n. Indian corn, its grain. [f. Sp.
maiz, of Cuban orig.]
maiz'ena, n. Maize starch prepared for use as food. [f. prec.]
maie'stic, a. Possessing grandeur, imposing.
Hence maie'stically adv. [f. foll. -ic]
má'jesty, n. Impressive stateliness of as-
pect, bearing, language, &c.; sovereign power;
in speaking to or of sovereign) Your, His, Her, His, you, he, she, as Your M. forgets that with the best of intentions it is scarcely in your M.'s (or your, not its) power to miss your train; representation of God (the Father or Son) enthroned within aureole. [f. F. majesté f. L. majestatem (as major, see -ty)]

majoř n. Officer next below lieutenant-colonel & above captain. Hence majorship n. [F. short for sergeant-major]

majority n. Greater number or part of; the m., the dead, esp. join the m., die; absolute m. of votes, more than half number of electors or actual voters; number by which votes cast on a given question exceed those on other; full age, as attained his m.; officer of major. [f. L. majoritatem (as prec., see -ty)]

major's, -e r. (also)-major. Chief officer or man in Spanish princely household, (loosely) house-steward; -general, officer ranking below lieutenant-general. [L. used as compar. of magnus great]

major's, -e r. (also)-major. Chief officer or man in Spanish princely household, (loosely) house-steward; -general, officer ranking below lieutenant-general. [L. used as compar. of magnus great]

make 1. v. & i. (made). Construct, frame, as God made man (a rational creature), beasts m. cells of wax, you were made for this work; pipes are made (consist) of clay; m. good, sure; compose, draw up, (book, will, document); prepare (tea, coffee, beds); m. hay; m. (arrange & light materials for) a fire; cause to exist, bring about. (disturbance, sport, noise, one's mark in the world, a corner in wheat); m. no bones; m. fun, game, of, trifle with, treat wt.; m. a man against a threat of peace; m. (give) place, room, way, (for others), way, progress; result in, as it makes a difference; find makes (becomes) in the past tense 'found'; establish, enact, (distinctions, rules, laws); m. friends; get together (a house, quorum); m. a bag, kill number of game; m. a book; arrange series of bets on same event; m. water; m. a habit of, cause it to become one, som. an.ex. 2; m. a person; m. a night of it, carry it (festivity &c.) on through the night; m. much, little, the best, &c., of, derive much &c. advantage from; also attach much &c. importance to; so m. light of; m. a hash of; entertain, feel, (doubt, scruple, of, about); m. head or tail of; (Naut.) discover, come in sight of. (also) arrive at; amount to, come up to; m. over; not m. a summer; form, be counted as, as this makes the tenth time, will you m. one of the party? serve for, as this makes pleasant reading; become, turn out to be, as she will m. a good wife; gain, acquire, (money, a living, one's fortune); (Cards) win (trick), play (card) to advantage. (also) shuffle (cards or abs.); proceed (towards &c.); m. sail, set sail, (also) spread additional sail; secure the advancement of, cf. MADE; m. or mar, cause success or ruin of; cause to be, as m. it hot, m. oneself a martyr, m. oneself scarce, m. him a duke, convert int.; consider to be, as what do you m. the m. of? I'm it 5 miles; cause, compel, (without to in act.), as m. him repeat it, but he was made to repeat it; m. believe, pretend to do, that; what bird do you m. (consider) that to be?, he makes Richard die (represents him as having died) in (give) a flight (a bird), execute (bodily movement, bow, face, 1 leg); m. against, be unfavourable to; m. (fasten) away, get rid of, kill, squander; m. for, consider; such a deci- pher (handwriting &c.), distinguish by sight, as I made out a figure in the distance; m. over, transfer possession of (thing to person), esp. by formal agreement; m. up, supply (deficiency), complete (amount, party), compensate, as m. up last ground, m. up for last time, we must m. it up to (compensate) him somehow, compound, put together, (one &c. by indirect means, bul- let, &c.), sew together (coat &c.), get together (company, sum of money), arrange (type) in columns or pages, compile (list, account, document, concoct (story), of parts) compose (whole), prepare (actor) for his part by dressing, false hair, &c., arrange (marriage &c.), settle (dispute), m. it up, be reconciled, m. up one's mind to, decide to (do), resolve upon (course); make-kate (archaic), breeder of strife; m.-believe, pre- tence; make-peace, peacemaker; make-shift, tem- porary substitute or device; m.-up, disguise of actor, cosmetics &c. used for this, made-up story; make-weight, small quantity added to m. up weight, esp. small candle, (also fig. of persons, (fig.) unimportant point added to make case seem stronger, com.-WG: OE malacian, L, maken, making]

make 2. n. (Of natural or manufactured thing) style of structure or composition; mental or moral disposition; American m., made in America, is this your own m. (made by you)?; (Electr.) making of contact, position in which this is made, esp. at m. [f. prec.]

maker n. In vbl senses, esp. the, our, &c., maker's, make-king n. In vbl senses, esp. be the m. of, ensure success or favourable development of; (pl.) earnings, profits; (pl.) essential qualities, as he has the m.m. of a general. [1-sg.]

mál-, pref. = F. mal f. L. male badly, in sense (1) badly, as malt-treat, (2) un-, as maladroit.

Mala'cea n. Town & district on Malay peninsula; a. n. rich-brown walking-cane, from stem of a palm.

mál'achite (-k-). n. Hydrous carbonate of copper, green mineral taking high polish. [f. Of melochite (Gk malakhek' mallow, see -tē)]

málaco- in comb. = Gk malakos soft, as: -derm, soft-skinned animal (esp. of sea-ame- nones & of one division of reptiles); -logist, study, science of molluscs; -plegyian a. & n., soft-finned (fish); malacotretacan, mem- ber of one order of crustaceans.
MALT

m. by fermentation, not distillation, e.g. beer, stout; m.-house (for preparing & storing m.); m.-worm, (fig.) toper. [com. Teut.: O, meal, Du. mout, & malz, cogn. w. OHG mail soft]
malt^2, v.t. & i. Convert (grain) into malt; (of seeds) come to condition of malt from germination's being checked by drought. [f. prec.]

Malta (maw), n. Island in Mediterranean; M. cat, dog, fancy kinds; M. cross.-[esp.]

Maltese, a. & n. (Language, Large -er, as take, m., subject fill the m., m.) One m., male.
malt^1, n. Cement of pitch & wax or other ingredients. [Lf. Gk]

Malthus'ian, a. & n. (Follower) of T. R. Malthus (1833), who advocated moral restraint (pop. understood as abstention from marriage) as means of checking increase of malt. Hence Malthus'ianism, n. [-IAN]

malt^3 (maw), n. In vbl senses; also malt-house. [-ING]
maltose, n. (chem.). Sugar produced from starch-paste by action of malt. [F(MALT+ose)3]
maltreat (-et, v.t. Ill-treat. So maltreatment n. [if. F maltreatter traiter) m.-treat^2, v.t. Well with, as malt. [-eter]

malvaceous, a. Of the genus Mallow. [f. L Malvaceus (as MALLOW, -ACEOUS)]

malversation, n. Corrupt behaviour in position of trust; corrupt administration (of public money &c.). [F, f. lat. materfer m. male badly + versari behave frequent of vertere verb. turn, see -ATION]
mammalian, n. Rounded eminence. [F, = mammille, a. nipple, b..-l. of mamma breast b. MAMILLA]

Maméluke, n. (hist.). Member of military body (orig. Caucasian slaves) that seized throne of Egypt in 1254; in (Mohammedan countries) slave. [ult. f. Ar. mamluk slave (malaka possess)]
mammilla, n. Nipple of female breast; nipple-shaped organ &c. So m.-illary, m.-illate (3), m.-illated, m.-milliform, aa. [L. dim. of MAMMA]
mammam^1 (ah), n. Mother (used esp. by children). [instinctive]
mammam^2, n. (pl. -ac). Milk-secreting organ of females in mammals; corresponding structure in males. Hence m-mary, m.-ferous, m.-iform, aa. [L]
mammilia, n. Pl. Class of animals having mammae for nourishment of young. Hence m.-lian a, m.-logist, m-amilla, logy, nn. Neut. pl. of LL mammalis (as MAMMA, see -AL)
mammalian-ferous, a. (geol.). Containing mammalian remains. [f. prec. + -ferous]
mammon, n. Wealth regarded as idol or evil influence. Hence m-momish, m-monism, m-monist, m-monite, nnn. [f. L mammonea f. Gk mammonea. L. Aram. mammon riches; see Matt. vi. 21, Luke xvi. 9-13]
mammoth, m. Large extinct elephant; (adj.), huge. [f. Russ. mamuth, d.club, dub]
mammy, n. Child's word for mother; (U.S.) coloured woman in charge of white children. [f. mam (instinctive) + -Y]
mam^1, n. (pl. men). Human being; (in indefinite or general application) person, as any, no, m., some, few; men; the human race, as m. wants; human life. [F, man, c. -a. human, spiritual, material, parts of m. (facet.) interior, esp. stomach, exterior, of m.; NEW, OLD, m.; adult male, opp. to woman, boy, or both; & boy (adv.), from boyhood upwards; (as impatient or lively vocative) nonsense, m.t. hurry up, m. (alive)!!! (Jocular or endearing); little m., young boy; one, as what can a m. do in such a case?; individual (male) person, as m. for m., between m. & m., 5/- per m.; as a m., viewed simply in regard to his personal character; if you want noise, he is your m. (can supply you); be one's own m., be free to act, (also) be in full possession of one's faculties, senses, &c.; every m. jack; (in comb., denot. in common use, uses implement, trades in article, &c.) clergyman, postm., brake-m., penn., rag & bone-m.; best man, Handy, m.; m. eminently endowed with many qualities, as be a, play the, m.; husband, in m. & wife; (Hist.) vassal; manservant, valet; workman, as the masters locked out the men; (usu. pl.) soldiers, esp. common soldiers; piece in game of chess, draughts, &c.; m. of straw; in (comb.) ship, as m.-of-war, armed ship belonging to a country's navy, Indian, merchantm., m. of the world; m. Friday, servile follower, factotum, (name given by Robinson Crusoe to his servant); m.-at-arms, soldier, esp. heavy-armed & mounted; m.- (male) child; m.-eater, carnivoral, biting horse, m.-eating shark or tiger; m.-handled, of (usu. pl.) soldiers, &c., (slang) handle roughly; m.-hole, opening in floor, cellar, &c., for m. to pass through; m. in the moon, semblance of m. in moon, esp. a type of imaginary person; m.-miller, (fancy), slaughter of human beings, (Law) criminal homicide without malice aforethought; m.-trap (for catching men, esp. trespassers). Hence ma-nagable, adj. [com. Teut.: OE & Du. man, man, man^2, v.t. Furnish (fort, ship, &c.) with men for service or defence; (Naut.) place men at (part of ship); fill (post); fortify spirits or courage of (esp. oneself). [OE manneian, as prec.]
m-anacle, n. (usu. pl.), & v.t. Fetter (prop. for the hand: also fig.; v.t.) fetter with mm. [of. OE maniec hand cuff. L. manicula dim. of manus hand]
m-anage, n. (archaic). Training of horse; trained movements of horse, esp. short gallop; riding-school. [f. It. maneggio, as foll.]
m-anage^2 (-i), v.t. & i. Handle, wield, (tool &c.); conduct (undertaking &c.); control (house- hold, institution, State); take charge of (cattle &c.); subject (person, animal) to one's control; govern one's own affairs with (person &c.) by flattery &c.; (as m. himself, or any man, with mm. on iron, as he managed to muddle it); succeed in one's aim (often with inadequate material &c.); (with can or be able to) cope with, make proper use of, as can you m. another slice? Hence manageability, manageableness, nn., manageable a, manageably adv. [f. It. maneggiare f. vulg. L. maneggiare (manual)]
m-management, n. In vbl senses; also or esp. : trickery, deceitful contrivance; the m., governing body, board of directors, &c. [MEN T]
m-ager, n. Person conducting a business, institution, &c.; member of either House of Parliament appointed with others for some duty in which both Houses are concerned; good, fair, able or favourable (pol. &c.); (Law) person appointed, usu. by Court of Chancery, to manage a business for benefit of creditor &c. Hence m-ageress, m-agement, n., m-agerial a. [-ER]
m-anatee, n. Large aquatic herbivorous mammal, sea-cow. [f. Sp. manati f. Carib manate (manatee)]
m-anav(i)llins, n. (pl. slang). Odds & ends, esp. of food. [f]
m-anchineel, n. W.-Ind. tree with poisonous milky sap & acrid fruit. [F Mancineille
mané, n. Skin disease in hairy & woolly animals, caused by an arachnidan parasite; (loosely) dirty condition of skin. [ME < F manjewte f. OF manjewte itch f. manjar (mod. manger) to eat] [F manie] [L mænē] [OF mangel]<

mangel (wurzel), (nggl), mangel-gold (nggld), n. Large kind of beet, used as cattle food. [G (gold, corrupt. -gel), f. mangel beet + wurzel root]

mängers, n. Box, trough, in stable &c. for horses or cattle to eat from; [dog in the m.]

mångosteen, n. (E.-Indian tree bearing) fruity flesh with tarantule flavour, eaten ripe or used green for pickles &c.; m.-fish. coloured Indian fish; m. trick (in which m.-tree appears to spring up & bear fruit in few hours). [f. Port. manga. f. Tamil makkay (man m-tree + key fruit)]


mangi, n. Hack, lacerate, by blows; cut roughly so as to disfigure; [spoil (quotation, text, &c.) by gross blunders, disguise (words) by mispronouncing. [f. AF mangheler, prob. ]

mangoos, n. Poetical tree or shrub, bark of which is used in medicine & tanning. [f. Mangs (adj.) having the mango, squallid, shabby. Hence mangy (adv.), manginess n.]

mangy, adj. Mangy, anarchist, of Hindu sect, living in Persia]

mangine, n. State of being a man (in any sense); m. suffrage (granted to all male citizens of lawful age not disqualified by crime, insolvency, &c.); manliness, courage. [MAN 1 + NOOD]

mánia, n. Mental derangement marked by a great desire for money & violent or great enthusiasm. (for doing). [f. G. = madness (mainomai be mad, st. man.)

-mainia, n. & a. (Person) afflicted with mania, raving mad (man). Hence maniacal, maniaically adv. [L L maniacus (as M. n., see -AC)]

mania, n. See -MANIA

Manicchee (-k), n. Adherent of religious system (3rd to 5th c.) that represented Satan as coeternal with God. Hence manicchean, maniccheology. [G Manikhas, founder of sect, living in Persia]

manicure, n., & v.t. (One who undertakes treatment of hands & finger-nails as profession; (v.t.) apply treatment to (hands, person). [vbf. n.]

manifest, n. List of cargo for use of Customs officers. [F manifester (as MANIFEST)]

manifest, adv. f. L manuus hand + cura care]

manifest, v.t. & l. Show plainly to eye or mind; be evidence of, prove; display, evince, (quality, feeling) by one's acts &c.; (of thing) re-
MANTLE

veal itself; record in ship's manifest; (of government, political party or body) take measures; hold public meetings, &c., as public expression of opinion; (of a person) be present. So manifesta-
tion n., manifestative
[2. F. manifeste l. manifestare (as prec.)]
manifesto, n. Public declaration by sovereign state, or body of individuals, making known past actions & motives of actions announced as forthcoming. [It., as manifest° a]
manifold, v.t. Multiply copies of letters &c. as by manifolder. [OE. maniféldgeat multiply, as prec.]
manèkin, n. Little man, dwarf; artist's lay figure; model of human body for anatomical demonstration; small gay-coloured tropical American bird. [f. Du. manneken, dim. of MAN]
manílla, n. Metal bracelet used by African tribes as medium of exchange. [Sp.; dim. of l. manus hand & l. monólia pl. of monile collar]
manípled, v.t. Perform, as by manifield. [OE. manigfeald, adv., manigfealdness n. [com. Teut.; OE manigfeald, MDu. manchedout, G. manigfalt; (many + -fold)]
manifold, adj., v.t. & i. Cloth (as in mantle); style in literature or art; mannerism; (archaic) kind, sort, as what m. of man is he?; all m. of, every kind of; no m. of right, no right at all in a man's sense, to some extent. [f. Of manière f. pop. L. manu (as prec.) m., (as ad. as n. = mode of handling (manus hand), -ary)]
mannered, a. Ill, well, rough, &c., having bad &c. manners; (of style, artist, writer) showing mannerism. [-ery]
mannerism, n. Excessive addiction to a distinctive manner in art or literature; trick of style. [manierist n., manneristic &c. (AL. aa.) [OE]]
manly, a. Well-mannered, polite. Hence mannerliness n. [-ly]
man'nish, a. (Of woman) masculine; characteristic of man as opp. to woman, as what a m. way to thread a needle?. Hence man'nishness n. [-ish]
man'niote, n. (Also m.-sugar) substance obtained from manna. Hence man'niotose n. [f. MANNA + -IT]
manœuvre 1 (m-nover, -nā), n. Planned movement of troops or ships of war; deceptive or elusive movement; skilful plan. [f. F. LL manópera, as foll.]
manœuvre 2 (as prec.), v.i. & t. Perform, as by manifeld. (Of troops to perform, manœuvres; employ artifices; force persons, thing, into, out, away, &c.) by contrivance; manipulate adroitly. Hence manœuvre 1 n. [f. F. manœuvre f. LL manópera = l.manu operari work by hand (opus -cris work)]
manòmeter, n. Instrument showing elastic force of gases. Hence manômetric a. [f. F. manométre (Gk manon thin, see -MÉTER)]
manor, n. English territorial unit, origin of nature of feudal lordship, now consisting of lord's demesne & of lands from whose holders he can extract certain fees &c.; lord of the man., person, corporation, having rights of this; m-house, his mansion. Hence manorial a. [f. Of manoir (vb as n.) L. manuere remain]
man'sard, n. (Usu. m. roof) curb-roof in which each face has two slopes, lower one steeper than upper. [f. F. mansarde (F. M., architect, d. 1699)]
manse, n. Ecclesiastical residence, esp. Scotch parish minister's house. [f. med. L. mansus, -sa, -sum, house (mânerre mans- remain)]
mansion, n. Large residence (in pl. often of large buildings divided into flats); m-house, house of lord of manor or landed proprietor, official residence, esp. (the M-house) of Lord Mayor of London. [OF, f. L. mansioen (as prec., see -ON)]
mantel, n. (Now usu. man'telpiece) structure of wood, marble, &c., above & around fireplace; (usu. man'telshelf) shelf projecting from wall above fireplace; m-board, wooden shelf (usu. draped) fixed upon this; m-tree, beam across fireplace; m-piece, arch orum. [sp. of Gk mánntikos (manntis prophet, see -IC)]
mantle, n. Kinds of short mantle; bullet-proof shelter. [OF -el], dim. as MANTLE 1
mantle, a. Of divination. [f. Gk mantikos (mantis prophet, see -IC)]
mantilla, n. Large veil covering woman's head & shoulders; small cape. [Sp., dim. of mantel MANTLE]
man'tis, n. Orthopterous insect; praying m., kind that holds forelegs in position suggesting hands folded in prayer. [Gk. = prophet]
mantissa, n. Decimal part of logarithm. [L]
mantle, n. Woman's loose sleeveless cloak; (fig.) covering; fragile lace-like tube fixed round gas-jet to give incandescent light; outer fold of skin enclosing mollusc's viscera. [(I) Of mantel, (2) f. Of mantle, both f. L. mantellum cloak]
mantle, v.t. & i. Clothe (as in mantle);
mán'áu, a. & n. Of, done with, the hands, as m. labour; (M. il) m. exercise, drill in handling rifle; m. fire-engine (worked by hand, not steam); m. (finger) alphabet; sign m.; (n.) small book for handy use, handbook, organ key-board played with hands. Hence man'úally adv. [f. L manus (manus hand, see -AL)]

manu'factu're, n. Factory, workshop. [f. L as foll.; see -ORY]

manu'factu're-tisher, n. Making of articles by physical labour or machinery, esp. on large scale; branch of such industry, as wool-len m.; of home, English, &c., made at home &c. (contempt.) mechanical production of literature &c. [f. L manus by hand + facere fact-make, see -URE]

manu'factu're-tish'er, n. tisher. v.t. Work up (material) into use produce (articles) by labour, esp. on large scale (contempt. of literary work &c.; invent, fabricate, (story). Hence manuf'ac-tur'er n. [f. prec.]

manúmi't, v.t. (hist.) Set free. So manu'mis'sion n. [f. L manumittere (manus hand + mittere miss-send)]

manure, n. Manuring, compost, spread over or mixed with soil to fertilize it. Hence man'urial, a. [f. foll.]

manure, v.t. Apply manure to (land or abs., also fig.). [f. AF mayonver, as MANEUVER]

manuscript, a. & n. (abbr. MS., pl. MSS.) (Book, document) written by hand, not printed. [f. med. L manuscriptus (manu by hand + scrip-tura writing)]

man'ward, a. Tending, directed, towards man. [WARD]

Manx, a. & n. Of the Isle of Man, as m. cat, tailless variety; Man'xman, inhabitant of I. of Man; (n.) m. eat, language, as m. of Man; (M.) people. [f. ON "manaker of Man"

many, a. & n. Numerous, as m. times, m. a time, m. people wish, m. wish, m. of us wish, how m. (of them) can I have?, as m. as you like, (pred.) rare) his reasons were m. and good, six mistakes in m. (six lines); the m., the multitude; one too m., not wanted in the way; he was (one) too m. for us (outwritten, baffled, us); a good, great, m. fair, large, number; m. headed beast, monster, the populace; m. sided, having m. sides, aspects, capabilities, &c., so m. sidedness. [com.-Teut.: OE many, Du. menig, M. manch]

Mao ri (mow'-ri), n. Member, language, of brown race in N. Zealand. [native]

map, n. Representation on paper &c. of (part of) earth’s surface, showing physical & political features &c., or of the heavens. Hence map-like, a. Map-like or maplike, m. tree, ced. Osax. mapulder, MLG mapeldora.

mar, v.t. Impair fatally, ruin, esp. make (or mend) or m.; mar-plot, one who hinders undertaking by officiousness. [com.-Teut.: OE mer-ran, O Fris. meria hinder, MDu. merren hinder]

mára'bú (go), n. Large W.-Afr. stork; tuft of down from its wings or tail as trimming for hat &c. [F. prob. f. vulg. Arab. use of foll.]

mára'bout (go), n. Mohammedan hermit or monk, esp. in N. Africa; shrine marking m.’s burial-place. [f. Arab. murabit]

máras'chino (ke), n. Liqueur from a small black cherry. [It. (marasca small black cherry, for marasca f. amara bitter f. L amarus)]

mára'smus, n. Wasting away of body. Hence marasmic a. [f. Gk marasmos (marai’no wither)]

marau'd, v.i. & t. Make plundering raid (on); go about pilfering; (trans.) plunder. Hence marau'der n. [f. F marauder (marauad rogue)]

mávar'di (V), n. (hist.) Spanish coins, gold worth Hs., copper id. [Sp. f. Arab. Mura(bi)t, MABRE, M. MAR (as M. MAR of a dynasty at Cordova)]

marble, n. Limestone in crystalline (also, in granular) state & capable of taking polish; much used in sculpture & architecture; this being of hardness or smoothness (often attrib.); (pl.) collection of sculptures, as Elgin mm.; small ball of m., clay, glass, &c., as toy; (v.t.) stain, colour, (papier, edges of book, soap) to look like, (at) weant m., esp. (p. p.). Hence mar'ble'v. [v.f.f.n.] f. M. marbre f. L. marmor, cogn. w. Gk marvaros (marmairó spark!)

márce, n. Refuse from pressed fruit. [F. pehr. f. marcher MARCH in sense crush]

mar'casite, n. (Usu. white iron) pyrites. [f. med. L maresita, etym. dub.]

marchent, n. (Of getts of plant) withering but not falling. Hence mar'cence n. [f. L marcescere frequent. of maräre, see -ENT]

march, a. (tsh) n. (abbr. Mar.). Third month of year; M. HARE. [OF, f. L Martius (mensis month) of Mars]

march, v.i. (Of countries, estates, &c.) border upon, have common frontier with. [f. OF marcher (as prec.)]

march, n. (Mil.) marching of troops; line (route) of m.; long toilsome walk; progress of m.; m.ing, (marching). hence m.ed, m.ed by troops in a day; forced m. uniform step of troops &c., as quick, slow, m.; (Mus.) composition meant to accompany m., as death m. [f. F mache (as foll.)]

march 5 (tsh), v.i. & t. Walk away, forth, past (reviewing officer or sovereign), out, &c., in military manner with regular and measured tread; walk, proceed, steadily; hence to go on, off, &c. [f. F marcher, etym. dub.]

marchoneness (shons), n. Wife, widow, of marquis; lady holding in her own right position equal to that of marquis. [f. med. L marchon-en'ssa f. marcho-on his MARCH 2-captain (marque) marchèpane (tsh), marzipán, n. Paste of pounded almonds, sugar, &c., made up into cakes &c. [f. F massepain, M. marzipan, &c., etym. dub.]

mar'co'nigram, n. Message sent by Marconi’s system of wireless telegraphy. [GRAM]

mar'ë, 1, n. M. clausum, sea under jurisdiction of particular country; m. livère, sea open to all nations. [L]

märë, n. Female of equine animal, esp. horse: on m. 1 m.; SHANKS’s m.; m.'s.-nest, illus-ory discovery; m.’stail, kinds of aquatic plant, long straight streaks of cirrus. [OE mere; cf. Du. mære. G Mähr jade]

mare'mma, n. Lowmarshy unhealthy country by sea shore. [It.]

margarine (or-ên), n. Legal name for all substances made in imitation of butter. [F.}
Martinet, n. Strict (esp. military or naval) disciplinarian. Hence Martinetism n., Martinette (f.) n. [M., French drill-master in reign of Louis XIV]

Martingale (-mg.), n. Strap, set of straps, fastened at one end to nose-band, at other end to girth, of horses to prevent rearing &c.; (of clothing) a horizontal band; gambolling system of doubling stakes in hope of eventual turn of luck. [F. etym. dub.]

Martlet, n. Swift; (Herald.) footless bird. [F. Martlet prob. f. Martinet dim. f. Martin]

Martyr, n. & v.t. One who undergoes penalty of death for persistence in Christian faith or obedience to law of Church, or undergone suffering; m. to (constant sufferer from) grief &c.; make m. of oneself, (pretend to) sacrifice one's inclinations, for sake of credit thus gained; (v.t.) put to death as m., torment. [(v.f. n.) eclec.L late Gk martyr = Gk martyr -aros witness]

Martyrdom, n. Sufferings & death of martyr; torment. [N. O.S.

Martial (v.-l), n. Wonderful thing; wonderful example of (quality); (archaic) astonishment. [F. Of merveille f. L mirabilis neut. pl. of mirabilis (mirari wonder at, see -IBLE)]

Marvel, v.i. (literary) &l.; Be surprised (at, that); wonder (how, why, &c.). [F. Of Marvelle (as prec.)]

Marvellous, a. Astonishing; extravagantly improbable, esp. the m. Hence Marvellously adv., Marvellousness n. [F. Of merveille (as prec.)]

Marzipan. See Marzipane.

Mas'cot, n. Person, thing, that brings luck. [f. provincial F mascot, perh. cogn. w. Pr. masque witch]

Masculine, a. & n. Of the gender to which names of males normally belong; m. rhyme (in French verse); m. ending in stressed syllables, not e mute; m. ending, ending of line with stressed syllable; of the male sex; manly, vigorous; (of woman) having qualities appropriate to man; (n.) m. gender, word. Hence Masculinity, Masculinity, n. [F. Masculin (fem. -ine) f. L masculinus (as MAME, see -INE)]

Masque. Malt mixed with hot water to form wort; mixture of boiled grain, bran, &c., given warm to horses &c.; soft pulp made by crushing, mixing with water, &c.; confused mixture; m.-tub (in which malt is mashed). [OE mase, cf. G meisch crushed grapes, malt, Da. mask grains for pigs, perh. cogn. w. mix]

Mash, v.t. Mix (malt) with hot water; crush, boil, &c., to tsp.; reduce (potatoes &c.) to uniform mass by churning. [N.

Mash, v.t. & n. (slang). Excite sentimental admiration in (one of opposite sex); be mashed on, have such admiration for; person on whom one of opposite sex is mashed. [f]

Masser, n. Fop posing as lady-killer. [f]

Mas'mie, -y, n. Iron golf club with straight sole. [perh. corrupt of F masseau club]

Massid (m.), n. Mosque. [Arab.]

Mask, n. Covering, usu. of velvet or silk, for concealing face at balls &c., or of wire, gauze, &c., for protection; hollow figure of human head, worn by Greek & Roman actors; clay or wax likeness of person, esp. (also death-m.) one made by taking mold from face; (fig.) disguise, as throw off the m.; masked person; face, head, of fox. [F. F masque f. Sp. mascara, or f. med.L mascus, etym. dub.]

Mask, v.t. Cover (face with) mask; (pass.) be disguised with mask; (Mil) conceal (force from enemy's view, hinder (army &c.) from action) by standing in line of its fire; disguise (feelings &c.); masked ball (at which masks are worn). [prec.

Masquer, -quer, n. One who takes part in masquerade or masque. [prec. + -ER]

Masquino'ge (-j, -ji), n. Large pile in great lakes of N. America. [Oldjibwa]

Masson, n., & v.t. Worker in stone; free-mason whom mas'onic a.; (v.t.) build, strengthen, with masonry. [(v.f. F maconner) f. Of maçon; med.L machio etym. dub.]

Mas'onry, n. Mason's work, stonework. [F. Of masonnerie (as MASON, see -ERY)]

Mass(s)orah(h), n. Body of traditional information on text of Hebrew Bible. [F. Heb. Massoret h]

Más'sa'rete, -ite, n. Jewish scholar contributing to the Masora. Hence Mass(o)rétic a. [(ete) corrupt of. Heb. as prec.] (Ite) prec. + -ITE]

Masque (-k), n. Amateur histrionic entertainment, orig. in dumb show, later including dialogue &c.; dramatic composition for this. [F. Massac]

Masquerade (-d), (-k), n. Masked ball; false show, pretence. [F. Sp. mascarada (masqua mask, see -ADE)

Massquerade (-d), (-k), v.t. Appear in disguise; assume false appearance. [F. prec.

Mass, n., & v.t. &i. Coherent body of matter of indefinite shape; dense aggregation of objects, as a.m. of fibres; large number of; he is a m. of (covered with) bruises; unbroken expanse (of light &c.); the (great) m., the majority (of); the m., the lower orders, class, classes; in the m., in the aggregate; (Physics) quantity matter a body contains; m. meeting, large (usu. political) assembly of people; (v.b) gather (t. & i.) into m., (Mil.) concentrate (troops). [(v.f. F masquerer) f. L masea f. eclec. L massa (muttere miss- send); sense history doubtful]

Mass, v.t. & i. General slaughter, carnage, (of persons, occass. of animals); (v.t.) make a m. of, murder cruelly or violently. [(v.f. F massacreer) F. Of machare; etym. dub.]

Mas'acree (as), n., & v.t. Rubbing, kneading, &c., of muscles & joints of the body with the hand, to stimulate; (paper) to treat (person) thus. [(v.f. n.) F (masseur treat with massage, perh. f. Port. amasser; f. L massa drough, see -AGE)

Massé, n. (billiards). Stroke made with cue held perpendicular. [F, p. p. of masser make such stroke (as MACE)]

Masser (-er), n. (fem. -esse, pron. -erz). One who practises massage. So Masser, Mass-or, n. [F as MASSAGE, see -OR]
MATE

sees to execution of master's commands & takes command in his absence, (also) assistant to some functionary, as cook's, gunner's, surgeon's, m. Hence mateless a. [prob. f. MLG mate for gemate f. OEute. gamat melasse (ga-y+mat-mat)]

mate, v.t. & i. Join (two persons, one with another) in marriage; marry (with or abs.); pair (birds, of birds) pair; keep company (with). [f. prec.]

mate (a), n. (Vessel for) infusion of leaves of a shrub. Paraguay tea; the shrub. [f. Sp. mate f. native mate]

mater, n. (School slang) mother; DICA MATER, PI A MATER; materfamilias, mother of household. [L]

material, a. & n. Concerned with the matter, not the form, of reasoning; of matter, corporeal; m. theory of heat (that it is a m. substance); (of conduct, point of view, &c.) unspiritual; concerned with bodily comfort &c., as m. well-being; important, essential, (to or abs.), (N.) matter from which things are made, as raw (unmanufactured) m.; elements, constituent parts (of substance, for historical composition &c.); stuff, fabric; writing mn. (implements). Hence materiality n., materialistic, a., materialistically adv. [-ism]

maternal, a. Make, represent am. as, material (cause) spirit (to appear) spirit (appear) in bodily form; (chiefly U.S.) become actual fact; make materialistic. Hence materialization n. [-iz]


maternal, a. Of mothers; motherly; related on the mother's side, as m. uncle, mother's brother; (facet.) one's mother's. Hence materially adv. [f. F maternal f. L materneus (mater mother), see -AL]

maternity, n. Motherhood; motherliness; m. hospital (for women during confinement). [f. F maternité f. L maternitas (mater mother), see -AL]

mathématique, a. Of mathematics; of proofs &c. Rigorously precise. Hence mathématiquement adv. [f. L f. Gk mathemátika method scientific method, learn, see -ic]

mathematics, n. pl. (usu. treated as sing.). (Also pure m.) abstract science of space & number; (also mixed, applied, n.) this applied to various h. sciences, as anatomy. So mathematicsian n. [as prec., see -ics]

matico (té), n. Peruvian shrub; its leaves used as styptic. [Sp. dim. of Mateo Matthews]

mártin, n. (Pl) one of canonical hours of breviary, prop. a midnight o' clock, but also recited at daybreak; (pl) morning prayer in Church of England; (poet, sing. or pl.) morning song, (also morning canticles) matins; acc. fem. pl. adj. as n. (Matuta goddess of morning, see -INE)]

mátinée (nà), n. Afternoon theatrical or musical performance. [F. = what occupies a morning (matin morning, see -ADE)]

mátre, n. Long-necked glass vessel with round or oval body, used for distilling &c.; F matras, etym. dub.

mátrich, n. Woman corresponding to status to patriarch (usu. facett.). [f. L mater, mother on false anal. of patriarch]

matriarchy, n. (Metaphysical) organization of society in which mother is head of family. So matriarchal a. [prec. + -Y]

matriarch, n. One who kills his, kid's, &c.'s, own mother. So matriarchal a., matriarchic (MATER, see -IDE)

matricline, n. v.t. & i. Admit (stud. &c.) privileges of university (intr.) be thus admitted. So matriclation n., matriclatory a. [f. LL matricula register, order, see -MATRIS + -ATE]

mátrimony, n. Rite of marriage; being married; a card game; combining king & queen of trumps in some cards. So matrimonial a., matrimonial adj. [f. OF matermonie f. L matrimonium (mater mother), see -MATRIS]

mátrix, n. Womb; place in which the products are produced or developed; formative part of animal; mass of rock &c. enclosing fossils; (Biol.) substance between cells; matrix, which type &c. is cast or shaped. [L, mader mother]

mátron, n. Married woman; woman engaged in domestic affairs of hospital. [f. F matrise f. L matrona (mother)]

máttmore, n. Subterranean dwelling, storehouse. [f. F matamore f. Arab. matamir (famara store up)]

mat (a), n. Substance(s) of which a material thing is made; perishable discharge; general substance in general, as of spirit, &c.; (Logic) particular of course of phenomena, distinguished from its form; matter of thought or expression; substance of speech, &c. (often opp. to manner); or (of, for, complaint, regret, &c.); thing printed m., postal m., all that may be written; m. is or (usu. adjs. w. &c., or abs.); affair; thing (of a kind specified esp. by vb. n.), as a hanging m., no laughing m. money; that is a m. (case, question); a m. for that, so far as that is concerned; m. of (about) 10 years; what is the m., what is it (with)? in the m. of, as regards; m. of (also as adj. w. hyphens), thing to be expressed in natural course; m. of fact, what pertain to the sphere of fact (opp. to opinion &c.), a m. of fact. (Law) part of judicial &c. concerned with truth of alleged facts to m. of law, (adj. with hyphens) unitive, prosaic. [f. OF materé f. L mater (mother, stuff)]

matter, v.t. Be of importance, sign to person &c. how, which, &c.; see w. neg.]

materiá, n. In vb. senses (mat-) fabric of hemp, bast, grass, &c. as covering, as coco-nut m. [ING]

mattock, n. Tool with steel head. &c. as adjs. adze-shaped blade on one side, &c. usu. for the other, for loosening hard ground &c. &c. &c. [Mater, etym. dub.

matress, n. Canvas case stuffed with hair, straw, &c., as bed or support for us. spring m.) similar appliance of material stretched in frame. [f. Of materas f. It mattrass prob. f. Arab, al-matrafah place where it is thrown, cushion (faraha throw)
ripeening of fruit; maturing, development. [F. maturite] 1. a. Complete in natural development; with fully developed powers of body & mind; m. (careful) deliberation, m. plans (formed after this); (of bill) due. Hence or cogn. matur-, adj. matur’, n. Maturitas, n. [F. L maturitas ripe]

mature 2. v. & t. i Bring to perfect development; ripen; perfect (plan &c.); come to maturity; (of bill) become due. [f. obs. F maturer f. L maturare (as prec.); & f. prec.]

matutinal, a. Of, occurring in the morning; early. So matutino n. [f. L matutinum = m. f. Matuta goddess of dawn, see (prec.) & (1)].

maud, n. Scotch shepherd's grey striped plaid; travelling-rug like this. [f. Of Maudeleine MåDALENI]

maugre (-ger), prep. (archaic). In spite of. [f. Of maugré imal bad f. L matus + gré f. L gratus [pleasing]]

maul 1. mall, n. Heavy hammer for pile-driving &c. [f. F maul f. L malleus hammer]

maul 2. v.t. Beat & bruise; handle (material thing, subject, quotation) roughly or carelessly; damage (f. f. Excr.]

maulstick, n. Light stick held by painter in left hand as support for right, with padded leather ball at one end. [f. Du. maalstok (maalen paint + stok stick)]

maunder, v.t. Move, act, listlessly; talk in dreamy or rambling manner. [f.]

maundy, n. (Ceremony of washing the feet) of our Lord, observed on Thursday before Easter. [f. Of mandé f. L mandatum]

mandate (John xiii. 11)

masoner (mowz), n. Kind of military rifle. [inventor's name]

mausoleum, n. Magnificent tomb, origin the palace, temple, or mausoleum of a king of Caria erected by his queen Artemisia in 6th c. B.C. [L. f. Gk. Mausoleion (Mausolos)]

mauvais (môvå), a. M. sujet, black sheep, rogue; m. quart d'heure, short but unpleasant experience, interview, &c. [f.]

mauvaise honte (f.), n. False shame; painful diffluence. [f. -ill shame]

mauve (môv), n. & a. Bright but delicate purple dye from coal-tar aniline; of the colour of this. [f. L malva MALLOW]


maw, n. Stomach (only facet. of men), esp. last of ruminant's four stomachs; maevorm, intestinal worm, also [f. M. character in Bickerstaffe's Th. marl. cf. French povire (poire)]

mauvish, a. Of faint sickly feeling; feebly sentimental. Hence mauv’kily adv. maw-kishness n. [f. obs. mauk maggot f. ON maðkr + -ish]

maw’seed, n. Seed of opium poppy. [f. G mohnwurz = mohn + wurz seed]

maxilla 1. n. (pl. m. -n, mawbone). Upper jaw in animals & most vertebrates. Hence maxill’, adj.

maxim 1. n. A general truth drawn from science or experience; principle, rule of conduct. [f. F maxime f. L maxima, fem. adj.]

maxim 2. n. Single-barreled quick-firing machine gun, with water-casing to keep parts cool; M. -Nordenfelt gun, modification of this. Sir Hiram S. M., inventor]

maximize, v.t. Increase, magnify, to the utmost; interpret (doctrine &c.) vigorously. Hence maximization n. [f. L maximus greatest -ize]

maximum, n. (pl. usu. -mum). Highest possible magnitude or quantity (often attrib.); m. thermometer (recording highest temperature within given period). [L. neut. as prec.]

may 1. v. auxil. (3rd sing. may; past might), expr. possibility, as it may be true [Perhaps it cannot be, if may it not be (perhaps is not true) you may walk miles without seeing one, he may or might be again before you; he might not be (perhaps would) lose his way, afraid he might have (perhaps had) lost it; expr. permission, as you may (neg. must not or cannot) go, I wish I might; you might (I request you to) call at the baker's; you might (ought to, yet do not) offer to help, you might (ought to have) offered; (in final clauses, &after wish, fear, &c.) take, look, such a course as may, might, avert the danger, I hope he may, hoped he might, succeed; (expr. wish) may you live to repent it; (in questions, emphasizing uncertainty) who may you be? I asked him who he might be; maybe (also archaic maybe), perhaps. [com.-Teut. OE maeg, past mahte, Du. mag, mocht, G mag, mochte]

may 2., n. (poet.). Maid. [OE has mæg woman]

May 3., n. Fifth month of year; (fig.) bloom, prime; Queen of the May, girl chosen to be queen of games on May-day; Hawthorn (blossom); (Camb. Univ. pl.) M. examination. M. boats race, held during M.-week (late in May or early in June); M.-day, May 1 (Maying), keeping this, picking m.; m.-fly, an ephemeral fly; M.-green, m.-green, or -green, pole painted & decked with flowers, for dancing round on M.-day. [f. F mai f. L Maius]

mayonnaise (-z), n. (Salmon, chicken, &c., dishto) cream-dressing of egg-yolk &c. [f.]

mayor (måir), n. Head of municipal corporation of city or borough; Lord m. Hence mayorship n. [f. f. mayor as MAJOR]

mayoralty (måiral-té), n. Mayoralty (as prec., see -AL & -TY)

mayoress (måir-ès), n. Mayor's wife. [ESS]

mazard, n. (archaic). Head, face; (perhaps different wd) small black cherry. [prob, f. obs. mazer f. Of masere of Teut. origin]

mázarpine (-en), n. & a. Deep rich blue. [f.]


maze, n. & v.t. Complex network of paths, labyrinth; confused mass &c.; (v.t.) bewilder, confuse, (esp. in p.p.). Hence maz'ily adv. maziness n. maz’y 2. a. [f.]

mazurka, n. Lively Polish dance like polka, music for this in triple time. [Polish, woman of Grodno province (loc.)]

me (mè, nih, pron., objective case of I (&col, subjunctive, as it's only me); archaic & poet. reflexive myself, I tai fed down; (in int.) ah me! dear me!). [OE had (1) me, cf. Du. mij, L me, Gk c’me; (2) me (lost in MF), cf. G mich, Gk eme me at least]

mead 1. (mèd), n. A alcoholic liquor of fermenting honey & water. [com.-Teut. & Aryan: OE meodu, Du. mede, G met; cf. Skr. madhuhoney, sweet drink, Gk methu wine]

mead 2. (mèd), n. (poet.). = fowl. [see foll.]

meadow (mèd’ò), n. Piece of grass land, esp. used for hay; low well-watered ground, esp. near river; m.-sweet, rosetaceous plant common in moist mm., with creamy-white heads & fragrant flowers. Hence meadowy 2. a. [OE
meagre, n. What is meant; with m., significantly. Hence meaninglessly a. [OE meagery]}

meagrely adv., meagerness n. [OE meigre, c. w. Meagre, L. Gk makros long]}

meal, n. Edible part of any grain or pulse (usu. in pl.). -mealiness n. (adj.)

mealy, a. Of, like, containing meal; of boiled potatoes dry & powdery; m. bug, insect infesting vines &c.; (of horses) spotty; of complex) pale; (usu. m.-mouthed) apt to mine matters, soft-spoken.

mean, n. Condition, quality, course, equally removed from two opposite (usu. blamable) extremes, esp. the golden, happy, m., (Math.) term between first & last terms of geometrical, geometrical, &c. progression; (pl. often treated as sing., as a m.) that by which a result is brought about, as it has been the m. of extending our trade, by fair m., ways &c., mm. of grace (esp. in poems); (comp.) pecuniary resources, as he lives beyond his mm., wealth, as a man of m., by all manner of m., in every possible way, at any cost, certainly; by no manner of m., not at all, certainly not; by mm. (the instrumentality) of (person, thing, doing). [f. foll.]

mean', a. (Math.) equally removed from two extremes, as 2 is the m. quantity between 2 & 5: m. sun, fictitious mean, supposed to move in celestial equator at m. rate of real sun; m. proportional, middle one of three quantities of which first is second as second to third; in the m. (interacting) time, while, meantime, meanwhile, mm. & adv., (in) the intervening time. [f. Of men, moien, L. LL medianus (meidius mid, see -n)]

mean', a. (Of capacity, understanding, &c.) incapable, lacking, without; m. white, landless white man in U. States; not ining in appearance, shabby: he is no m. (a good scholar); ignoble, small-minded; stingy. Hence meanly adv., meanness n. [OE gemel common, cf. Du. gemeen, G gemein, cogn. w. L communis common]

mean, v.t. (mean', pron. ment). Purpose, have in mind, (mischievous, or to do); design, design; for an object &c., (m. it to be used, m. it for a stopgap, he was meant by parents &c., also, by Providence, for a soldier: I. m. you to (am determined that you shall go; m. well to, by, be kindly disposed towards; in tend to convey (specific sense) or indicate (object), as I. m. that he is stingy, I. m. his father's; of words) signify, import, (thing, that), what does m. mean? [OF mean, L. m. (cap.) WIG: OF meunen. Du. meenen, G meinen]

meandering, a. Full of windings (esp. of genus of corals with surface like human brain). [MEANDER 1 -INE]
nature of handicraft; working, produced, by machinery; m. drawing (done with compasses &c.); (of persons or actions) like machines, automatic, lacking originality; (of agencies, principles, &c.) belonging to mechanics, often opp. to chemical, as air is a m. mixture, not a chemical compound; (bacteriology) explaining phenomena by assumption of mechanical action, whence mechanicalism n.; of mechanics as a science. Hence mechanically adv., mechanically. [MECHANIC + (ISM)]

mechanicalness a. [as prec., see -AT]
mechanician i.(shn). n. One skilled in constructing machinery. [MECHANIC + -IAN]
mechanics n. Science, adaptation of parts, mechanism (lit. & fig.); system of mutually adapted parts working together (as in machine; (Art) mechanical execution, technique. [f. MECHANIC + ISM]

mechanize, v.t. Give mechanical character to. [-IZE]

Méchlin (kch-lon), n. (Also M. lace) lace made at M. in Belgium.
meceonic, a. M. acid, white crystalline acid obtained from opium. [f. Gk mékon poppy + ic]
medal, n. Piece of metal, usu. in form of coin, struck or cast with inscription & device to commemorate event &c., also awarded as distinction to soldier, student, &c., for services rendered, proficiency, &c.; the reverse of the medal. Hence medallist, medallion, medallary, medallial, aa. [f. F médaille f. pop. L metalia (as METAL)]
medallion, n. Large medal; thing so shaped, e.g. decorative panel or tablet, portrait, &c. [f. F médallion (as prec., see -ION)]
medallist, n. Engraver, designer of medals; recipient of medal, as gold m. -IST
medallorial, a. Concerning or itself mainly with, interfere in. Hence meddlister, meddliness, nn., meddlesome a. [f. MEDAL + is (adj.)]
meddling, n. (pl. -ac). Voiced or soft mute (b, d, g), cf. TENUS; middle membrane of artery or vessel. [Lit. fem. of median middle]
medealaev, -deval, a. Or, imitating, the medievals. Hence medealerism(2), nn. mede(a)levitish(2), nn. mede(a)levizely(2) v.t. & i. mede(a)levily adv. [f. L medius middle + accus. age + -AL]
medial, a. Situated in the middle; of average dimensions. Hence medially adv. [f. LL medialis (as prec., see -AL)]
median, a. & n. Situated in the middle; (n. Anat.) m. artery, vein, nerve, &c. [f. L medianus (as prec., see -AN)]
mediant, n. (mus.). Third of any scale. [f. IT. medianti (as MEDIANE, see -ANTI)]
mediastinum, n. (anat.). Membranous middle septum, esp. between lungs. Hence mediastinal a. [med. L, neut. adj. = middle, f. medius, -a, -um, m.]
mediate1 (-at), a. Connected not directly but through some other person or thing; involving intermediate agency. Hence mediate2 adv. [as foll., see -ATE2]
mediate2, v.i. & t. Form connecting link between; intervene between persons for purpose of reconciling them; be the medium for conveying (result) or conveying (gift &c.). So mediatian. [f. LL mediare (middle mediator, see -ATE, see -ERE)]
mediatize, v.t. Annex (principality) to another State, leaving former sovereign his title & some rights of government. Hence mediatization n. [f. F médialiser (median, as MEDITATE, see -IZE)]
mediator, n. One who mediates, esp. Christ. Hence or cogn. mediatorial, m. -diatory, aa., mediatorial n. [f. F médiateur f. LL mediare (as MEDIANE, see -ERE)]
medicable, a. Admitting of remedial treatment. [f. L medicabilis (as MEDITATE, see -BLY)]
medicaid, a. & n. Of the healing art; m. man, physician or surgeon; of medicine as opp. to surgery, obstetrics, &c.; requiring m. not surgical treatment; m. jurisprudence, the legal knowledge required of a doctor; (n., colloq.) m. student. Hence medicaLly adv. [f. F médicat f. LL medicalis (medicus physician, see -AL)]
medicament (or méd'-), n. Substance used in curative treatment. [f. F médicament f. L medicamentum (as MEDITATE, see -MENTI)]
medicaster, n. Quack. [f. L medicus physician, see -ASTER]
medicate, v.t. Treat medically; impregnate with medicinal substance. Hence or cogn. medication n., medicative a. [f. L medicari (as prec.), see -ATE2]
medecéan, a. Of the Medec family, rulers of Florence in 15th c. [f. LL Medici + -AN]
medicinal, a. Of medicine; having healing properties. Hence medicinally adv. [f. L medicinals (as foll., see -AL)]
medicine (m'desn), n. &v.t. Art of restoring & preserving health, esp. by means of remedial substances & regulation of diet &c., as opp. to surgery & obstetrics; substance, esp. one taken internally; remedial substances &c. (done) spell, charm, fetish, as m.-man, magician; (v.t.) give m. to, cure with m. [vfb of OF mediciner f. OF medicene f. L medicina (medicus physician)]
médico, n. (facet.; pl. -os). Doctor. [LL.]
medico- in comb. = L medicus physician, medical, -botanical, -galvanic, judicial.
medieval, See mediev(al).
mediev(al), a. Or, medievalistic, a. (medieval) (etymologically, quality, indifferent, neither good nor bad. So medi-ocrit y n. [f. ME diocre f. L mediocris of middle degree (medius middle)]
meditated, v.t. & i. Plan mentally, design; (intr.) exercise the mind in (esp. religious) contemplation. Hence or cogn. meditation, meditator2, meditative ness, nn., meditative, a., meditatively adv. [f. LL meditari, f. root med-, cf. Gk medomai think about]
méditerranean, a. & n. (Of land) remote from coast; (of water surfaces) land-locked; M. (Sea), that which separates Europe from Africa. [f. L mediterraneus (medius middle + terra land) + -AN]
médium, n. & a. (pl. -a, -as). Middle quality, degree, &c. (between extremes, or absol.); intervening substance through which impressions are conveyed to senses &c., e.g. air; (fig.) conditions of life; agency, means, as by, through, the m. of; of circulation, what serves as instrument of commercial transactions, e.g. coin; liquid vehicle with which pigments are mixed, e.g. oil, water; (Spiritualism) person as organ through which communications from departed spirits, whence mediumistic n., mediumistic a.
médiumze(3) v.t.; (adj.) intermediate between two degrees or amounts, average, moderate. [L neut. of ménium middle]
médian, n. (Tree with) fruit like small brown apple, eaten when decayed. [f. OF medel f. OF mel spirul, -urns).
médley, a. & v.t. Heterogeneous mixture; mixed company; literary miscellany; (adj.) mixed, motley; (v.t.) make a m. of, intermix. [vfb & a. f. n. f. OF medelce (as MEDITATION)]
Médéric (mé-rik), n. Red wine from M., district in S.-W. France.
medulla, n. Marrow of bones; spinal marrow; m. (oblongata prolonged) hindmost segment of brain; central parts of some organs, esp. kid-
meek, a. Piously humble & submissive; submitting tamely to injury &c.; (prov.) as m. as a lamb, as Moses. Hence meekly adv.

meekness n. [ME mecan. & OF meicke, soft, gentle]

meek'seaum (shawn, -shim). n. Hydrous silicate of magnesium, found in soft white masses; tobacco-pipe with m. bowl. [G, seafoam (meek sea + seafoam found)]

meet, v.t. & i. (met). Come face to face with (person coming from opposite direction); go to place to receive (person, train, &c.) on arrival; m. point, first point reached. [of (line, road, &c.) reach point of contact with (another line &c.;). m. the eye, car, be visible, audible; m. person's eye, see he is looking at one, (also) return his gaze; oppose in battle or duel; grapple with (evils &c.), come by accident or design into the company of; come into communication with (person, his wishes) satisfy demand; pay (bill) at maturity; (intr. of 2 persons) come face to face; come together, as they had or were met together; come into contact; (of qualities) unite in same person; m. with, come across (person, obstacle, &c.), experience (treatment &c.). [OE metan, cf. Du. moeten, D. moed, cogn. with moot n.]

meet? a. (archaic). Suitable, fit, proper, for something, to do, to be done; it is m. (proper) that...

ME mete. prob. repr. OE *gemæte f. OTeut. gemæt(fy -m. + metia measure)

meeting, n. In vb. sensos, esp. duel; race-meeting; assembly of people for entertainment &c.; assembly for worship; persons assembled, as address the m.; m.-house, place of worship (usu. disbanding except of quarters); m.-place, (in which m. is held), a meeting place, an assembly; m. parliam. [cf. modern place]

mégas- in comb. = Gk megas great, as: -éphélid, large-headed; -ith, large stone, esp. as monument; -tithic, made of, marked by use of, large stones; -phone, instrument for carrying sound a long distance, large speaking-trumpet; -pode, -podus, genus of mound-building birds (lit. large-footed); -scope, kind of magic lantern; -scope. In astro., subject to the m. of 67 Pegasus, the last genus of huge herbivorous sloth-like animals.

mégalo- in comb. = Gk megas (fem. megalé) great, as: -mania, insanity of self-exaltation, passion for big things; -sarx, extinct genus of huge carnivorous lizards.

mégass, n. Fibrous residue after expression of sugar from cane.

melange, n. (Fr.). Mixture (usu. of linseed oil & turpentine) used as vehicle for oil colours. [f. a mixture (mélange)]

mégirim, n. Severe headache usu. on one side only; whim, fancy; (pl.) low spirits, vapours; (pl.) staggers, vertigo, in horses &c. [f. F mégrien f. L f. Gk Hekaimetria f. kranion skull]

melos- (mi-), n. = LITOTES. [Gk melos is thinig; hence f. melon less, see -osis]

mélancholy, a. Emotional mental disease marked by depression & ill-grounded fears, [LL, see MELANCHOLY]
melt\(^1\), n. Melted metal; amount melted at a time. [f. foll.]
melt\(^2\), v.i. & t. (p.p. melted, mōlten). Become liquefied by heat; m. away, disappear thus: (colloc., of person) suffer extreme heat; (of tender food) it m. (is easily dissolved) in the mouth; (of clouds) break into rain; (of person, heart, feelings) be softened by pity or love, dissipate (esp. the melting mood) whence m.INGLY ¹ adj.; d. away; (of sound) be soft & liquid; pass imperceptibly into (another form); reduce (metal &c.) to liquid condition by heat; m. down (plate &c. to use the metal as raw material); soften (person, feelings). [OE (mellan) intr. (2) meleān trans.; cf. OS meltran.]

mem'ber, n. Part, organ, of body, esp. limb; unruyly, tongue; (fig.) m. of Christ, Christian; constituent portion of complex structure; person belonging to a society &c.; M. (one formally elected to take part in proceedings) of Parliament (abbr. M.P.); part, branch, of political body; division, clause, of sentence; group of figures forming a musical expression. Hence mem'ber-ED ², mem'ber-ship n. [f. Membrum m.]

membrane, n. Pliable sheet-like connective tissue or lining in animals or vegetable body; morbid formation in some diseases; skin of parchment, forming part of a roll. So mem'bran'ceous, membra'neous, mem-brane-ous, mem-bra'neous, mem'bran'eous, mem-brane'ous, mem-brane'ous, mem-"br"aneous, mem-brane-ous, mem-brane'ous, mem-brane'ous.

mem'ento, n. (pl. -ose, -oso). Object serving as reminder or warning, or kept as memorial of person or event; m. mori (= remember you must die), warning or reminder of death (e.g. skull). [L, imperat. of meminisse remember] memoir (mēm'war), n. Record of events, history written from personal knowledge or special sources of information; (auto)biography; essay on learned subject specially studied by the writer. [f. F méméoire masc., spec. use of mémère fem.]

memorabili'a, n. pl. Memorable things. [L, neut. pl. as foll.]

memorable, a. Worth remembering, not to be forgotten. Hence mem'orabil'i-ty, mem-orab'ly ² adv. [f. L memorabilis (memorable bring to mind f. menor mindful, ^-EEl] memora'ndum, n. (pl. -da, -dums). Note to help the memory; record of events &c. for future use; (Law) document recording terms of contract &c.; informal letter without signature &c., usu. on paper headed M. [L. neut. sing. gerundive as prec.]

memorial, a. & n. (Of statue, festival, &c.) serving to commemorate; of memory; m. object, custom, &c.; record. chronicle, (usu. pl.); informal State paper of various kinds; statement of facts as basis of petition &c. Hence mem'orial-ist n. [f. Of f. L memorialis (as NY)] memori-alize, v.t. Commemorate; address memorial to (person). [prec. + -IZE]

memoria technica, n. System, contrivance, used to assist memory. [L, = artificial memory]

memorize, v.t. Put on record; (U.S.) commit to memory. [f. foll. + -IZE]

memory, n. Faculty of remembering; this in an individual, as a good, bad, m.; recollection; m. of, as a record of, to keep alive the m. of; posthumous repute, as his m. has been censured of, blessed, happy, &c., m. (used esp. of deceased princes &c.); length of time over which m. extends, as beyond, within, the m. of, within living m. [f. OF memoire l. mémory]

L memoria (memor mindful f. root mer-remember)]

mem'sahib (sah-ib), n. (In India) European married lady. [f. MA'M + SAHIB]

-me, sflf. in L wds, often side by side with L-mentum -MENT & w. same meaning, as fun-damentum. Many wds of slightly technical or learned use, as acumen, stamen, gravamen, abhomen, cognomen, regimen, specimen; cf. crime, shortened in f. f. L crimine.

ménace, n. (literary). Threat. [OF. f. Lminacìa (minax acis of minari threaten)]
ménac'e, v.t. Threaten. Hence menac'ingly ² adv. [f. Menacerc f. L. mansioficium (as MANSION, see -AED)]

menage, n. House management; domestic establishment. [f. Of manage f. pop. L mansionaticum (as MANSION, see -AED)]

menagerie, n. Collection of wild animals in cages &c. [f. F ménagerie (as prec., see -ERY)]

mend\(^1\), v.t. Repaired hole in material &c.; on the mend, improving in health or (of affairs &c.) condition. [f. foll.]

mend\(^2\), v.t. Restore to sound condition, repair, (broken articles, clothes, roads, &c.); (m. correct) one's ways; least said soonest mended (rectified); m. (add fuel to) fire; cut to required shape (quill pen); (intr.) regain health; m. (improve state of) matters; m. (quicken) one's pace; m. or end. improve or abolish. Hence men'da'ble a. [f. Amend v., but found earlier]

mendicant, a. & n. Begging; m. friars (living solely on alms); (n.) beggar. Hence or cogn. mend'icantly, mend'iery, n. [f. L mendicare (mendicus beggar), see -ANT]

men'da'den, n. Fish of herring family, used for mange, &c., & yielding valuable oil. [Amer. Ind., munnai-hatteaug]

ménhir (mēn'hir), n. Tall upright monumental stone found in Europe, Africa, & Asia. [f. Breton men hir long stone]

měnial, a. & n. (Of service) servile; (of servant, usu. contempt.) domestic; (n.) servant.

menial'ly, adv. [f. OE (menie) household (obs. F. Emeici) f. pop. L mansioficium (as MANSION, see -AED)]

méninx, n. (usu. in pl. mënín'ges). Any of three membranes enveloping brain & spinal cord (dura mater, arachnoid, pia mater). Hence men'ing'eat a., mening'tis, me'ning'cele, nn. [Gk mé̂nìnà]

men'sious, n. Lens case, or on one side, concave on the other; (Math.) figure of crescent form. [f. Gk méniskos crescent (méné moon)]

meno, in comb. Of the menses, as: -pause, final cessation, -ryphagia, excessive flow, -rrhoea, ordinary flow, of the menses. [f. Gk mēn month]

menology, n. Calendar, esp. that of Greek Church, with biographies of saints. [f. late Gk memológyia (in month + logos account)]

men'ses, n. Pl. Flow of blood from mucous coat of uterins of female, occurring normally at intervals of lunar month. [l. pl. of mensis month]

men'strual, a. Of the menses, so men'struous a.; (Astr.) monthly. [f. L menstruē f. L menstruus (as MENSURABLE, see -AED)]

menstruate, v.i. Discharge the menses. Hence menstrua'tion n. [f. L menstruāre (as foll.), see -ATE]

men'struum, n. (pl. -a). Solvent (lit. & fig.). [nent. of L menstruum monthly (mensis month), named as analogue of menses]

men'sur'able (shér), a. Measurable, hav-
present, one's own conduct) as meritorious; the unm., intrinsic rights & wrongs (of case &c., esp. Law); judge (proposal &c.) on its unm. (with its intrinsic excellences &c. in view); (v.t.) deserve (reward, punishment). [vb f. L meritorius, meritorious, earn; -ous + -ous] n. [f. L meritorius (merēri meritum, earn, see -ous) + -ous]ness n. [f. L meritorius (merēri meritum, earn, see -ous) + -ous]ness

meritorious, a. (Of person or act) deserving &c. of &c. or gratitude (often as term of limited praise, well-meaning, well-meaining).

Hence meritoriously adv. 2 adv., meritoriousness n. [f. L meritorius (merēri meritum, earn, see -ous) + -ous]


merlon, n. Part of embattled parapet between two embrasures. [f. F, lit. merlono (merle battlement, perh. f. mergola dim. f. L merga pitchfork; see -on)]

mermaid, n. Halff-human being, with head & trunk of woman & tail of fish. So merman n. [f. MERE1 + MAID]

méro- in comb. = Gk meros part, in senses 'partly', 'partial', as: -blast, ovum that is partly germinal; -héral, (of crystal) having less than full number of faces admissible. -merous, suf. (bot.) = having so many parts, a.literous, -merous. [f. Gk as prec. + -ous]

Mercury, a. Joyous, mirthful; (of pleasant) England; the m. monarch, Charles II; slightly tipsy; make m., be festive; make m. over, make fun of;-m.,-erando, mountebank's assistant, clown, buffoon, also fig.); m.-dancer, m.-go-round, revolving machine with wooden horses or cars; m-making, festivity; merry, mirth, jollity, a. (v.) mirth, joy, mirth, happiness, pleasure, of bird. Hence merrily adv., merriness n. (rare). [OE myrthig, whence myndryth mirth, cf. MDu. mercethe mirth; perh. f. OTeut. myrgdih mirth, prob. cognate with OE curst, to be (as) mirth, joy, pleasure; hence mirth, mirth]

mèssalliance (F), n. Marriage with person of inferior social position.

meseems, v.t. (archaic). It seems to me. [ME meseem, meseem, meseem]

mesembryanthemum, n. Fig-marigold. [f. Gk mesembria noon + anthemon flower]

mesentry, n. Fold of peritoneum attaching some part of intestinal canal to posterior wall of abdomen. Hence mesenteric a., mesenteritis n. [f. med.L f. Gk meson intestine]

mesh, v.t. & i. Catch in net (lit. & fig.); (of teeth of wheel) be engaged (with others). [f. prec.]

mesh1 (mēzh-, mēz-). a. Of, in, directed to wards, middle line of a body. Hence mesially adv. [irreg. f. Gk mezōs middle + -ial]

meslemism (mēzm-), n. Hypnotic state, usu. involving insensibility to pain & muscular rigidity, produced on patient by operator's influence over will & nervous system; doctrine concerning influence producing, this. Hence mesmérism a., mesmérist, mesmérize-
METALLIC 513  METHODIST

iron, lead, & tin, but containing many substances that have few of the characteristics of the pure metal: Gilt. (v.t.) (Chem.) to make gold, silver, white, yellow, m.; heavy m.; material used for making glass, in molten state; also road m.) broken stone for macadam roads or railway ballast; (v.t.) furnish, fit, with m., mend (road) with m. ([vb f. n.] OF, L f. Gk metallum mine, perh. cogn. w. metallo's seek after)

metalex, n., currency, gold, silver, copper, e.g. PAPER; characteristic of metals, as m. lustre (peculiar sheen of metals), m. sound. So metalline1 a. [f. L f. Gk metallikos (as METAL, see IC) metalize, v.t. Render metallic; vulcanize (rubber). Hence metallization n. [f. METAL-ize]

metallurgy, n. Descriptive science of internal structure of metals. [f. Gk metallographia (as METAL, see GRAPH]) metalloid, a. & n. Having form or appearance of metal; non-metallic element. [oid] metalurgy, n. Art of working metals, esp. of extracting metals from their ores. Hence metallurgical(Ala.), metallurgist n. [f. Gk metallogros metal-worker (metallon METAL, see GROPE)]

metamere, n. (Gk, meros PART) one of several similar segments of a body. [f. META- + Gk meros part]

metameric, a. (Chem.) having same composition & molecular weight, but different chemical properties; (Zool.) of metameres. So metamerusism n. (chem., zool.). [as prec. + -ic]

metamorphosis, n. Of, marked by, metamorphosis; (Gk, of rock) that has undergone transformation by natural agencies, whence metamorphism n. [irreg. f. META- + Gk morphè form + -ic]

metamorphic, adj. (Gk) change in form, turn (to, into, new form); change nature of. [f. F métamorphosé (metamorphose, as foll.)]

metaphrase (z), n. & v. t. Translation, esp. word-for-word; (v. t.) put into other words. So metaphrastic a. [vb f. n.] f. Gk metamorphasis f. META- (phrasè show) translate]

metaphysics, n. Of metaphysics; based on, departing from, metaphysics; incorporeal; supernatural; visionary. Hence metaphysical, adj. [al]

metaphysical, a. pl. (often treated as sing.) Theoretical philosophy of being & knowledge; philosophy of mind. So metaphysician n.

metaphysically, adv. [Early -ic; med. L has metaphysica fem. sing. & neut. pl. f. mod. Gk metaù physika f. Gk ta meta ta phusika the works (of Aristotle) placed after the physics)]

t metabolism, n. (biol.) Part of protoplasm that contains formative material. [META- + plasm as in PROTOPLASM]

metaplectic, a. Abstract political science (often contempt.) Hence metaplstically, adv. [META- after METAPHYSICS]

metastasis, n. Transference of bodily function, disease, &c., from one part or organ to another; transformation of chemical compounds in others in process of assimilation of organism. So metastatic a. [LL f. Gk, -stasis, stasis & histemi remove (META- + histemi place)]

metatarsus, n. (anat.) Group of five long bones of foot between tarsus & toes. Hence metatarsal, n. [META-]

metathesis, n. (Gram.) transposition of sounds or letters in word; (Chem.) interchange of ions between molecules. [LL f. Gk, metalthémon (place) transposition]

metayeage (métayahzh), n. Land tenure in which farmer pays part (usu. half) of produce as rent to owner, who furnishes stock & seed. [F. irreg. as fell, -age]

métayer (métay), n. Holder of land on prec. system. [f. L médicarius (medicus MEDICINE, see GYRUS)]

mete, n. Boundary, boundary stone. csp. (Law) min. & bounds. [OF, f. L meta goal]

mete2, v.t. (literary.) (Poe.5) measure; portion out, allot, (punishment, reward); mete-wand, -yard, (fig.) standard of estimation. [con.-Teut.: OF, metan, Du. meten, G messen]

metempirical, a. (Also -ics) philosophy of things outside the sphere of experience; believer in this. Hence empiricism, a., empirical, adj., empiric, n. [MET- + EMPHORIZONTAL]

metempsychosis, n. Transmigration of soul of human being or animal at death into new body of same or different species. Hence metempsychosis(n) [LL f. Gk metaîthein - psychè soul + -osis]

meteor, a. Of the atmosphere; dependent on atmospheric conditions; of meteors; (fig.) dazzling, rapid. [prec. + -ic]

météorite, n. Fallen meteor, meteoric stone. So météorolite n. [MeteOR + -ITE]

métèorograph, n. Apparatus recording meteorological phenomena. [meteOR, -GRAPH]

météorologie, n. Study of motions & phenomena of atmosphere, esp. for weather forecast; atmospheric character of region. Hence or cogn. météorologique(Ala.), météologique, a. (Any atmospheric phenomenon, esp.) shooting star, small mass of matter from celestial space rendered luminous by collision with earth’s atmosphere. [f. Gk métëtoEros lofty, (neut. pl.) atmospheric phenomena (META- + aeëro rise)]

météor, n. Person, thing; that measures, esp. (meteor, measure, -ater, -ator, -itrometer, etc.) instruments for recording volume of gas &c. supplied. [f. MÉTÉOR, prob. after wds w. foll. suff., as gasometer]

météor, n. In names of measuring instruments on Gk mn. (but not on Gk anal.), as barometer, L mm., as calorimeter, mod. wds as if Gk or L, as gasometer, or without assim. to Gk or L, as anemeter. [f. Gk meteron measure]

métèr, n. [f. L métrum], part of a thought (pron. -awt). It seems to me: [MÉTÈR, -THINKS]

méthod, n. Special form of procedure, esp. in any branch of mental activity, whence meth-odology n.; orderly arrangement of ideas; orderliness, regular habits; (Nat. Hist.) scheme of classification. Hence or cogn. méthodical, adj. [f. L f. Gk méthodos (META- + hodos way)]

méthodist, n. (M.): member of any of several religious bodies originating in the evangelical
movement of Charles & John Wesley & George Whitefield, whence methodi-stical (AA), methodi-sti-cally (adv.), method-ism (n.), methodize (vt.). Reduce to order, arrange in orderly manner. [I-Z]

methodise, v.t. To make terminate of the method, esp. in Nat. Hist. Hence method-ism n. [I-ST]

methond, v.t. Methinks, see Lins. [mathed, a. The base of wood, so spirit, formic acid, & many organic compounds. Hence meth-yl, n. [f. Gk methu (wine + hale wood)].

methylyate, v.t. Mix, impregnate, esp. spirit of wine, to make it unfit for drinking, so as to exempt it from duties) with methyl, as methylated spirit. [methylate]

metrical, a. Over-scrupulous about minor details. Hence met-cul-ous, y. adv. [f. L. met-cellus (methyl fear, see -CULE, -OUS)].

metier (mëtér), n. One's trade, profession, or line. [F]

métis, n. Offspring of white & American Indian, esp. in Canada. [f. F métis (as mestizo)].

met'onomy, n. Substitution of the name of an attribute for that of the thing meant (e.g. cart-horse for horse). Hence met'onymy, a.

métone, a., v.t. Adject. L. L. Gk meton-ous (name) [mét-]

métope (mêtop), n. (Arch.). Square space between triglyphs in Doric frieze. [f. L. f. Gk metopé (archaic).]

métre, -mes, n. Any form of poetic rhythm, determined by character & number of feet; metrical group, esp. pair of feet in laconic & other rhymes. Hence metrical, a.; metri-ces, n. [f. L. f. Gk metron measure].

métre, -mètres, n. Unit of length in metric system (39.37 in.). So métric a. [f. F metre (as prec.)].

métrical, a. Of, composed in, metre; of, involving, measurement, as m. geometry. Hence metrical, y. adv. [f. L. f. Gk metrikos (as METRE, see -IC) + -AL].

met'rology, n. Science, system, of weights & measures. Hence metro-lo-gical a., [as METRE + -LOGY].

métronome, n. (mus.). Instrument marking time by means of pendulum. Hence metron-omie, a. (as METRE + Gk monos law) [mëtronome].

mort'gag, n. In the city of a country; capital; the m.; London; metropolitan bishop's see; centre of industry. [f. L. f. Gk metropolios parent-state (mëtér-tros mother + polis city)].

metrop'o-litan, a. & n. Of a or the metropolis; of an ecclesiastical metropolis; m. (bishop), bishop having authority over bishops of a province, in the West equivalent to archbishop; archbishop, ranking above archbishop & below patriarch; when metropo-litanate, (at) n.; inhabitant of a metropolis. [f. LL. metropo-litanus f. Gk metropolis (as prec., -ITE), see -AN].

metrical, n. Quality of disposition; natural ardour; spirit, courage; be on one's m. (incited to do one's best). Hence (-met-tled, mët-tlesome, aa. [var. of METAL n].

métum, n. M. & terrum, mine & thine (used to express rights of property). [L. neut. of mens].

meaux, n. Also Seine-gull, esp. common gull. [OE meaw, cf. Du. meeuw, G mäwe].

mew², n. & v.t. Cage for hawks, esp. while montaging (vt.) (put hawk in m., fig.) shut up, confine. [vb f. n. f. F mive (as foll.)]


mew⁴, v.i., & n. (Of cat, sea-birds) utter sound, esp. ground, earth; sound, voice of cat. [lit.]

mewl, mule, v.t. Cry feebly, whimper; mew like cat. [limit. cf. MIAUL].

mews, n. Set of stableeing round open yard. (pl. now used as sing.) of Mew²; orig. of royal stables on site of hawks' mews.

mezzanine (en), n. Low story between two higher ones (as ground, esp. ground & first floors); (Theatr.) floor beneath stage. [f. L. mezzano, m. dim. of mezzano f. L medius (medies middle, see -AN)].

mezzo (dz), adj. (Mus.) half, moderately, as m. forte, PIANO 1; m.-rifle (-lyvo), half-rifle, in which figures project half their true proportions; m.-soprano, (person, with part for voice between soprano & contralto. [It., L. medius middle].

mezzotint (dz), n., & v.t. Method of engraving in which plate is roughened uniformly, lights & half-lightings being given by scraping away the nap thus produced, deep shadows by leaving it; print produced by this; (v.t.) engrave in m. (vb f. n. f.) I. It. mezzotinto (also used in B) to make or execute. [m. (mus.), n. (mus.), Rams.]. Third note of octave. [first syllable of L mira, see GAMUT].

miaow (miow), n., & v.i. (Make) cry of cat. [init.]

miasma, n. (pl. -ta, -s). Infections or noxious emanation, esp. malaria. Hence mias-mal, a.

miasmatic, a. (Gk miasmá, pollute, see -مت). Used in the sense of miasma. [miasmal].

miau, v.t. Cry like cat. [f. F miauler, init.]

mich, n. & v.t. (of a city) to give to, pass over, a. of silicate of aluminium with other silicates, found in small glittering scales in granite &c., or in crystals; m.-schist, -slate, slaty rock of quartz & m. Hence mica'eous a. [L., erumb].

Michael (keb), n. An archangel; Order of St M. & St George, English civil order of knighthood; Michaelmas (m.); feast of St. M., Sep. 29, a quarter-day. [f. Heb, michael who is like God].

mickle, mu', -m., a. & n. (archaic). Much great; a large amount (in prov. many a little, or, pickle, makes a m.). [com.-tent. OE micel, Sw. myeken, Da. meget, cogn. w. Gk megas great].

micro- in comb. = Gk mikros small, as: -micro- a. & n. (person) with abnormally small head, so -cephalous a.; -thic, constructed of small stones, marked by monuments so constructed; -logy, hair-splitting; -meter, instrument for measuring small objects or (Astr.) distances, so -metrical, -metry, -phone, instrument for intensifying small sounds; -photograph, of microscopic object on magnified image; -rallor, person who knows and uses a microscopic instrument; -seism, (-sizm), faint earthquake tremor, hence -semi'smic, -semi'smograph, -semi'smology; -spore, parasitic fungus with small spores, small spore; -some, instrument for cutting thin sections for microscope; -zyme, zymotic microbe.

microbe, n. Minute living being, plant or animal (esp. of bacteria causing diseases); for microscopic, n. Instrument magnifying objects by means of lens(es) so as to reveal details invisible to naked eye. [micro + SCope].

microko'smic, n. Man viewed as epiphan of the universe; any community or complex unity so viewed; miniature representation of. Hence microko'smic a. -F. L. microcosme f. med. L. M. microcosmus f. G. kosmos world)].

microscopic, n. Instrument magnifying objects by means of lens(es) so as to reveal details invisible to naked eye. [

microscopic, a. Of the microscope, whence microscope'ical, a.; too small to be visible (in.
sufficient detail without microscope. Hence *microscopic*. Ly adv. [+]C

*microscopy*, n. Use of the microscope. So *microscopist* n. [-1]

*micturition*, n. Morbidly frequent desire to make water; (improp.) making water. [f. L *micturitio*-it-, desiderative of *minguere* = make water, see -Ton]

*mid*, a. (sup. mid[*d]most). (Expr. adj.) the middle of, as in *m* career, *m* career, or *m* career, a *m* morning bath, from *m* June to *m* August; *m* rib, principal rib through central part of leaf; *m* air, middle region of air; (Cric.) *m* off, *m* on, fieldsman on off, on, side in front of batsman & near bowler, this position; (Golf.) *m* iron (with medium degree of loft), *m* spoon (of medium size); in the middle, half-way, (between & c). [com. -Teut.: OE *midd*, OFr *mid*, OHG *mitti*, cogn. w. Gk *mesos*, L *medius*]

*mid*, prep. (poet.). =AMID.

*midday* (-d-d), n. Noon (often attrib.). [OE *middeg*, see *mid* & *DAY*]

*mid*, n. (diaL). Dunghill; *kitchen m*. prehistoric refuse heap, chiefly of shells & bones. [com. *mid*]

*middle* (-d), n. (a. pred.; rare sup. *middle*most & n. (Of member of group) so placed as to have same number of members on each side; equidistant from extremities; intermediate in rank, quality, &c.; *m* course, way, compromise between two extremes; (Gram.) intermediate voice of Gk *vs* between active & passive, expressive reduplication either or intrasynthetic conditions; *M* English; *m* age, between youth & old age; *m* aged, of such age; the *M* Ages (about 1000–1400); *m* class, class of society between upper & lower (often attrib., *m* class; *m* second finger; in the *m* of, = during, (process); (Log.) *m* term, term common to both premises, principle of excluded middle (that anything must be included either under given term or under its negative); middleman, any of the traders through whose hands commodity passes from producer to consumer; (n.) point or part (of), waist. [OE *middel*, cf. Du. *midden*, G *mittel*, f. OTeut. *midjo- mid*]

*middle*, v.t. (Foth.) return (ball or abs.) from wing to mid-field in front of goal; (tech.) push to the middle; (Naut.) fold in the middle. [f. prec.]

*middling*, a. & adv. (Commerc. of goods) of the second of three grades, so *mddlings* n. pl.; moderately good; second-rate; (adv.) moderately, as *midd* good; (colloq.) fairly well (in health), as I am only *m*. Hence *middling*-ly adv. [prob. of Sc. origin, f. *MID* + -LING & -LY]


*midget*, n. Extremely small person, esp. when exhibited as curiosity. [f. prec. + -ET]

*mid*, a. ( plag. the middle counties of England; (adj.) of, in the m. or mm. [MID + LAND]

*midnight*, n. The middle of the night, 12 o'clock; intense darkness (often attrib.). [OE *midniht* (MID + NIGHT)]

*midrash*, n. (pl. -shim). Ancient Jewish commentary on part of Hebrew Scriptures. [Heb.]

*midriff*, n. Diaphragm. [OE *midriff* (mdd rh, *mid*, *riff*)]

*midship*, n. Middle part of ship or boat; *m* shipman (abbr. *midy*), rank between naval cadet & sub-lieutenant; *mddships*, = *AMIDSHIPS*. [MID + SHIP]

*mid*, n., adv. prep. In the m. of; among;

*in our, your, m., among us, you; (adv., only in prh.) first, m., & last; (prep. poet.) in the m. of; (1) MID + stl, see -ES (2) sup. of MID]

*midsummer*, n. Period of summer solstice, about June 21; *M* day, June 21, a quarter-day; = (the height of) *m* madness. [MID]

*mid*, n. (pl. -wires). Woman who assists other women in childbirth. Hence *mide* (abbr. or obs. prep. *mid* with, cf. G *mild* + *WIEP*]

*midwinter*, n. Middle of winter, esp. winter solstice, Dec. 21. [MID]

*mien* (mén), n. (literary). Air, bearing, of person, as showing character or mood. [prob. shortened f. *de-mean* n., assim. to F mine expression, etym. dub.]

*mild*, n. & v.t. & s. (coloq.). Petty quarrel; huff; (v.t.) take offense with or at; (v.t.) put out of humour. [perh. imit.; cf. G *muff*, exclamation of disgust]

*might*, a. & adv. Powerful, strong, in body or mind; (bibl.) *m* works, miracles; massive, bulky; (colloq.) great, considerable; *hig* & *m*; (adv., colloq.) very, as that is *m* easy. Hence *migh*tily adv. *migh*|tiness n. [OE *mighty* (as *might*) see -y]

*mignonette* (minyo-), n. Plant with fragrant flowers; colour of these, greyish green; kinds of lace & fine net. [f. F (-own), dim. of prec.]

*migraine*, n. = MEGHIRM (first sense). [as MEGIRM]

*migrate* (or *mi*-) v.t. Move from one place (country, town, college, house) to another; (of birds & fishes) come & go with the seasons. Hence or cogn. *migrant a.*, & n., *migration*, *migrator* n. *migratory*. a. [L *migrare*, see -ATE]


*millage* (-ij), n. Miles travelled, used, &c.; expenses at fixed rate per mile. [MILE]

*Milanes* (-ez), a. & n. (Native of Milan) cf. Du. *mial*, in the *m* of the holy duchy of Milan. [It. *Milano* (-es) "Milan"

*milch*, a. (Of domestic mammals) giving, kept for milk; *m* cow, (fig.) source of profit, esp. person from whom money is easily drawn. [ME *melench f. OTeut. *meluko- (meluk- milk)]

*mild*, a. Gentle & conciliatory; (of rule, punishment, &c.) not severe; (of weather) clear & warm; (of medicine) operating gently; (of milk, tobacco, &c.) not sharp or strong in taste &c.; (of beer) not strongly flavoured with hops, opp. to bitter; tame, feeble, lacking in energy or vivacity; *m* steel, containing small percentage of carbon, strong & tough, but not readily tempered. Hence *milden* s. & t., & t., a. [f. vb n.] [vb m] OME *mildea* f. OTeut. *mellea* honey + *dawvo- dey*]

*mile*, n. Unit of linear measure, in England *miles* (1,760 yards, approx. 1.618 km); measure of land (perhaps 360 acres, about 1.462 ha); *geographical, nautical, m.*, one minute of great circle earth; fixed by British Admiralty at 6,060 feet; race extending over a m. *milestone*, pillar set up
MILER
516
MILREIS

on road to mark nm. [OE mil, ult. L mililitria pl. of mille thousand]

miler, n. (colloq.). Man, horse, qualified or trained specially to run a race; also in comb., as two-m. [-ER]

Milesian, a. & n. Irishman. [f. Millesius, fabulous Spanish king whose sons are said to have conquered Ireland c. 1300 B.C., + -AN]

milfoil, n. Common yellow & other plants. [OE & L f. L millifolium (mille thousand + folium leaf)]

miliary, a. (path.). Like millet-seed in size or form, as m. gland, tubercle; m. fever (marked by rash like measles, with vesicles of form of millet-seed). [f. L miliarius (as MILLET, -ARY 1)]

militant a. Engaged in (esp. spiritual) warfare. Hence militarily n., militantly 2 adv. [F, as MILITATE, see -ANT]

militarism, n. Spirit, tendencies, of the professional soldier; undue prevalence of military spirit or ideals. So militarization n.

militarize(m) v.t. [f. F militariser (as MILITARY, see -ISM)]

militarist, n. Student of military science; one dominated by military ideas. [ -IST]

military, a. & n. Of, done by, belligerent; soldiers; m. fever, enteric; m. chest, treasury of army; m. testament, soldier's nuncupative will; (n.) the soldierly. Hence militarily 2 adv. [F militaire f. L militaris (miles-itis soldier, see -ARY 2)]

militate. v.t. Take part in warfare (usu. fig.): of facts, evidence have force, tell, (against, rarely in favour of, conclusion &c.). [f. L mili(tare) miles-itis soldier, see -ATE 5]

militia (sha), n. Military force, esp. citizen army; branch of British military service formerly raised by the several counties, usu. by voluntary enlistment. militiaman, member of militia. [L (as prec.)]

milk, n. Opaque white fluid secreted by female mammals for nourishment of their young; (fig.) m. for babies, simple forms of literature, doctrine, &c., opp. to strong meat; condensed m.; m. & honey, abundant means of enjoyment; m. of human kindness, kindliness natural to humanity; no use crying over spilt milk; m. of thousands of error; m. like juice of plants; m. like preparation of herbs, drugs, &c.; m. of almonds; m. & water, feeble or mawkish discourse or sentiment (often attrib.); m. fever (occurring to women shortly after childbirth); m.-leg, swelling, esp. of legs, after childbirth; milkmaid, woman who milks or works in dairy; milkman, man who sells m.; m. pudding of rice, sago, tapioca, &c., baked with m. in dish; m.-punch, drink made of spirits & m.; milk-sap, spiritless man or youth; m.-tooth, temporary tooth in young mammals; milkweed, kinds of wild plant with milky juice; m.-white (as m.); milkwort, kinds of plants. [com. -Teut.: O'Mercian mile, Du. melk, Gk melkos, milk, milk, milk, melks (melk vb, cogn. w. Gk amelp. L melum)]

milk, v.t. Draw milk from (cow, ewe, goat); m. the ram or bull, engage in hopeless enterprise; get money out of, exploit; (slang) steal message from (telegraph or telephone wire); extract juice, virus, &c., from (snake &c.). [OE milka (as prec.)]

milk-like. Of, like, mixed with, milk; (of liquid) cloudy, not clear; effeminate, weakly amiable; M. Way, luminous band of countless stars encircling the heavens. Hence milki-ness n. [-V2]

milk, n. Building fitted with machinery for grinding corn (often watermill, windmill); any mechanical apparatus for grinding corn; apparatus for grinding any solid substance to powder or pulp, as coffee, pepper, paper, &c.; any machine, or building fitted with machinery, for manufacturing processes &c., as saw, cotton, silk, &c.; pugilistic encounter; millboard, stout pasteboard for bookbinding &c.; m.-dam, dam put across stream to make it available for m.; m.-grad, water regained by this; m., current of water that drives m.-wheel; millstone, one of pair of circular stones for grinding corn, as NETHER millstone, see far into a millstone, (usu. iron) be extraordinarily acute; millstone grit, a hard siliceous rock; m.-wheel, one (esp. water-wheel) used to drive m.; millwright, one skilled in designing or making m. [OE mylen f. LL molinum, -na (mola mill f. root of molere grind)]

mill, v.t. & i. Thicken (cloth &c.) by fulling; grind (corn), produce (flour), in mill; produce regular markings on edge of (coin, esp. in p.p.); beat (chocolate) to froth; beat, strike, fight, (person); (of cattle) move round & round in a mass. [f. pr. of millen, -AN]

mill, n. (U.S.). One-thousandth of a dollar, money of account. [f. L millesimus thousandth part, in anal. of cent]

millennial, a. & n. Of the millennium; (person) believing in this. Hence millenarianism n. [as foll. + -AN]

millenary, a. & n. (Period) of 1,000 years; of, (person) believing in, the millennium. [f. L millenarius consisting of a thousand (hence 1,000) in Latin a thousand each f. mille thousand, -ARY 1)]

millennium, n. Period of a thousand years; esp. that of Christ's reign in person on earth (Rev. xx. 1-5). Hence millennial a. [f. L mille thousand + annum year, on anal. of bennium two years' space]

millipede (ipedi), n. Genera of myriapods, with numerous legs usu. placed on each segment in double pairs; kinds of terrestrial crustacean, esp. common woodlouse & armadillo. [f. L millipeda woodlouse (mille thousand + pedis foot)]

miller, n. Proprietor, tenant, of corn-mill; one who works any mill; kinds of white or white-powdered insect; cockchafer; m. Stthomb, bull-head & other fishes. [MILL- & -ER 1]

millisemum mille-nium (mille thousand + -ARI)

millet, n. Graminaceous plant, native of India, bearing large crop of small nutritious seeds; its seed; m.-grass, a tall handsome grass. [F, dim. of mil f. L milium]

mill in comb. = one thousandth of a — (in metric system) a -gramme (0.154 of English grain), -litre (0.01 cub. in.), -metre (0.393 in.). [L mille thousand, -I]

milliard, n. A thousand millions. [F (mille thousand)]

miller, n. Person (usu. woman) who makes up bonnets & other female apparel; man-m., (fig.) man busied in trifling occupations. Hence metric system (1) a -millan + -ARI; orig. = vendor of Milan goods

million, n. & a. A thousand thousand (things, of things, or abs.); a m. pounds or (U.S.) dollars; the m., bulk of the population. Hence millillion a. & adv., millionth 2 a. & n. [F, f. L millione (mille thousand = one-quadrillion) 2]

millions, n. (pl.). Person possessing a million pounds, dollars, francs, &c.; person of great wealth. [F millionnaire (prec., -AR 1)]

million (mélörr), n. French word for English lord or wealthy Englishman. [f. L, my lord]

milreis (ais), n. Portuguese gold coin worth 1s. 5d. [Port. (mil thousand + reis)]
mite, n. & v.t. Spleen in mammals; analogous organ in other vertebrates; roe of roeless fish; (v.t.) impregnate (roe of female). {[vb f. n.] OE mite, cf. Du. milt, G miit, perh. cogn. w. M. milt}.

mitaoth, a. In the place of, instead of. {[vb f. n.] G mitoai}.

Miltonic, a. Of, in the style of, Milton. So Miltonian a. [-ic]

mime, n. & v. (Gk or Rom. Ant.) Simple farceal drama marked by mimicry; performer in this; pantomimist, buffoon; (v.i.) act with mimic gesture, usu. without words. {[vb f. n.]}.

mimograph, n. Apparatus for making stencils of written pages, from which many copies may be taken. {[irreg. Gk mimeomai imitate, see -GRAPH}.

mime'sis, n. (biol.). Close external resemblance between animal & another animal or inanimate object. {[Gk. = imitation (as prec.)]}.

mimetic, a. Of, addicted to, imitation, mimicry, or mimesis. Hence mimic'ically adv. {[f. Gk mimetikos (as prec., see -ETIC]}

mimie, a. & n. Apt to imitate; imitative as opp. to real; person skilled in ludicrous imitation. {[f. L f. Gk mimikos (as MIM, see -IO]}

mimie2, v.t. (-cking, -cked). Ridicule by imitating (person, manner, &c.); copy minutely or servilely; of (things) resemble closely. {[f. prec.]

mimeograph, n. (v. t. graphite, or something else that imitates another; (Zool.) = mimesis. {[MIMIC^1 + -RY]}

mim'in'y-pim'in'y, a. Over-refined, finicking. {[imit.}

mimosa (za-sa), n. Genus of leguminous shrubs, including common sensitive plant. {[f. L as MIM as (oa fem. suf., see -OIO]}

mimus, n. Genus of flowering plants, esp. monkey-flower. {[prob. dim., as prec.]}

mimic, n. Greek denomination of money, about £4; ancient unit of weight in Greece, Egypt, &c., about 1 lb. {[L, f. Gk mna]

mim'n'a, n. Kinds of eastern passerine bird. {[f. Hind. maine]}

mina'cious, a. Threatening. Hence mina'ciously adv., mina'city n. {[f. L minax (minari threaten), see -ACIOUS]}

mine, n. & v.t. Burn in (earth); make (hole) underground; make subterranean passage under; (fig.) bring to mind; (Mil.) subterranean gallery in which supplies are placed to blow up fortifications, (formerly) subterranean passage under wall of besieged fortress; (Nav.) receptacle filled with dynamite & sunk esp. at entrance to harbour. {[F. etym. dub.]

mine2, v.t. & i. Burrow in (earth); make (hole) underground; make subterranean passage under; (fig.) bring to mind; (Mil., Nav.) lay minesunderground. {[F. f. L minax (minari threaten), see -ARY]}

miner, n. One who works in a mine; sol'miner, paste, sapp'ers & mm. {[f. OF minaour (as MINE2, see -OR]}

mineral, a. & n. (Substance) obtained by mining; (belonging to) any of the species into which inorganic substances are classified; m. kingdom; m. water, water found in nature impregnated with mineral substance, artificial imitation of this, esp. soda-water, also, other effervescence drink, e.g. ginger-beer. Hence mineraliza'tion n., min'eralize vb. [t. & i. {[f. F minéra f. med.l. minéralis (minera mine f. com. Rom. "mina, see -AL]}

mineralogy, n. Science of minerals. Hence mineralologi'cal a., mineralologi'cally adv., min'eralologist n. {[f. prec. + -OLOGY]


minder, n. Kind of fur used in ceremonial costume. {[f. F menuir vair (menu small, as MINUTE; vair kind of fur, as VARIOUS]}

mingle, v.t. & i. Mix, blend. {[ME mengel o. meng f. OE mengan, cf. Du. & G mengen, see -LEI]}

miniature, n. & a., & v.t. Picture in illuminated manuscript; small-scale minutely finished portrait, usu. on ivory or vellum; this branch of painting, as portrait in m.; reduced image; m. on, on a small scale; (adj.) represented on small scale, small-scale; (v.t.) repre-
MINIFY

sent in m. Hence miniaturist n. (v.b.f. n.) t.f. L miniaturum (as prec., see -URS)

minify, v.t. Represent as smaller or less important than it is; lessen in size or importance. [Irreg. f. L minor less, see -FY]

minikin, n. & a. Diminutive (creature); affected, mincing. [f. Du. minneken (minute love = kijn-KIN)]

nimin, n. (Mus.) note half the value of stroke, or care; down-stroke of pen; creature of the smallest size or importance; sixtieth part of fluid drachm. [f. L minimus smallest]

minimal, a. Very minute; the least possible, minimum. [as prec., see -AL]

minimize, v.t. Reduce to, estimate at, smallest possible amount or degree. Hence minimization n. [as prec., see -IZATION]

minim, n. (pl. mima). Least amount, assignable, usual, &c.; m. thermomètre (automatically) recording lowest temperature within period. [L, neut. as foll.]

minimus, a. (In schools) youngest of the name, as Jones m. [L. = least]

minion, n. Favourite child, servant, animal, &c. (contempt); slave; [Print.] size of type, a line of type, &c. (as) diminutive. [from Minerva]

minish, v.t. & i. (archaic). Diminish (t. & i.); reduce in power &c. [f. Of mensier f. vulg. L *minuērare (as MINULATE)]

minister1, n. Person employed in execution of (purpose, will, &c.); person administering department of State; prime m.; political agent accredited by one State to another; clergyman now; subsidiary, instrumental; of a minister of religion or his office; of minister of State; with the Ministry against Opposition, whence ministerial2 n. Hence ministerially adv. [f. F ministériel f. L ministerialis (as MINISTRY, see -AL)]

ministration, n. Ministering, esp. in religious matters; supplying (of). So ministerial n. (as MINISTRAL, see -TIONAL)

ministry, n. The body of ministers of State or in religion. [f. L ministerium (as MINISTER1)]

mink, n. Small semi-aquatic stoat-like animals; its fur. [Sw. has mink]

mimëénusinger, n. German lyrical poet & singer (12th cent.). [G. mimus (love & singer)]

minnow, n. Small freshwater fish (loosely used of several kinds, esp. stickleback); Triton among the mm., one who seems great from the insignificance of those around him. [prob. = OHG minarus; OE has myne]

minor, a. & n. Lesser (not followed by than), as m. PROPHETS; m. canon, clergyman assisting bishop in church; not member of chapter; comparatively unimportant, as m. poet; (Log.) m. term, subject of conclusion of categorical syllogism, m. premises (containing this); (Mus.) m. interval, see major, m. key (in which scale has m. third), (fig.) conversation in a m. key (doleful); in schools Jones minor (of a class); (pl. m. or minors) term; or premises; person under age. [L. = minor, less]


minority, n. State of being under age, period of this; smaller number or part, smaller party voting together against majority; number of votes cast for this. [f. med. L minoritas (as MINOR, see -TYI)]

Minotaur, n. The M., fabulous monster, half bull half man, fed with human flesh. [f. Gk Minotaurus (Minos, king of Crete, husband of the M.'s mother Pasiphae, + tauro building)

minster, n. Church of a monastery; large or important cathedral, church. [OE minster (as MONASTERY)]

minstrel, n. Mediaeval singer or musician, who sang or recited (often his own) poetry; (Hist.) person who entertained his patrons with singing, buffoonery, &c.; (pl.) band of public entertainers, with blacked faces &c., performing songs & music, ostensibly of Negro origin. [f. Of menestral (as MINISTERIAL)]

minstrelsy, n. Minstrel's art; minstrels; minstrel poetry. [f. Of menestralis, as prec.]

mint1, n. Place where money is coined, usu. under State authority; (fig.) source of invention &c.; vast sum of money; m-mark, mark placed on coin to show at what m. it was struck (also fig.); — pl. m.-men, money-tender of coinage at time of minting. [OE mēntel f. L moneta MONEY]

mint2, v.t. Make (coin) by stamping metal; invent, coin, (word, phrase, &c.). Hence minic-tage(3), i. n. [f. prec.]

mint3, n. Aromatic plant, much used in cookery; m.-sauce (of finely chopped mint with vinegar & sugar, eaten with roast lamb). [OE mīnret = OHG minza f. L menta t. Gk minchē]

minuēte, n. & i. (of kind of cursive script developed in 7th c.) small; (n.) small letter. [f. F. L minuscule dim. of MINOR]

minute1 (i.t.), n. Sixtieth part of hour; short time, instant; exact point of time, as the m. (that), as soon as; sixtieth part of degree (in angles); rough draft, memorandum; (pl.) brief summary of proceedings of assembly, committee; official memorandum authorizing or recommending a course, as a Treasury m.; — book (for writing mm. in.); m. gun (fired at intervals of a m.); m.-hand (indicating mm. on watch or clock). [f. F. L minuta fem. as MINUTE3]

minute2 (i-t), v.t. Find the exact time of; draft (document, school); record in minutes; m.-book, make a note of. [f. prec.]

minutely2 adv. minuteness n. [f. L. minutus, p.p. of minuere lessen]

minutely (n.-ty), a. Occurring every minute. So minutely2 adv. [MINUTE1 + -LY]

minutia (sh-i-ah), n. (usu. in pl. -ae). Precise or trivial detail. [L. minuta (as MINUTE2)]

minx, n. (pl. minks). w. e. t. (archaic) [f. uncert]

mioence (s-e-n), a. (geol.). Of the middle division of tertiary strata. [irreg. f. Gk meión less + kainos new]

miracle, n. Marvellous event due to some supernatural agency; remarkable occurrence; remarkable specimen of ingenuity, impudence, or fraud; to a miracle, to work a miracle; a dramatic representation in Middle Ages, based on life of Christ or saints. [OF. f. L miraculum (mirari wonder f. mirus wonderful)

miraculous, a. Supernatural; surprising.
barons, 1291; m.-en-scène (F), scenery & properties of an event. [OF fem. p.p. of mettre put f. L mittere mise- send, used as n.]

**miser** (2-z), n. One who hoards wealth & lives miserably; avaricious person. [L = wretchedness, state of being wretched]

**miserable** (2-z), a. Wretchedly unhappy; (of events &c.) causing wretchedness; contemptible, mean, as a m. hotel. Hence **miserably** adv. [f. F misérable.] L miserabilis (miser) pity f. miser wretched, -tale)

**miscé** (f.), n. Fifty-first psalm (M. mei Deus); cry for mercy; (improp.) = foll. (last sense). [L = have mercy (misereri f. MISER)]

**miséricord, n.** Apartment in monastery in which some indulgences were permitted; dagger for giving the coup de grâce; shelves projection on under side of hinged seat in choir stall, serving when seat was turned up to support person standing. [f. OF misericorde f. L misericordia f. misericors compassionate (stem of miseri pity + cors redis heart)]

**misérly, a.** Like a miser, stingy. Hence **miserliness** n. [-1v-]

**miserly, n.** Wretched state of mind or of outward circumstances; (cards, collog. for F miser) declaration by which caller undertakes not to take trick. [f. OF miserie f. L miseria (as n.)]

**misfeasance** (2-z), n. (Law) transgression, esp. wrongful exercise of lawful authority (also gen., esp. facet). [f. OE misfeasance f. mes faire misdo (mis-2, faire do f. L facere). -ANCE]

**misfit**, n. Garment &c. that does not fit the person it is meant for. [mis-]

**miserable**, n. Bad luck. [mis-]

**miserable**, v.t. (Person's) mind misgives him, fills him with suspicion or foreboding (about thing. that). [mis-]

**mising**, n. Feeling of mistrust or apprehension. [f. prec. + ing]

**miso-govern, v.t.** Govern (state &c.) badly. Hence **miso-government** n. [mis-]


**mishandle, v.t.** Handle (person, thing) roughly or rudely, ill-treat. [mis-]

**mishap, n.** Unlucky accident. [mis-]

**miserable**, v.t. Hear amiss or imperfectly. [mis-]

**mish-mash, n.** Confused mixture. [redupl. m. MASH n.]

**mishna**, n. Collection of precepts forming basis of Talmud. Hence **mishnic** a. [post-bibl. Heb. = repetition, instruction, (shannah repeat)]

**misinform**, v.t. Give wrong information to, mislead. Hence **misinformation** n. [mis-]

**misinterview**, v.t. Give wrong interpretation to, make wrong inference from. Hence **misinterpretation** n. [mis-]

**misure**, v.t. Judge wrongly (person &c. or abs.); have wrong opinion of. [mis-]

**mislay**, v.t. Put (thing) by accident where it cannot readily be found. [mis-]

**mislead**, v.t. Load astray, cause to go wrong, in conduct; give wrong direction to. [OE mislead, see mis- & LEAD v.]

**mislk**, v.t. (archaic). Dislike. [OE mislician, see mis- & LIKE v.]

**mismak**, v.t. Manage badly or wrongly. Hence **mismangement** n. [mis-]

**misna**, v.t. Call by wrong name. [mis-]

**misnomer**, n. Use of wrong name, wrong use of term. [f. OF mescnommer (mis- misnommer & nommer vb name f. L nominare)]

**miso-** in comb. = Gk miso- comb. form of misó hate, = 'hater, hatred, of; as: -logist, logy, hated, of reason or of learning; -nism, -nist, hatred, hater, of novelty.

**miso-gamy, n.** Hatred of marriage. So **miso-gamist** n. [f. Gk misagamos marriage, -y]

**miso-gynist** (-g-), n. Hater of women. So **miso-gynic** a. [f. Gk misogynes (gyné woman) + -IST]

**misplace**, v.t. Put in wrong place or hands; send (object on wrong object; place (confidence) amiss; time (words, action) badly. Hence **misplacement** n. [mis-]

**misprint**, n. Mistake in printing. So **mis-print** v.t. [mis-]

**mispronunciation** n. [mis-]

**mispronunciation**, v.t. Pronounce wrongly. So **mispronunciation** n. [mis-]

**misquote**, v.t. Quote wrongly. Hence **misquotation**, n. [mis-]

**misread**, v.t. (read pron. -red). Read or interpret wrongly. [mis-]

**misrepresent**, v.t. Represent wrongly, give false account of. Hence **misrepresentation** n. [mis-]

**misrule** 1. Bad government; (Hist.) Lord, Abbot, Master, of M., person presiding over Christmas revels. [mis-]

**miss**, n. Failure to hit or attain; a m. is as good as a mile, failure, however near to success, is still failure; (Billiards) give a m., avoid hitting object ball so as to leave one's own in safe position. [f. fowl]

**miss**, v.t. (Flight or missile) fail to hit (thing aimed at or abs.); fail to find, get, or meet; let slip (opportunity); fail to catch (train); fail to hear or understand (remark &c.); also m. out leave out (words &c. in reading, writing, &c.); fail to keep (appointment) or perform; notice esp. with regret the absence of, feel the want of; m. fire (of gun) fall to go off; (fig.) fail in one's object; (Naut.) m. stays, fail in attempt to go about from one tack to another. [OE mis- san, cf. Du. & G mschen]

**miss**, n. (As title of unmarried woman or girl) M. Smith, (pl.) the M. Smiths, the Misses Smith; (usu. contempt. or playful) girl, esp. schoolgirl, as a pert m., whence **missis** a., **missishness** n. [abbr. of mistress]

**missal**, n. Book containing service or Mass for whole year; (loosely) Rom. Cath. book of prayers, esp. illuminated one. [f. L missale, nent. adj. as n. (as MASS, see -AL)]

**missel**, n. (Usu. m.-thrust) kind of thrust that feeds on mistletoe berries. [OE mistel basil, mistletoe, cf. Du. or G mistel]

**missi-shape, n.** Ill-shaped, deformed. [mis-1 - shape, p.p. of SHAPE]

**missile, a. & n.** (Object, weapon) suitable for throwing or for discharge from machine or engine (or, rarely, gun). [f. L missilis (mittere miss- send, see -IL)]

**missing**, a. In rbl senses; also: wanting,
not in its place, as there is a page m., a page is m.; m. link, thing lacking to complete series, (Zool.) hypothetical antecedent type, e.g. bear, twykos, & anthropoid apes. [missis + -ing]

mission, n. Body of persons sent to foreign country to conduct negotiations &c.; body sent by religious community to convert heathen; field of missionary activity; missionary post; organization in a district for conversion of the people; course of religious services &c. for this purpose; errand of political or other mission; purpose or attempt on which appointed work in life. [f. L missio (muttere miss- send, -ion)]

missionary, a. & n. Of, concerned with religious missions; m. box (for contributions to work); person who goes on m. work. [-ARY]

missioner, n. Missionary; person in charge of parochial mission. [-ARY]

missis, -us, n. (As used by servants) the mistress; esp. girl, face of the m., one’s own or another’s wife. [corrupt. of MISTRESS]

mislive, a. & n. Letter(s) m., letter, from sovereign to dean & chapter nominating a person to be elected bishop; letter, esp. official one. [F, f. med.L missivus (as MISSION, -IVE)]

mis-spell, v.t. (spelt). Spell wrongly. [m-

mis-spend, v.t. (spent). Spend amiss or m. [m.

mistate, v.t. State wrongly. Hence mis-state-ment n. [m-

missy, n. (Affectionate, playful, or contempt) = MISSION (not followed by name). [-Y]

mist, n. & v.t. Water vapour descending in fine drops smaller than rain-drops; Scotch m., thick m., frequent on Scottish hills; filmy appearance before eyes caused by disorders of body; esp. by increasing doses of it. So mist-sty, adv. [m.

mistake, n. Misunderstanding of a thing’s meaning; error, fault, in thought or action; (emphasizing preceding statement) and no m., undoubtedly. [f. foll.]

mistaken, a. Understanding meaning or intention of (person, statement, purpose), err in opinion; (p.p.) wrong in opinion, (of action &c.) ill-judged, as you are mistaken, mistaken kindness, whence miska-renly 2 adv., miska-renness n.; m. A for (think he is) B; there is no m. making, no one can help recognizing (person, fact). Hence miska-bale a. [f. ON mistaka (m-

mist, n. & v.t. Title prefixed to man’s name or to designation of office &c. (written Mr.), as Mr Jones, Mr Secretary, Mr Speaker; the m. word as title, as please don’t call me m.; untilted person, as he be prince or mere m.; (v.t.) address as Mr, as don’t m. me. [v.b. f. n.) weakened form of MASTER]

mistigris, n. (words). (Blank card in a va.

mistigme, v.t. See, do, then or of spades (esp. in p.p.) [m-

mistletoe (-äto, -älo), n. Parasitic plant growing on apple and other trees, & bearing glaucous fruit used in making birldime. [OE mistillian (as MISSEL + tan twig)]

mistrail or -trail, n. Cold N.W. Wind in Warmerance, plains of France &c. [F & Pr. L MISTRALE, F.]

mistranslate, v.t. Translate incorrectly. So mistranslation n. [m-

mistress, n. Woman in authority over servants; female head of household; woman who has power to control or dispose of, as you are m. of the situation, you are your m., (fig. of countries) m. of the world &c.; woman who has thorough knowledge of (subject); woman, loved & courted by a man; woman ill- by occupation, illegitimate or female teacher in school or of special subject, e.g. m. M. of the Robes, lady charged with care of Queen’s wardrobe; (as title) see MIS. Hence mistress-ship n. [f. OF maistresse (maistre MASTER), see -ESS]

mistrial, n. Trial vitiated by error. [m-

mistrust, v.t. Feel no confidence in (person, m. mistrust n., whence mistrustfulness n. [m-

misty, a. Of, covered with, mist; indistinct in form; (fig.) obscure, vague, as a m. idea. Hence mistily 2 adv., mistiness n. [OE mistig (as MIST, see -Y)]

misunderstand, v.t. (-stood). Take (words &c. or acts) in wrong sense; misinterpret words or actions of (person, esp. in p.p.). So misunderstanding n. [m-

misuse (-se), v.t. Use wrongly, apply to wrong purpose; ill-treat. So misuse (-s) n.

mite, n. (Orig.) Flemish copper coin of small value; (pop.) half-farthling (as in Mark xii. 45); modest contribution, the best one can do, as to one’s affections, (fig.) ways good or not at all; small object, esp. child; [OE mite, (perh. different wd) kinds of arachnid, esp. cheese-m. (found in cheese), whence mith-

Mitnra’ie, n. Persian god identified with sun. Hence Mitjähriea, Mitährism, MIthrais(2), m. [L f. Gk (-as) f. O Pers. (-a)]

mithridatize, v.t. Render proof against mithridatism n. [f. L mithridates VI, king of Pontus, + -IZE]

mitigate, v.t. Appease (anger &c.); alleviate (pain, grief); reduce severity of (punishment); moderate (heat, cold, severity, &c.). So mit-gation n., mitigatory a. [f. L mitigare (mitia mild, see -ATE)]

mitralleurol (traylerz), n. Many-barrelled breech-loading machine gun discharging small missiles simultaneously or in rapid succession. [F, fem. agent-n. f. mitralleur (mitralleau small missiles, OF small money, f. mite MILLE)

mitral, a. & n. Of, like, a mitre; m. (valve), a valve of the heart. [f. foll., see -AL]

mitre1 (-er), n. Bishop’s tall cap, deeply a. xii. 43); m. block, board, box, guide for saw in cutting m.-joints; m.-wheels, pair of bevelled cog-wheels with teeth set at 45° & axes at right angles. [f. L f. Gk mitre girdle, turban]

mitre2 a. t. Bestow mitre on; join with m. (as bishops); shape, form, (of a crown; mitre-machion (for doing this). [f. prec.]

mitten, mitten, n. (Mitten) kind of glove with thumb but no fingers, for warmth or protection in hiders’ work &c.; (now usu. mitt) woman’s lace or knitted glove covering forearm & part of hand, but not fingers; give, get, the mitten, dismiss (lover), be dismissed, (gen.) be dismissed from office &c. Hence mittenen 2 a. [f. Mitten, etym. unkn.]

mittimus, n. Warrant committing person to prison; (colloq.) dismissal from office, as get one’s m. [L = we send]

mix, v.t. & i. Put together (two or more substances or groups, one with another) so that the particles or members of each are absorbed among those of the others (also of immaterial
lusca, sub-kingdom of soft-bodied & usn. hard-shelled animals, including limpets, snails, cuttle-fish, oyster, mussel, &c. Hence mollusc-can, mollusco-ous, a., mollusco-oid a. & n. [L molluscius (mollus soft)]
moll'y, n. Effeminate man or boy, milksox; m-coddle, (n.) milksox, (v.t.) coddle, cocker up. [L mollissus, moli, moli, to make tender, soft]
Mö-loch (-k), n. Canaanite idol to whom children were sacrificed (often fig.); thorn-lizard, a hideous Australian reptile. [L f. Gk, Heb. molek]
mo'ten, v.t. See MELT.
mo'ly, n. Fabulous herb with white flower & black root, endowed with magic properties; wiz., m.-coddle, [L f. Gk molla]
mô'ment, n. Minute point of time, instant; one m., half a m., (ellipt.) wait a m.; come here this m. (at once); came the very m. (as soon as) I heard of it; timed to the m. (with absolute accuracy); the m. (time that affords an opportunity); am, was, busy at the m. (just now; then), so m. of (important at) the m. (Mech.) m. of a force about a point, measure of power in causing rotation; importance, as of great, little, no, m., whence momentous a., momento'ously adv., momento'ness n. [f. MO-ment]
mô'mentary, a. Lasting only a moment; short-lived, transitory. Hence momentar'i-ly adv., momentar'i-ness n. [f. L momento]"
monitory, a. & n. Warning, admonitory; (n.) bishop's or pope's letter of admonition. [f. L monitörius (as pres. see -OTI), monitory, of community living apart under vows of poverty, chastity, obedience; m.'s-hood, kinds of plant. Hence mon'knight, mon'ship, mn. [OE munuc t. pop. L monicus=f. Gk monakhos solitary (monos alone).]

mon'kery (mû), n. Monastic life; monaster-y; monks (general, or of particular place); monks' clothes; a group of monks

mon'key (mû), n., v. & I. K. Mammal of a group closely allied to & resembling man, ranging from anthropoid apes to monkeys; (as term of playful contempt, to or of person) young man &c; machine hammer for pile-driving &c; globular earthenware water-vessel with straight upright neck; put his m. up, enrage him; m.-bread, m.£ (pl.), m.£. (adv. 

£50); m.-bread, fruit of baobab tree; m.-jackel, short close-fitting one worn by sailors &c; m.-puzzle, puzzle-m., Chili pine, prickly tree of genus Araucaria; m.-rench, one with movable jaw; (v.t.) mimic, mock; (v.i.) play mischievous tricks. Hence mon'keyish a., mon'keyishness n. [i]

mon'kisht, Of monks, monastic; characterized by monks (us. in bad sense). [-ish]

móno- in comb. (before vowels mon-)=Gk monos alone, sole, single, as: (l)-bâ'sic (Chem.), having one base or atom of a base; -car'pic, -car'pous, bearing fruit only once; -êphal'ous (Bot.), having only one head; -êphal'ic, (of strata) dipping in one & the same direction; -êphylo'ous, (plant or its parts) with single cotyledon; -êpy'tal, government by single person; -êpy'tal, with, adapted to, one eye: -êpytal, velociped with one wheel; -exy'tal, having one finger, toe, or claw; -drama, piece for one performer; -ênoë'tous (-ê), (Bot.) with male & female organs on same plant, (Zool.) hermaphrodite; -ênesis, development of all beings from single cell, -êgen'i'ca, -êgen'i'al, -êgen'i'ous, development of mankind from one pair of ancestors; -êgen'i'al, -êgen'i'ous, containing, having only one pistil or stigma: -qny, practice of mating with only one female; -êm'ôid, -êm'ôid, concentration of mind on one idea, esp. as form of monomania; -êlary, worship of one god without denying that others may exist; -êm'ônia, insanity on one subject only, so -êm'ônic n., -êm'ôna'cal a.; -êmet'i'alism, standard of current belief; -êmor'phic, -êmor'phous, not changing form during development; -êp'halous, having corolla in one piece, or petals united into tube; -êphthong, single vowel sound; -êplane, aeroplane with one plane; -êrail, railway of one rail; -êrâme, poem in which all lines have same rhyme; -êper'mous (Bot.), having only one seed; -êstock, -êstruc'tural, of one member so-adjacent as to be fused, -êstrophic, consisting of repetitions of one strophic arrangement; -êta'l, representation, picture, in only one colour; -êtyp'e, composing-machine that casts & sets up type; -êgic, represented by only one type. (2) chem. wds denoting presence of a single atom or combining equivalent, as -êbrâ'mide, -êcar'bon, -êchlor'de, -êmonoc'ide.

monochromát'ic, a. (Of light) presenting one colour only; executed in monochrome. [mono- + CHROMÁTIC]

monochrome, n. & a. Painting executed in different tints of one colour; representation in one colour; (adj.) having only one colour. [ult. Gk monochromás t. khroma colour]

monochôr'nic, n. Single eye-glass. [f. f. LL monoculis one-eyed being (mono- + oculus eye)]

mon'ody, n. Ode sung by single actor in Greek tragedy; poem in which mourner bewails some death. Hence or cogn. mo'nôdic a., mo'nôdist n. [f. Lf. Gk monôdión f. monôdos singing alone (mono- + -odí, -oïd, -aïd, -iád sing)]

mon'ogâ'phy, n. Practice, circumstance, of being married to one at a time; (rare) practice of marrying only once; (Zool.) habit of having only one mate. Hence or cogn. mo'no'gam'ist n., mo'no'gamous a. [f. F monogâ'mie f. Gk monogâmía marriage]

mon'o'gram, n. Two or more letters, esp. person's initials, interwoven. So mo'nogramma f. late Gk monogrammá (nomon, neat, adj. as -GRAMI)

monograph, n., & v. Separate treatise on single object or class of objects; (v.t.) write a n. on. Hence monogra'pher, monogra'phist, monogra'phically adv. [mono- + GRAPHE]

mon'olith, n. Single block of stone, esp. chipped into pillar or monumon. Hence monolit'Mica, a. [f. Lf. Gk monolithós stone]

monologue (-ôg), n. Scene in drama in which one person speaks by himself; dramatic composition for single performer; long speech by one person in a company; soliloquy. Hence monolo'gical a., monolo'gist, monolo'gist, mn., monolo'gize(2) v.t. [f. = one who loves to hear himself talk, f. Gk mono (logo-LOGUE)

monô'mial, n. & a. (alg.). (Expression) consisting of one term. [mono-, on binomial]

monó'physite, n. One who holds there is only one nature in the person of Christ, [f. rl. (l-), (l-ta) f. eccl. Gk mono-physites, f. physis nature, see -ITE]

monopolist, n. One who favours monopoly of one who assumes monopoly (of). [-ist]

monopolize, v.t. Obtain exclusive possession or control of (trade, commodity, the conversation, person's attention, &c). Hence monopoliza'tion n. [f. foll. +IZE]

monopoly, n. Exclusive possession of the trade in some commodity; this conferred as privilege by State; exclusive possession, control, or exercise (of); thing that is monopolized. [f. Lf. Gk monopolión f. poïelos sell]

monopo'lylogue (-ôg), n. Entertainment in which sole performer plays many parts. [mono- + POLY- + LOGUE]

monosyll'a'ble, n. Word of one syllable; speak in mm., answer little but Yes or No, with intentional curtness. Hence or cogn. monosyll'ab'ly a., monosyll'ably adv. [f. Lf. Gk monosyllabos syllable(3) v.t. (f. LL monosyllabos syllable)]

monö'theî'stic, n. Doctrine that there is only one God. Hence monö'theist n., monö'theî'stic a. [f. mono- + Gk theos god + -ISM]

mo'notone, a. & n. & v.t. (Utterance of successive syllables) without change of pitch, hence mo'notoner a. (mus.); sameness of style in writing; (v.t.) recite, speak, sing, in unvaried tone. [(vb f. n.) f. late Gk mono'tones TONE]
MOOSE 527

mora'ss, n. Bog, marsh. [f. Du. moeras f. MDu. marasch f. OF as marish]

morat, n. (hist.) Drink made of honey flavoured with mulberries. [f. med./l. moratum (mulberry mulberry, see -ATE)]

Moravian, a. & n. (habitant) of Moravia; member of Protestant sect holding Hussite doctrines, founded in Saxony by M. emigrants. [f. Moravia, part of Austro-Hungarian empire, -AN]

morbid, a. (Of mind, ideas, &c.) wholsome; kindly; given to m. feelings; m. anatomy (of diseased organs &c.) Hence morbidly adv., morbidness n. [f. L morbidus (morbus disease, see -ICT)]

mordeaue (-s), n. Short literary or musical composition. [f. (as morsel)]

morbidic, a. Causing disease. [f. F morbidique (L morbus disease, see -FIC)]

moreceau (-s), n. Short literary or musical composition. [f. (as morsel)]

morebant, a. & n. (Of sarcasm &c.) caustic, biting, so mordacious a., mordacity, mordancy, n.; pungent, smarting; (substance) serving to fix colouring matter or goldleaf. [f. part. of mordere bite f. L mordere]

mordent, n. (mus.) Grace consisting in rapid alternation of written note with one immediately below it. [G. f. L. mordente part. of mordere, bite, as prec.]

mored, a. & adv. Existing in greater quantity, amount, or degree, as there is m. truth in than you think, 10 is 2 m. than 8, bring some m. water; (abs.) greater quantity, as m. is meant than meets the ear, hope to see m. of you; what is m. important; m. than one person has (not have) found it so; (adv.) in greater degree, as you must attend m. to details, m. in sorrow than in anger, m. frightened than hurt; (forming compar. of most adj. of more than one syllable & most adv.) m. absurdly, m. curiously, m. easily, m. truly; m. & c., in an increasing degree; m. or less, in greater or less degree; the m.; be no m., be dead; again, as once, m., never; meet, to m. (simply, literally) absurd &c. [com.-Teut. adj.: OE mera, MDu. mere, f. OTeut. maicon- maiz adv. whence obs. mo more (OE ma adv.)]

moreen, n. Stout woollen or woollen & cotton material for curtains &c. [?] 


morel1, n. An edible fungus. [f. F morille, etym. dub.]

morello, n. Bitter kind of cherry. [?] 

moreover, adv. Further, besides, (introducing new statement). [MORE + OVER]

morepork. See MOPENKE.

morequinn (-k), a. (shorth in style or de- signed. [f. F. morquein. (Mora Moor, see ESQUE)]

morganatic, a. M. marriage, one between man of exalted rank & woman of lower rank, who remains in her former station, the issue having no claim to succeed to possessions or title of father; m. wife (so married). Hence morganatically adv. [f. med./l. prhr. matrimonium ad morganaticum, prob. f. morganati- cus]

morgana (Obs.), n. "morgana" morning-gift from husband to wife the morning after consum- mation of marriage (the m. wife's only claim on husband's possessions)

mogue (-g), n. Building (esp. one formerly in Paris) in which bodies of persons found dead are exposed for identification. [F]
moss, n., & v.t. Wet spongy soil; peat-bog; kinds of small herbaceous erophytaceous plant, some growing in bogs, others on surface of ground; mossy, growing on or covered with moss. Whence mossiness n., mossy adj. 2 a.; rolling stone gathers no moss, one who constantly changes his place or employment will not grow rich; mossbunker, = Menheimaden; m.-grown, overgrown with m.; m.-bag, broken ground from which peat has been taken; m. rose, garden variety of cabbage rose, with m.-like growth on calyx; m.-leaf box, one of the 17th c.; (v.t.) cover with m. [vib. f. n.]. OE moss, cf. Du. mos, G moos.
möst, a. & adv. Existing in greatest variety or degree, as you have made m. mistakes, see who can make m. noise, tabs, quasi-noun) see this is the m. I can do, make the m. of it, employ it to the best advantage, (also) represent it at the benefit of the m. owner or the m. owner, so, (quasi-n.) m. of them are broken; for the m. part, in the main, whenever most-ly adv.; (adv.) in the highest degree, as what m. annoys me, (forming superl. of most adj.) of more than one syllable & most adv.) m. luckily, m. certainly, m. callously; ten at m., not more than ten, this is at m. is no more than a make-believe. [OE. mot, Du. moest, G meist, I. O.Celt. maisto (maiz more see-east).]

most, suf. forming superl. adj., formed not on adj., but on prep. or demonstr. stems (afterm., thenm., innm., utm.) & later on wds indicating position in place, time, or order, (back-m., topm., centrem., & the compar. upperm., upperm., furtherm., &c.); also in bettermost, a form of OE-mest, combining two superl. suff., -mo-, & -isto-est; in late OE-mest was confused with most (see prec.), whence usu. mod. pronunc. (most) for the unstressed (most).

mote, n. Particle of dust; m. in (another's) eye signifies a fault compared to one's own (see Matt. vii. 3). [OE mot, perh. cogn. w. Du. mot dust, sawdust.
mote't, n. (muss). Vocal composition in harmony, usu. to words from Scripture, for church use. [F. dim. of mot.]

moth, n. (Also clothes-m.) A small nocturnal lepidopterous insect breeding in cloth &c., on which it larv.a feeds, whence mothly 2 a.; one of two great divisions of Lepidoptera, including this, distinguished from butterflies by not having clubbed antennae; m.-eaten, destroyed by mm. [OE mothte., cf. MDu. & G motte.]

mother (mōth), n. Female parent; quality, condition, &c., that gives rise to another, as necessity is the m. of invention; head of female religious community; (term of address for) elderly woman of lower class; female including m. apparatus for rearing chickens; (archaic, f. obs. sense womb) hysterics; M. Carey's chicken; M. Church (as of maternal authority); M.-Church (whence others have springing); m. country, country in relation to its colonies; m. earth, earth as m. of its inhabitants &c. (facett.) the ground; M. Hubbard, person in m. snow; m.-in-law, one's wife's or husband's m.; m. of pearl, smooth shining iridescent substance forming inner layer of some shells (often attrib., w. hyphens); m.'s son, man, esp. every m.'s son of (you &c.);
m. tongue, one's native tongue, (also) tongue from which others spring; m. wit, native wit, common sense. Hence motherhood n., motherless, motherlike, aa. [cont.- Teut.; OE moder, Du. moeder, G mutter, cogn. w. Gk meter, I. mater.]
mother's, v.t. Give birth to (usu. fig.); procreate, produce, bring forth (a child); make m. of, acknowledge or prove oneself the mother of (child, lit. & fig.). [f. prec.]
motherv (mōthcr), n. (Also m. of vineger) mucilaginous substance produced in vineger during fermentation by mould-fungus. Hence motherly, a. [prob. = mother; cf. MDu. moeder, G mutter.]

motherly, a. Having, showing, the good qualities of a mother. Hence motherliness n. [OE moderlic (see mother 1 & I. E.]*]

motif (mōtɪf) (ef.), n. Constituent feature, dominant idea, in artistic composition; ornament of lace &c. sewn separately on dress. [F, as motive a.]
motile, a. (Zool. bot.). Capable of motion. Hence motility n. [as move, see IL.]
motion (məˈʃən) (shn.), n. Moving, change of place; an act of moving; done, being done, in moving, not at rest; put in m., set going or working; formal proposal in deliberative assembly; (Law) application by party &c. for rule or order of court; evacuation of bowels; piece of moving mechanism. Hence motional, motionless, aa. [F, f. L motionem (as move, -ion).]
motlon, n. (shn., v.t. & i. Direct (person to) towards, away, &c., to do by sign or gesture; make gesture (to person) directing him (to do). [f. prec.]
motive, a. & n. Tending to initiate movement, whence motility n.; m. power, moving or compelling power, esp. form of mechanical energy used to drive machinery, e.g. steam, electricity; concerned with movement; (n.) that induces a person to act, e.g. desire, fear, circumstance, whence motiveless a. = motif. [F. F motif f. med. L motionis (as move, -ion).]
motley, a. & n. Diversified in colour; varied character, as m. assembly; (n.) incongruous mixture; (Hist.) fool's parti-coloured dress, esp. wear m., play the fool. [Il]
motor, n. & a. What imparts motion; machine supplying motive power for carriage or vehicle (of any kind), e.g. m. for driving steam-engines, as (attrib.) m. bicycle, cab; m. car, carriage propelled by m. for use on ordinary roads, whence motorist n.; (Anat.) muscle designed to move a part of the body; (nervous) designed to excite muscular activity, whence motorial, motory, aa. [L (as move, -ion).]
mottle, n. & v.t. Arrangement of spots or markings on the skin, as m. in a sheep, blotches on fur; colour, variegated woolen yarn; (v.t.) mark (esp. soap) with mm. (esp. in p.p.). [prob. f. motley]
motto, n. Sentence inscribed on some object & expressing appropriate sentiment; maxim adopted as rule of conduct; verses &c. in paper cracker; quotation prefixed to book or chapter; (Mus.) recurrence of phrase. [It., as mōrter]

mottle (mōtəl), n. Colour, spot; colour, such spot; variegated woolen yarn; (v.t.) mark (esp. soap) with mm. (esp. in p.p.). [prob. f. motley]
mound (mōnd), n. Loose earth; upper soil of cultivated land; man of m., mortal man; m. board, board in plough that turns over the m.; m. of earth, earth as m. cf. Du. munde, G. diaal, f. O.Celt. m., G. m., MDu. mudder, G mutter, cea.]
mould (mōld), n. Pattern, templet, used by masons, bricklayers, &c., as guide in shaping mouldings; hollow form into which molten
mould, v.t. Produce (object) in certain shape, out of (elements), or upon (pattern), lit. & fig.; bring (object) into certain shape; shape (bread) into loaves. [f. prec.]
mound (mound), n. Weekly orurry growth of mould on fungous things that lie for some time in moist warm air. [prob. f. obs. mould a., dp. of mould grow mouldy, Swed. mögla]
moulder (moulder), v.i. Decay to dust, crumble away, (often fig.). [perh. MODULUS]
mouldy (mouldy), a. Overgrown with mould; (fig.) stale, out-of-date. Hence mouldiness n. [MOULD + -Y]
moule (moule), n. A dish or mould, esp. ornamental variety of outline in cornices &c. of building, woodwork, &c.; m.-board (on which dough is kneaded). [MOLD 3 + -ING]
mouthe (mouth), n. A. (Of birds) shed feathers, shed feathers in changing plumage (also fig.); b. moulting. [m. vbl. MOUEI f. OE *muitian f. L mutare change; -I on false anal. of fault &c.]
mound (mound), n. Ball of gold &c. representing earth, surmounting crown &c., & used in heraldry. [f. F monte f. L montus world] mound 2 (mound), n. A. (Of earth or stones, esp. of earth heaped on grave; hillock; m.-builder, one of prehistoric Indian race in N. America who erected mms., (also) kinds of bird depositing eggs in a heap; (v.t.) enclose with heap up in mm. [f]
mount (mount), n. Mountain, hill (abbr. Mt), preceding name, as Mt Ephraim; (Palmistry) flex of finger on palm of hand. [OE mount f. L mons-nitis]
mount 2 (mount), v.i. & t. Ascend (hill &c. or abs.); proceed upwards; (of blood) rise into cheeks; rise to higher level of rank, power, intensity, &c.; also m. up in amount; get on horse &c. for purpose of riding; get on (horse &c. or abs.); put (person on horse &c.; furnish (person) with horse; raise (guns) into position; put (loom &c.) in working order; put (picture &c.) in a MOUNT; fit (gems &c.) in gold &c.; fix (object) on microscope slide; put (play) on stage; display (article of costume); m. (go on duty) guard (over thing or abs.). [f. OE mutan f. pop. L mouter (as prec.)]
mountain (mountain), v.i. m. & t. An extremely lofty mountain, or one erected on a rising picture, card on which drawings were mounted; ornamental metal parts of various objects; horse provided for person's riding; ride, esp. in race. [f. prec.]
mountain (mountain), n. Natural elevation of earth's surface, large or high hill; waves ran mm. (very) high, m.-high; large heap or pile; (also) large clagia wine from m. grapes, the M., extreme party in first French Revolution, occupying elevated position in chamber of assembly; m. ash, tree with delicate pinnate leaves & scarlet berries; m. chain, series of mms.; m. dew, Scotch whisky; m. sickness, malady caused by rarefied air. [f. OF montaign f. pop. L montana f. *montanus = L muntanus (mons -nis mountain, -AN)]
mountaineer, n. Dweller amongst mountains; one skilled in mountain climbing, whence mountainous, a. Abounding in mountains; huge. [f. OF montagnez (MOUNTAIN, -OUS)] mountebank (mountebank), n. Itinerant quack who held forth to audience from platform; charlatan. Hence mountebankery (n. [f. It. montambancio = monta in banco mount on bench]
mourn (mourn), v.i. & t. Feel sorrow or regret (for, over, dead person, thing, loss, misery, &c.); show conventional signs of grief for period after person's death; sorrow for (dead person, thing, loss); mourn of (person). [OEU, OHG morni be anxious, ON morna pine]
mourner, n. One who mourns, esp. who attends funeral of friend or relative; person hired to attend funeral. [-ER]
mournful, a. Doeful, sad, sorrowful. Hence mournfulness [-ADV, mournefulness n. [MOURN + -FUL]
mourning, n. In vb senses, also or esp.; (weary of) black clothes as sign of m.; DEEP, HALF, m. in m., wearing such garments; m. -coach (attending funeral); m. -paper, note-paper with black edge; m.-ring (worn as memorial of deceased person). [-ING]
mouse (mice), n. Animal of any of the smaller species of a genus of rodents, M. house, field, harvest, m. (isl) black eye; m.-colour, dark grey with yellow tinge; m.-ear, hawkweed & other plants; mousetrap (forcatching mice). Hence mouSY 2 a. [com.-Teut.: OE mius, Du. muis, G maus, cf. L & Gk mus]
mousse 2 (mousse), v.i. & t. (Of cat or owl) hunt for or catch mice, whence mousER 1 n.; search industriously, prowl about in search of some-thing. [com.-Teut.]
mousseline (mösöl’n), n. French muslin; m.-de-laine, dress material of wool & cotton; m.-de-soie (swah), thin silk fabric of muslin-like texture. [f. see MUSLIN]
moustache (moustash’sh), n. Hair on either side or both sides of a man's upper lip; similar hair round mouths of some animals; m.-cup or m.-thick (with parted m. worn drinking). [f. f. It. mustaccio f. G mustax -akos]
mouth 1 (mouth), n. External orifice in body, with cavity behind it containing apparatus of mastication & organs of vocal utterance; (of horse, with reference to his readiness to feel & obey pressure of bit) good, bad, hard, m.; m. waters at (food; referring to flow of saliva caused by anticipation); useless m. no work but must be fed; this sounds strange in your m. (when said by you); put words into his m., tell him what to say; put (speech) into person's m., represent him as having made it; take the words out of person's m., say what he was about to say; (of dog) give m., bark, bay; down in the m., deserted; laugh on. [f. i. musta (f. G mouthe)] mouching 2 (mouching), v.i. Unkind words used in sign of disapproval &c.; opening of bag, cave, furnace, &c.; outfall of river; m.-filling, bombastic, inflated; m.-organ, pan-pipe & other musical instruments; mouthpiece, part of pipe, musical instrument, &c., placed between lips, also) one who speaks for others. mouthing 2 (mouthing), v.i. & t. Utter words or sounds pompously or very distinctly; take (food) in touch with the mouth; train mouth of (horse); grimmace. [f. prec.]
mouthy (OH), adj. Railing, ranting; bombastic. [MOUTH 1 + -Y]
by which MULTIPLICAND is multiplied; (Electr., Magn.) instrument for multiplying intensity of fields, &c, so as to make it appreciable. [f. foll. + -er]

MULTIPLY, v.t. & i. Produce large number of (instances &c); breed (animals), propagate (plants); (intr.) increase in number by procreation; (Math.) substitute for (given number, the multiplicant) a number (the product) equal to a given number (the multiplicator) of times its value, or &c, &c; the product is 24, or multiplied by 4 is 24. [f. OF multiplier L multiplicare (multiplex)

MULTITUDE, n. Numerousness; great number (of); large gathering of people, crowd: the m., the common people. Hence multitudinous a., multitudinously adv., multitudinosity n. [f. L multitudineous a.]

MULTITUDES (multitudes), n. Principle that prefers interests of multitudes to those of individuals. So multitudinist n. [as prec. + -ism].

MULTUM IN PARVO, n. Much in small compass; (attrib.) w. hyphens small but comprehensive. [L]

MULTURE (-tured, -turing), n. Toll of grain or flour paid to miller. [f. OF mouture L. moliu- (mole), moliere (moulire)]; see -URE]

MUM, 1. int. & a. Silence, esp. m.'s the word; (adj.) silent. [imit., cf. G mummi]

MUM 2, v.i. Act in dumb show; mumchance (archaic), silent, tongue-tied. [f. prec.]

MUM, 3, n. (hist.) Kind of beer orig. brewed in Brunswick. [f. G mumme]

MUMBLE, v.i. & t., &. Speak indistinctly; utter indistinctly; bite, chew, (as) with toothache; (in.) indistinct utterance. [I. n. v. b. ME monele (MUM 1, see -LE)(3)]

Mumbo Jumbo, n. Grotesque idol said to have been worshipped by some tribes; (fig.) object of senseless veneration. [I]

MUMMER, n. (Contempt.) play-actor; (Hist.) actor in dumb show. [f. OF moimere (momer MUM 2)]

MUMMERY, n. Performance of mummers; ridiculous (esp. religious) ceremonial. [f. Of. mummerie (as prec., see -Ery)

MUMMIFY, v.t. Preserve (body) by embalming & drying; shrivel, dry up, (tissues &c, esp. in p.p.), Hence mumification n. [f. F momifier (as foll., see -FY)]

MUMMMY, n. Body of human being or animal embalmed for burial; dried-up body; pulp substance or mass, esp. beat (thing) to a m.; rich brown pigment. [f. F Momie f. med. L mumia f. Arab. mumuya (mum wax)]

MUMP, 1, v.i. Be silent & sullen; assume demure expression, whence mumping 2 a. [conn. w. Mumms]

MUMPS, 2, v.i. Beg. go about begging. [prob. f. Du. monmpen (archaic, now only as in mumps, as treated as sing.). Contagious disease with swelling of parotid & salivary glands; slaks, whence mumpish 1 a. [imit.]

MUNCH, v.t. Eat (food or abs.) with much action of jaws, as cattle chew fodder. [prob. imit.]

Munchhausen (munchchouzn), n. Baron M., hero of an extravagant book of adventures written in English by R. E. Raspe, a German (1785) extr. from the life of a B. M. (see -URE)

MUNDANE, a. Of this world; of the universe. Hence mundanely 2 adv., mundane-ness n. [f. F mondain f. L mundanus (mundus world, see -AN)]

MUNDANUS (-nus), n., (archaic). Bad-smelling tobacco. [f. Sp. mumondo tripe]

MUNGO (-ngo), n. Cloth like shoddy, but of better quality. [I]

MUNICIPAL, a. Of, under, local self-government or corporate government of city or town, hence municipal (2), municipality (3), municipalize (3); v.i. & t. m., that of particular State, opp. to law of nations. Hence muni- cipality y adv. [f. L municipalis f. municeps -cipis citizen of city that had privileges of Roman citizens (munia civic offices + root of capere take), see -AL]

MUNICIPALITY, n. Town, district, having local self-government, governing body of this, f. of M. municipalité (as prec., see -ION)

MUNIFICENT, a. Splendidly generous, bountiful. Hence or cogn. munificence, munificently adv. [f. L munificent-, var. stem of munificus (munus gift, see -FIC)

MUNIMENT, n. (usu. pl.). Document kept as evidence of rights or privileges. [OF, f. L munimentum f. munire fortify, -SENTY]

MUNITION, n., & t., (archaic). Munition of war, military stores; (v.t.) supply with nm.; [vb f. n.] F, f. L munitionem fortification (as prec., see -ION)

MUNNION, n. MULLION.

MUNCHKAJ, n. Small Asiatic deer. [f. native munkchak]

MURAGE, n. (hist.) Tax levied for building or decorating walls of towns. [OF, f. med. L murageum (murus wall, see -AGE)]

MURAL, a. Of, like, on, a wall, as m. paintings; (Rom. Ant.) m. crown, garland given to soldiers who first scaled wall of besieged town. [f. L muratus (murus wall, see -AL)]

MURATORIAN, a. Of Muratori, Italian scholar, d. 1730; M. fragment or canon, earliest Western canon of N.T. [AN]

MURDER, v.t. Unlawful killing of human being with malice aforethought; JUDICIAL m.; (prov.) m. will out (cannot be hidden); the m. is out, the secret is revealed or mystery explained; (as int. of real or pretended alarm) m. t.; cry blue m., make extravagant outcry. [OE mordhyr, cf. Goth. mauthr, cogn. w. L morior die, Gk muros mortal]

MURDERER, v.t. Kill (human being) unlawfully with malice aforethought; kill wickedly or inhumanly; spoil by bad execution, mispronunciation, &c. Hence murderess 1, murdereress 1, m. (now). [OE myrhryth, cf. OHG mordan, Goth. morthran, & see prec.]

MURDEROUS, a. (Of person, weapon, action, &c) capable of, bent on, involving, murder. Hence murderously 2 adv. [OUTS]

MURM, v.t. Condone as in prison; shut up. [f. F murier f. L murare wall in (murus wall)]


MURMATE (at), n. (now commerc.). Chloride. [f. L. murumatique, as foil]

MURMATIC, a. (now commerc.). M. (hydro- carbonic) acid. [f. L. muriaticus (muria brine, see -ATIC)

MURK, MIRK, a. (archaic, poet.). (Of night, day, place, &c) dark; misty, dense. [DE muree (Sw. mörk)

MURKY, a. Dark, gloomy; (of darkness) thick. Hence murkily 2 adv., mirkliness 1 n. [f. murk n. darkness, cogn. w. prec., + -Y]

MURMUR, v.t. & i. Murmur with a disconsolate sound, as of waves, brook, &c; sound expressed of discontent; softly spoken word or speech. Hence murmurous a., murmurous 2 adv. [f. F murmurer (as foll.)]

MURMUR, 2, v.i. & t. Make low continuous sound; complain in low tones, grumble, (at, against); utter (words) in low voice. [f. F murmurer f. L murmare murmur]
murry, n. (slang). Potato. [Irish sur-

murrain (slang), n. Infectious disease in cattle; (archaic) a m. (plague) on you! [F. murrain, cf. Sp. morriña, perh. f. L. mori die

murrey, a. & n. (archaic), (Of) the colour of a mulberry, purple-red; [F. Of morè f. med.L murrarius (morun mulberry)

murrhinia, n. M. glass, modern delicate ware from the East, made for show or display; [L. murrhina, strong sweet substance of which precious vases &c. were made, see -INE]

muscadine, n. Musk-flavoured kinds of grape. [prob. f. Pr. as MUSCAT

muscadine, n. Disease of silkworms caused by vegetable parasite. [F, f. It. mosca(r)adio musk-lozenge (ult. as MUSK]


muscely (sl), n. Any of the contractile fibrous bands or bundles that produce movement in animal body; not move a m., be perfectly motionless; that part of the animal body which is capable of motion, the chief constituent of flesh. Hence muscelless a. [f. L musculus dim. of mus mouse

muscology, n. Study of muscles. So musculo'logy n. [f. L musculus moss, -LOGY

muscova'do (vah-doh), n. Unrefined sugar got from juice of sugar-cane by evaporation & draining off molasses. [f. Sp. maseçabado of lowest quality


muscular, a. Of, affecting the muscles; having well-developed muscles; m. Christian-ity, ideal of religious character exhibited in writings of C. Kingsley. Hence musculat'ity n. [as MUSCLE, see -ARY

musculation (ts-hur), n. Muscular system of body or organ. [f. as MUSCLE, see -URE

musc's, n. The Msn., nine goddesses, daughters of Zeus, in charge of the arts of poetry, music, &c.; the m., poet's inspiring goddess; poet's genius; (poet.) poet. [F. f. Lf. Gk Moussa f. root men-, mon-, think, remember

muse (z), v.i. & n. Ponder, reflect, (on, upon) gaze meditatively (on scene &c.); (n., archaic) fit of abstraction. [f. F musier, prob. f. OF muse MUSCLE, orig. w., sense 'sniff the air, smell the scents; m. of perfume, see MOUSSELINE, Hence muslin'ed a. [f. F mousseline f. It. mussolina (Musso, town in Moscopatia whence m. came, see -INE]

muselet (z), n. Kind of bagpipe; soft pastoral air imitating bagpipe's sound; dance for which this served; reed stop on organ. [f. dim. of OF mousse bagpipe

museum, n. Building used for storing & exhibition of objects illustrating antiquities, natural history, art, &c. [L. f. Gk mousceon see when in doubt about scent

mush (z), n. Soft pulp; (N.-Amer.) kind of porridge. Hence mushiness n., mushy 2a. [prob. var. of MASH

mush 2, n. (slang). Umbrella; small cab- proprietor. [shortened f. follow

mushroom, n. & v.i. Edible kind of fungus, producing for rapid growth; (fig.) upstart; (colloq.) lady's straw hat with low-curved brim; (v.i.) gather mm. (of bullet) expand & flatten. [(vb.f.n.) f. F mousseron, perh. f. mouse moss

music, n. Art of combining sounds with a view to beauty of form & expression of emotion; sounds so produced; pleasant sound, e.g., song of bird, murmur of brook, cry of hounds; set (poem &c.) to m., provide it with m. to which it may be sung; written or printed score of musical composition; face the m., face the consequences of one's actions; rough m., noisy uproar, esp. with vexatious intention; m.-hall, m. room, for music dancing & other entertainments; m-stool (with adjustable seat, for piano-player). [f. F musique f. L f. Gk musi'khe (techne art) of the Muses (Mousa Muse, see -IC)

musical, a. Of music; (of sounds, voice, &c.) melodious, harmonious; fond of, skilled in, music; set to, accompanied by, music; m.-box, mechanical musical instrument played by wind from silk-worms &c. (all musky smell); m.-rat (also musquash), large N.-Amer. aquatic rodent, its fur; m.-rose, rambling rose with large fragrant white flowers; m.-tree, -wood, trees with musky smell. Hence musky'ly a. [f. F muse f. LL muscus f. late Gk muskos(oh) perf. ult. f. Skr. muska scrotum

musket, n. Infantry soldier's hand-gun (now usu. of obsolete kinds, cf. RIFLE); m.-shot, shot fired from m., range of m. [f. F musquent f. It. moschetto sparrowhawk

musketeer, n. Soldier armed with musket. [-ER

musketry, n. Muskets; art of using, troops armed with, muskets. [f. F mousquerie (as MUSIQUE, see -ERY

muslim (-z), n. Kind of delicately woven cotton fabric for ladies' dresses, curtains, &c.; (colloq.) bit of m., woman, girl; m-de-laine, see MOUSSELINE. Hence muslin'ed a. [f. F mousseline f. It. mussolina (Mussolo, town in Moscopatia whence m. came, see -INE]

muslinet, n. Thick kind of muslin. [-ET

muslin (z), n. = CFFLON. [f. L muslin(n) f. late Gk mousson

mussaquash (muh-sak-), n. (Fur of) MUSK-rat. [f. Algonkin muskweesu

mussa'1 (ahl), n. (Anglo-Ind.). Torch; (also mus'auchau) torch-bearer. [f. Arab. mas'aal

mussel, n. Kinds (Sea, Fresh-water, M.) of bivalve mollusc; m. plenum, dark purple kind. [G. Muskelf., L. mussula, fresh as MUSCLE


must, n. New wine; grape-juice before fermentation is complete. [f. L mustum neut. of mustus new

must 2, a. & n. (Of male elephants & camels) in state of frenzy; (n.) this state. [f. Hind. f. Pers. mast intoxicated

must 3, v. auxil. (3rdsing. must; past must,
mütineer, n. One who mutinies. [f. F mutinier (mutin rebellious ult. f. L as move)]
mütinuous, a. Rebellious. Hence mútin-
osis, adv. [f. obs. mutine f. F mutin (see prec.) + -ous]
mütiny, n. & v.i. Open revolt against constituted authority, esp. of soldiers or sailors against officers; Indian M., revolt of Bengal native troops, 1857-8; M. Act (dealing with offences against military & naval discipline, now embodied in Army Act, 1881); (v.t.) revolt (against of). [prec. + -y]
mútism, n. Muteness; silence; dumbness. [f. F mutisme f. L as mute, see *ism]
mútó-, comb. form. (reg. of) L mutare change, as: -graph, apparatus for taking series of photographs of moving objects, (v.t.) portray with this; -scope, apparatus for exhibiting scene recorded by micrograph, so -scope a.
mütter, v.i., & n. Speak low in barely audible manner; murmur, grumble, (against, al); utter (words &c.) in low tone; (fig.) say in secret; (n.) muttering, muttered words. [prob. imit., w. suf. -er]
múttón, n. Flesh of sheep as food; (facet.) sheep; dead as m., quite dead; eat one’s m., dine with; m.-chop, piece of m. (usu. rib & half vertebra to which it is attached) for frying &c., &c. Whisker, whisker like this. Hence mút-
tóny² a. [f. Of mutton f. med. L mutunum nom.-to, cf. Olr. molt ram]
múttual, a. (Of feelings, actions, &c.) felt, done, by each towards the other, as m. affec-
tion, benefit, suspicion; standing in (specified) m. relation, as m. well-wishers; m. admiration society, set of persons who overestimate each other’s merits; (Commerce) m. terms (by which exchange of services takes the place of money payments); (improp.) common to two or more persons, as our m. friend. Hence múta-
ltity n., mütually² adv. [f. F mutuell f. L mutuus borrowed (cf. mutare change), see -At]
mütualism, n. Doctrine that mutual dependence is necessary to well-being. So mú-
tusen n. [-] mütulosity [archit.]. Modillion proper to cornice in Doric order. [f. F L mutulus]
müzhik. See MOUJK.
muzz, v.t. (slang). Make muzzy. [?] mützle¹ n. Projecting part of animal’s head including nose & mouth; open end of fire-arm; contrivance of strap or wire put over animal’s head to prevent its biting, eating, &c.; m.-loader, gun that is loaded at the m. [f. Of mütsef f. med. L mutus dim. of mütus]
mützle², v.t. Put muzzle on (animal, its mouth, & fig. of persons); impose silence upon; take in (sail). [f. prec.]
müzzy, a. Dull, spiritless; stupid from drinking. Hence mützizzly² adv., mützzi-
ness n. [subject to].
mým (mi, unstressed often mi), poss. adj. of lips, pers. sing. (with abs. form MINE); (prefixed to some terms of address) my boy, friend, man, son, daughter, (not colloq. w. other terms of relationship), dear, darling, love; my (vulg. mine) & her (common) father, my (vulg. mine) & her (respective) father(s); (in ejaculations) my! my eye! &c.
mýyalism, n. Kind of sorcery practised esp. in W. Indies. [prob. of W.-Afr. orig.]
mý-all, n. Austral. acacia, esp. kind with scented wood used for pipes. [f. native maedial]
mýce³lium, n. (bot.). Mushroom spawn. Hence mýcele³lal a. [f. Gk múkes mushroom + -L + -U]
mýcéto³ma, n. Fungoid disease of foot or hand. [as prec., see -M]
mycology, n. Study of fungi. So myco-

logist n. [L. myco- + logos, study.] [f. Gk mykē, fungus; prec., see -logy].

myōcësis, n. Presence of an actual, living, fresh-fall fungus on the body. [L. myēcos + eis, into, into.]

myélitis, n. Inflammation of spinal cord. [L. myēle + itis, inflammation; Gk myelos, marrow, + itis, inflammation.]

my-lodon, n. Extinct genus of gigantic sloths with cylindrical teeth. [L. mylos + odos, bone + tooth.]

mýnheer, n. Dutchman. [f. Du. mijnheer, Mr., sir, (mijn my naeh master).]

myōpe, n. Short-sighted person. Hence or cogn. myōpra, myōpir, myōptic a. (f. Gk myōpēs, myopia; Gk μυωπία, ἄψ -&c.]

myōsēs, n. Contraction of pupil of eye. So myoséter, myosētic, myosētica, a. & n. (f. Gk myōsin, to contract; -ēs, thing, -ētic, pertaining to; -tica, science of).]

myōsētis, n. Forget-me-not. [Thes.-myin, my-ner, my-da, my-

myōsótis, n. Genus of small plants with blue, pink, or white flowers. [L. myōsin, myosina, + oinos, oinos, ear; -otic, pertaining to.]

myrïad, a. & n. (poi., rhet.). Ten thousand; (of) indefinitely great number. [f. LL f. Gk μυριάς, μυρίδος oinos, ear.]

myrïapod, a. & n. (Animal) with many legs, of which class are mites & millepedes. [f. LL f. Gk μυρίαπος, μυρίαποδος, foot; -pod, foot.]

myrôbalan, n. Astringent plum-like fruit used in dyeing, tanning, &c. [f. L myrobalanum f. Gk myronbalanos (myron ungent + balanos acorn).]

myrrh 1 (mer.), n. (M.) any of a warlike Thessalian race who followed Achilles; hired ruffian; base servant, as m. of the law, policeman, bailiff. [f. LL f. Gk μυρρία, Gk μυρρίων, myrrh.]

myrrh 2 (mer.), n. Sweet Cieely, an aromatic plant. [f. LL f. Gk μυρρία, myrrh.]

myrtle, n. Genus of plants, esp. E. common M., shrub with shiny evergreen leaves & white sweet-scented flowers, held sacred to Venus. [L. myrtillus, dim. f. L. f. Gk μυρτός, myrtle.]

myself, pron. Emphatic & reflexive form of oneself. [f. ME myself, I (or me myself) am doubtful, I have hurt m.; I am not m. (in my normal state of body or mind). [f. ME + self; my. - perh. on anal. of herself].

mystery (50), n. Teacher of mystical doctrines, esp. (Gk Ant.) to candidates for initiation in Eleusinian & other mysteries. So mystagog 2 (a), n. (acci.) f. L. mystagogos (μυσταγός), a mystagogue; mystagogue, one that leads or teaches. [f. Gk μυστάγωγος, μυσταγομία, μυσταγομιστής, leader, leader.]

mysterial, a. Full of, wrath in, mystery; (of persons) delighting in mystery. Hence mysteriously adv., mysteriouslyness n. [f. f. Gk μυστήριον, μυστήρια, μυστήριον, μυστήριον, μυστίκος, μυστίκη, μυστικός, μυστίκη, μυστικός, μυστικός, μυστικός, μυστικός, μυστικός, μυστικός, μυστικός, μυστικός, μυστικός, μυστικός, μυστικός, μυστικός, μυστικός, μυστικός, μυστιк, μυστικ, μυστικ, μυστικ, μυστικ, μυστικ, μυστικ, μυστικ, μυστικ, μυστικ, μυστικ, μυστικ, μυστικ, μυσ-

mystically adv., mysteriouslyness n. [f. f. Gk μυστήριον, μυστήριον, μυστήριον, μυστήριον, μυστήριον, μυστήριον, μυστήριον, μυστήριον, μυσ-

mystic, a. & n. Spiritually allegorical; oc-

cult, esoteric; of hidden meaning, mysterious; mysterious & awe-inspiring; one who seeks by contemplation & worship, with or without absorption into the Deity, or who believes in spiritual apprehension of truths beyond the understanding, whence mysticism n. (often contempt.). Hence mystical a., mystically adv., mysticism n. [f. Gk μυστήριον, μυστήριον, μυστήριον, μυστήριον, μυστήριον, μυστή-

myth, n. Purely fictitious narrative usu. involving supernatural persons &c. & embodying popular ideas on natural phenomena &c.; fictitious thing or thing. Hence mythic(al), n. &c. (adj., adv., Myth.)

mythical, v.t. Treat (story &c.) as a myth, interpret as mythically. So mythicism, mythic, mythicism n. [f. Gk μυθικός, μυθεῖς, n. [MYTHIC + -E].

mythology, n. Body of myths, esp. relating to particular person or subject; study of myths. Hence or cogn. mythologist n. [f. Gk μυθολογία (see prec. & -LOGY)].

mythus, n. Myth. [mod.L, as MYTH]
nápsal (zl), a. & n. Of the nose (n. organ facct., nose); (of letters or sounds) requiring the nose passage to be open (n., such a letter &c., e.g. m, n, ng), (of voice or speech) having the twang described as speaking through the nose, whence nápsaliz(e), v.t. & t., nasaliza'tion n. Hence násal'ity n., násal'ity 2 = nasal (of the nose, &c.).

náscant (-snt), a. In the act of being born; just beginning to be, not yet mature. So náscency n. [f. L nasci be born, -ENT]

ná'seberry (-z), n. W.-Ind. tree yielding Sapodilla plum. [f. Sp., nespera medlar]

ná'so-, comb. form of L nasonus nose, as: frontal of nose & forehead.

ná'ssous, a. & n. (Substance) inducing drowsiness, sleep, stupor, or insensibility; (fig.) soporific (a. & n.); of narcosis. Hence nárcótically adv., nárcótize(3, 5) v.t., nárcotiza'tion, nárcótization, nárcotist(2), n. [f. Gk narkízos prec. (-) commonsub., narkízó- na'ark- to sleep, make guilty of asleep].

nárg'ile, n. Oriental tobacco-pipe with smoke passed through water, hookah. [f. Pers. nargílch (nargíl coco-nut)].

nárra'te (na), v.t. Relate, recount, give continuous account of (abs.) utter or write narrative. Hence or cogn. nárra'tive, nárra'tory, v. & t.n. like. [f. L narrare perh. f. gnárrus a warm. L. cogn. W. -ate?]

nárra'tive, n. & a. Tale, story, recital of facts; kind of composition or talk that confines itself to these; (adj.) in the form of, concerned with, narration, whence nárratively adv. [f. L narrativus a. (prec. -ive)].

nárrow, a. (-er, -est) & n., & v. & t. Of small width in proportion to length, wanting in breadth, esp. the city way, breadthless; hence see Matt., vii, 14; 1 Cor., xii, 4 (with tongue & uvula tensel); of small size, confined or confining, (the n. bed, cell, house, grave; within n. bounds &c.); of limited scope, restricted, (in the narrowest sense; n. circumstances, poverty; with little margin (a. n. majority, escape); lacking in breadth of view or spiritual, illiberal, prejudiced, exclusive, self-centred, whence narrow-mindedly adv., narrow-mind'edness n.; searching, precise, exact, (after a n. examination); n. cloth, under 52 in., of single width usu. about a yard; n. goods, ribbons, braid, &c.; n. GAUGE on railway, any of less than 4ft 8in. (formerly, the gauge of 4ft 8in.); n. scope, of Amer. & Irish channels; hence nárrów'sht (a. nar'rowly adv., nar'rowness n. (N., usu. pl.) n. part of a sound, strait, river, pass, or street. (WB) make or become narrower, diminish, lessen, contract. [OE náru, cf. Du. naar dísmal]

nárthex, n. Railed-off western portico or arcade, especially Christian churches for women, penitents, & catechumens. [Gk (-ez), orig. name of a plant]

nár'whal(-wall), n. Arctic delphinoid cetce with straight horn(s) developed from one or both of its two teeth. [f. Da. nárwhal (perh. ná-r corse w. allusion to its colour, WHALE)].

ná'veur (perh. ná'vorse w. allusion to its colour, WHALE).
native, a. Belonging to a person or thing by nature, innate, inherent, natural to, whence naturalize adv.; unadorned, simple, artless; of one's birth, where one was born; belonging to one by right of birth; (of metals &c.) found in pure or uncombined state (n. rock, in its original place); born in a place (esp. of non-Europeans), indigenous, not exotic; of the n. of a place. [f. L nativitas (NATIVE, -IV)]

course, n. Fiji. (Astrol.) n. (true), n. Virgin, n. Europeans),

not existing, not stimulated, not excited, not activated, not infected, not affected, not disfigured or disguised; not surprising, to be expected; consonant or easy to (comes n. to him); destined to be such by nature (n. enemies, antithesis); so related by nature only, illegitimate, n. son, child, brother, &c.); dealing with nature as a study (n. history), study of animal life, esp. as set forth for popular use, also aggregate of the various existing or supposed characteristics of a place or class; n. historian, writer on n. history; n. philosophy, physics; n. philosopher, physicist; n. science; n.-born, having the character or position by birth; hence naturalness n. (N.) person half-witted from birth; (Mus.) n. note, white key in piano; hand making 21 as first dealt in vingt-et-un. [f. L nativitas (NATIVE, -IV)]

naturalism, n. Action based on natural instincts; moral or religious system on purely natural basis; (Philos.) view of the world that excludes the supernatural or spiritual; realistic method, adherence to nature, in literature & art; indifference to conventions. [prec., -is]-

naturalist, n. & a. One who believes in or practices the natural adaptation of animals or plants; (adj.) = foll. -[IS]-

naturalistic, a. Of, according to, naturalism; of natural history. Hence naturalistically adv. -[IC]-

naturalize, v.t. & i. Admit (alien) to citizenship; adopt (foreign word, custom, &c.); introduce (animal, plant) into another country; become naturalized; free from conventions, make natural; free from the miraculous, place on naturalistic basis; pursue natural history. Hence naturalization n. [f. F naturaliser (NATURALIZE, -IZE)]

naturally, adv. In adj. senses; esp., as might be expected, of course. [-LY]

nature (nesher, -tūr), n. Thing's essential qualities, (or by or from the n. of the case or of things), inevitably considering these qualities, person's or animal's innate character (whence naturalized); a; by n., innately; good, I.L, second, n. general characteristics & feelings. n. man kind (often designated by or connected with a definite character), e.g. a. of human character (the rational, animal, moral, n.), person of specified character (sanguine n., do not feel this; there are n.; who can never —); kind, sort, class, things of this n.; is in or of the n. of a command, (of guns or shot) size (100 of each n. of case-shot); inherent, impulsive, determining character or action (goods, the n. of a song). [f. L natura (nativitate, -IV)]

natterjack, n. British species of toad with yellow stripe down back. [I]

natty, a. Spruce, trim, daintily tidy; deft-handed; showing deftness. Hence nattily adv., nattiness n. [?]
néval, n. Depression in front of belly left by severance of umbilical cord; central point of anything; n. orange, large orange with n. like formation at top; n.-string, structure connecting foetus & placenta, umbilical cord; n.-wort, kinds of plant. [OE nafæla, cf. Du. navel, G nabel, derivatives of st. of navé, cogn. w. Skr. nabhila, Gk omphalos]
naviculär, a. & n. Born shapod (of shrines, &c. of body; esp. n. bone in hand or usu. foot; n. disease, or n. as noun, disease in horse's n. bone. [f. LL navicularis (L naureica dim. of navis ship, -AR1)]

navigable, a. (Of river, sea, &c.) affording passage for ships; seaworthy (in n. condition); (of balloon) steerable, dirigible. Hence navi-gability n. [f. L navigabilis (fol., -ABLE)]
navigating, vi. & t. Voyage, sail ship; sail over or up or down (sea, river); manage, direct course of. (ship, flying-machine). [f. L navigare (navis ship, agyre drive), -ATE3]
navigation, n. Navigating (inland n., communication by canals & rivers; aerial n., of airships or balloons); methods of determining ship's position & course by geometry & nautical instruments; n. officer. [f. L navicularis (navis ship)]
navigator, n. One charged with or skilled in navigation; sea explorer; navvy. [L (NAVI-gate, -OR3)]
navvy, n. Labourer employed in excavating &c. for canals, railways, roads, &c.; (also steam-n.) mechanical excavator. [abbr. of prec.]
navigation, n. Other inf. (poet.): whole of State's ships of war with their crews & all the organization for their maintenance; officers & men of n.; n. bill, issued by Admiralty in lieu of cash payment; n. blue, n. blue a., (of) the dark blue used in naval uniform; n. league, association founded to rouse national interest in n.; n. list, official book with all naval officers or of n. formation. [f. OF navie fleet (L navis ship, -AR1)]

nawab (na-wawb). n. Native governor or nobleman in India; (rare) rich retired Anglo-Indian, nabob. [f. Hind. navawb]
nay, particle equivalent to negative sentence, & n. = no + (archaic) why; well, (vaguely introducing comment on another's statement &c.; accord); granted &c. [f. L nay, &c.] (of more weight than that (weighty, nay, unanswerable).) (N.) the word n. (will not take n., disregards refusals; yea & n., shilly-shally; say n., make denial or usu. refusal, refuse or contradict, as cannot say him n.). [f. ON nei (me not, et ever)]


Názarite, n. Native of Nazareth. [f. L Nazarenus f. Gk Nazóraioi + -ITE1] 

naze, n. Promontory, headland, ness, [= ness] -nd1, suff. of nn. & adj. formed f. L gerundive -ndus, -ndus, -ndus = (thing) to be treated in such a way that is done, resolved, divided; also in the full L form, as memorandum, agenda; & an element in -bund (moribund, -eund (cevend, rubicund, -eund); forming nn. as end (hating), friend (loving) = the old part. termination -and.
næap, a. & n. & v.t. & i. N.-tide or n. tide soon after moon's first & third quarters in which high-water level is at lowest. (Vb): (of tide) tends towards n.; (of tide) reach highest point of n.-tide; (pass. of ship) be prevented from getting off by neap of tides. [OE néeful (?)]

Néapolitán, a. & n. (Inhabitant) of Naples (N. ice, ice-cream made in strata of different colours & flavours, sweetmeat of similar appearance; N. violet, double sweet-scented kind of viola). [f. L Néapolitánus (Neapolitans f. L Gk Néapólis f. neos new, polis city, -AN)]

negligent, a. & n. Negligence, slovenliness (of refection, &c.); slovenliness, carelessness. [f. L neglectus (n. neglectus; 1. neglectare, -ARE) & prep.]: To, at, a short distance, in(to) proximity in space or time, far & n., everywhere; n. at hand, within easy reach, not far in the future; n. upon, not far in time from; almost, nearly, not nearly or anything like, (now usu. nearly; was n. dead with fright; last n. a century; so n. upon; not n. so numerous); closely (as n. as one can guess; the nearer it resembles him the less I like it); parasimoniously (lives very n.); go n. to, come or go n. doing, nearly do &c. (Prep. n. in space, time, condition, or resemblance, to comes no nearer the end; lies n. his heart, affects him deeply; the time draws n. Christmas; sun is n. setting; hope came n. fulfilment; who comes nearest him thiết is n. nearest him). [f. ON nér orig. comp. of ná = OE néah XIGH]

near 2, a. (often governing n. in pred. use; so also in comp. & superl.). Closely related n. relation; is n. akin to; is n. in blood; n. & dear, intimate (a n. friend); (of parts of animals or vehicles, or horses &c. in team) left (opp. off; the n. fore leg, wheel; the n. wheeler); close at hand, close to, in place or time (the nearest man; on a n. day; the man n. or nearest you; is nearer to, or nearer, us; n. work, that must be done with the eye close to it; the n. prospect of reward; (of road or way) direct; close, narrow, (a n. guess, resemblance, translation, race, escape); niggardly; n.-sighted, short-sighted. Hence near'ish (2) a., near'-ness n. [f. prec.]

near, a. & t. Draw n. (to) approach. [f. NEAR1, 2]

Néar'ctic, a. (zool.). Of Arctic & temperate parts of N. America. [f. Gk neos new, ARTIC]
nearly, adv. Closely (examine it n.; n. related; concerns me n.; approached the place n.; correspond, resemble, n.); almost; not n., nearly; n. the end; n. quite, nearly; n. like, as n. as one can guess; the nearer it resembles him the less I like it; parasi- moniously (lives very n.); go n. to, come or go n. doing, nearly do &c. (Prep. n. in space, time, condition, or resemblance, to comes no nearer the end; lies n. his heart, affects him deeply; the time draws n. Christmas; sun is n. setting; hope came n. fulfilment; who comes nearest him is n. nearest him). [f. ON nér orig. comp. of ná = OE néah XIGH]
near 4, a. (Of liquor, esp. alcoholic) undiluted; of elegant simplicity in form or arrangement, nicely made or proportioned; (of language, style, sayings) brief, clear, & pointed, cleverly phrased, epigrammatic; deft, dextrous, cleverly done; tidy, methodical; n.-handed, dextrous. Hence near'ish 2 adv., near'tness n. [AF neat =F net L natus shining (niré shine)]
nec, prep. (poet.). Beneath. [f. BENEATH]
neg, n. (Sc.) Beak or bill; nose, snout; tip, upper surface. [Of Sc. signe, nose] 
nébula, pl. -lae. Clouded speck on cornea causing defective sight; (Astron.) luminous patch made by cluster of distant stars or by gaseous or stellar matter outside solar system. [L. = mist, cf. Gk nephé, G nebél]

Nebulár, a. Of nebula(e); n. theory or hypothesis, that solar & stellar systems were developed from nebula(s). [AR1]

Nebul'ium, n. Element known only as producing green line in spectrum of gaseous nebulae. [1-UM]

Nebulous, a. (Astron.) of, like, nebula(e),
nécr(o)-, comb. form of Gk nekros corpse, dead body, as genic produced by contact with dead bodies, -phore burying beetle, -biosois decay in tissues of body, -latry, -logy death-roll or obituary notice, -phagous feeding on carrion, -polis cemetery, -psy or -scopy, post-mortem examination.

ne'cromancy n. Art of predicting by means of communication with the dead; magic, enchantment. So necromancer n.

e'cromantic a. [fr. OF nygromancie f. med. L nigromantia changed by assoc. W. niger black f. L f. Gk n ekromantia (prec., -MANCY)]

e'crosis, n. (path.) Death of circumscribed piece of tissue, esp. mortification of bones. Hence necrosis tic a., necrotic eze (v.i. [fr. Gk nekrosis be killed see necrotic n.]).

e'cstar, n. (Gk. Myth.) Drink of the gods (cf. AMBROSIA); any delicious drink; sweet fluid or honey produced by plants; kind of aerated water. Hence necantar, n., nectarous, nectar-ous, nectarine, a. [fr. Gk nektar cym. dub.]

e'cstary, n. Flower's or plant's honey-secreting organ. [fr. NECTAR, prob. on false anal. of orary (ARY) for nectarary]

Ne'ddy, n. Donkey. [dim. of Edward; -Y3]

n. eed (n.) a. Born (used in adding woman's maiden name, as Mrs Smith, n. Jones). [F]

nee'd, n. a. Circumstances requiring some course (if n. be not decided n. & c., to do or abs; have n., require to; had n., ought to, as had n. remember); imperative demand for presence or possession of the n. of further securities; have n. of, require, want; emergency, crisis, time of difficulty, (a friend indeed; good at; failed him in his n.); destitution, lack of necessaries, poverty, whence n. needly, n. neediness n. & c., n. to want, n. need wanted, n. need want, n. need in which want is felt, requirement, (my n., are few); (pl.) offices of nature (do one's n.); n. need, fire got from dry wood by friction. [com.- Teut.; Æ̂̌n.]

nee'dful, a. Requisite, necessary, indispensable, (to, for, or abs.; it is n. to do, that; the, n. being what is necessary, esp. slang, the money required, also do the n. in football, convert try into goal). Hence needful ness n. [FUL]

nee'dle, n. & v.t. & i. Thin round long piece of steel pointed one end & with eye for thread at other end to run through holes of sewing, knitting, drawing, packing, crochet, &c., n., shapes or modifications of it for different purposes; sharp as a n., lit., & fig. acute, observant; look for in bottle etc. Sc. of hay; pins & nm. n. eye, least possible aperture, esp. w. ref. to Matt. Xix. 21; piece of magnetized steel used as indicator on dial of compass & magnetic & electric apparatus, esp. in telegraphy; strip of standard gold or silver used for comparison in assaying with touchstone; pointed etching instrument; pointed surgical instrument used in soft cataract; end
nullify, deny existence of, or involve non-existence of n.; [OE nifde (NEED, -EY), -ESE] ne'er (nār), adv. (Poet.) never (not used ellipt. for sake only, ne'er do never); n. a., not a single one; -ne'er, -wise, good-for-nothing (person). [contr. of NEVER]


negate, v.t. Nullify, deny existence of, or involve non-existence of the negation of, [from L & only, L negare deny, -AET-]

negative, a. Expressing or implying denial, prohibition, or refusal (n. proposition in logic, asserting difference or discrepancy; n. statute, vote, answer; n. voice, right of veto); wanting, consisting in the want of, positive attributes (n. virtue, abstention from wrongdoing; n. instance, evidence, of non-occurrence of something; a. causes of dissatisfaction, sins of omission); (Alg.) denoting quantities to be subtracted from others or from zero (n. sign, -), (collog. facet.) n. quantity, nothing; (Electr.) of the kind produced by friction on resin & c. opp. positive, on glass, containing or producing such electricity; of opposite nature to thing regarded as positive (debt is n. capital, & capital is n.) minerals, troupe of zeal or sham nn. performing n. songs & dances); occupied by, connected with, n.; black or dark (n. ant, bat, monkey, dark species). N.-head, strong black plug tobacco, also inferior india-rubber. Négrand, part of Africa inhabited by nn. Hence negroid a. & n., negrol'dal a., negro'phi. a. & n., negro'philism n., negro'phobia n., [Sp. fig. faciun (Negroid) black].

Négrus, n. Ruler of Abyssinia. [native]

négrus, n. Hot sweated wine & water. [Col. F. N., d. 1732]

neigh (nā), v.i., & n. (Utter) cry (as of horse). [OE naxgan, cf. MHG négen, imit.]

neighbour (näber), n., v.t. & i. Dweller next door, near, in same street or village or district n. [Sp. lóbar (nom. & acc. lóbar, fam. lóbar); are next-door nn. his nearest nn. is 12 miles off; our nn. across the Channel, esp. regarded as one who should be friendly (good, bad, nn.)

neighbourly a. neighbourliness n. or as having claim on others' friendships (duty to one's n., to any fellow man); person or thing that is useful or convenient; (esp. of & n. dinner) tree brought down its n.; (attrib.) neighbouring; hence neighbourless a., neighbour'bourship n. (Vb) adjoin, border upon, border upon, chiefly now in neighbour'bouring 2 a.]

NEEDED, a. Unnecessary, uncalled for, (n. to say used parenth., as I need not tell you). Hence neededly adv., needlessness n. [-LESS]

needs n.pl. Things needed, esp. personal necessaries carried on journey. [NEED n.; -ME]
neutralize, v.t. Counterbalance, render ineffectual by opposite force or effect; exempt or exclude (place) from sphere of hostilities. Hence neutralization n. [L med. L neutralizare (prec., -izare)...}

n.-furnish n.

n.-sheet, also n.-laid n.-stand, N.

n.-blown, having just come into b:oom, lit. & fig.; (Chem.) neither acid nor alkaline; (Bot.) sexually undetermined, asexual; hence or cogn. neutrality n., neutrally adv. (N.) n. State or person; subject of a state. [L neutralsn of neuter gender (prec., -AL)]

n.-fangled style

n.-boy, n.-novel

n.-new

n.--style; turn over n. LEAF; (with the, as distinctive epithet implying difference of character) later, modern, newfangled, (the L. LEARNING, MODEL, COMEDY; the L. diplomacy, journalism, theology, &c., advanced in method or doctrine, usu. contempt.; the L. woman, women who aspire to freedom & independence & reject convention; the L. World, America); of recent origin, growth, arrival, or manufacture, now first used, not worn or exhausted, (n. red sandstone; n. potatoes, wine, cheese; n. furniture, clothes; n. countries, soil; a heart, pleasures, etern.; n. chum; n. members of Parliament &c.; not yet accustomed to, fresh from; (of family or person) lately risen in position; n. comer, person, inhabitant of the United States of America; New England, six N.E. States of U.S.A.; newfangled [obs. newfangled a. in same sense (fangled inclined to take f. OE st. fing, infin. on take], fond of novelty (now rare), different from the good old fashion, objectionably novel; n. moon, moon when first seen as crescent after conjunction with sun, time of such appearance, the 1st-10th, the 20th-30th; the lunar month, lunation, habitually or lately begun year, first few days of year (n.-year's gift, wishes, &c.; n.-year's day, 1st Jan.; n.-year's eve, 31 Dec.); N. Zealander, Maori, also European settler in N. Zealand. Hence new-

n.-ish 1 a.

n.-ness n. [Aryan; OE nivic, cf. G neus, Gk neos, L novus]

n.-ly, adv. Recently (usu. with p.p. = n.-ed in sense 1 & often now preferred); hyphenated v. attrib. part; the n.-discovered country; a quest n. arrived; in new manner. [-LY 2]

n.-market, n. Town noted for horse-races (now usually overcoat for men or women); a card-game.

n.-pl. (usu. followed by sing. vb). Tidings, new information, fresh events reported, have you heard the, this, or rarely these, n.? till n. flies apace; no n. is good n.; that is n., already well known; is there any, what is the, n.? (N.) part of newspaper title, as Evening N.; n.-agent, dealer in newspapers &c.; n.-boy, one selling newspapers &c.; n.-newspaper, a newspaper (hist.), letter sent out periodically with the n. to country towns &c.; newspaper, printed publication usu. daily or weekly containing the n. to advertisements, &c. liter, n.-room, reserved for newspaper-reading: n.-sheet, simple form of newspaper; n.-stand, stall for sale of newspapers; n.-vendor, newspaper-seller.

n.-newness, n. [pl. of n.-new after med. L nova neut. pl. of L novus new]

n.-tall small tallied ambibian allied to salamander, eft. [for eft a n.-new eft, cf. Nickname] var. of eft eft]

n.-tonian, a. & n. Of Newton or his theory of the universe; devised &c. by Newton. (N.) follower of Newton; N. telescope or re fraction.

n.-tonian, a. & n. Of Newton or his theory of the universe; devised &c. by Newton. (N.) follower of Newton; N. telescope or reflector.

n.-tonian, a. & n. Of Newton or his theory of the universe; devised &c. by Newton. (N.) follower of Newton; N. telescope or reflector.

n.-tonian, a. & n. Of Newton or his theory of the universe; devised &c. by Newton. (N.) follower of Newton; N. telescope or reflector.

n.-tonian, a. & n. Of Newton or his theory of the universe; devised &c. by Newton. (N.) follower of Newton; N. telescope or reflector.

n.-tonian, a. & n. Of Newton or his theory of the universe; devised &c. by Newton. (N.) follower of Newton; N. telescope or reflector.

n.-tonian, a. & n. Of Newton or his theory of the universe; devised &c. by Newton. (N.) follower of Newton; N. telescope or reflector.

n.-tonian, a. & n. Of Newton or his theory of the universe; devised &c. by Newton. (N.) follower of Newton; N. telescope or reflector.

n.-tonian, a. & n. Of Newton or his theory of the universe; devised &c. by Newton. (N.) follower of Newton; N. telescope or reflector.

n.-tonian, a. & n. Of Newton or his theory of the universe; devised &c. by Newton. (N.) follower of Newton; N. telescope or reflector.

n.-tonian, a. & n. Of Newton or his theory of the universe; devised &c. by Newton. (N.) follower of Newton; N. telescope or reflector.

n.-tonian, a. & n. Of Newton or his theory of the universe; devised &c. by Newton. (N.) follower of Newton; N. telescope or reflector.

n.-tonian, a. & n. Of Newton or his theory of the universe; devised &c. by Newton. (N.) follower of Newton; N. telescope or reflector.
nung, n. See Gen. x. 8, 9.
n'compooop (-kom-), n. Simpleton, person without sense or character, ninny. [f]
nine, a. & n. One more than eight. 9, IX. often agreeing with understood noun, as n. of the men, n. of them, n. o'clock or n., cost n. & six, will be n. next birthday; n. o'clock wind, blowing from rifleman's left hand; twenty-n. &c., or not beyond n. & ninety, n. & twenty &c.; the n. I. the Muses; n. days' wonder, novelty that attracts much attention but is soon forgotten; n. face, an external show of friendliness; n. light, n. of the law; cat 1 has n. lives; ninepins, kind of skittles; n.-tents, nearly the whole; hence n'in'fold a. & adv. (N.) the number n.; card of n. pipes; to the n., to perfection (esp. dressed up to the n., elaborately). [Aryan; OE nignon, cf. G nimm, Skr. navam, Gk enneades, L novem, L novem.]
nineteen, n. & n. One more than eighteen. 19, XIX. (is nearly, years old; twice n. is 38; a.-&-sixpenny pair of shoes; n. to the dozen.) Hence nineteen, a. & n. -teen

ninety, a. Nine times ten, 90. Xc. (n. one &c., or one &c. & n.; n.-first &c.; n.-nine out of a hundred, nearly all; hence ninety, a. & n. (N.) the number n.; (pl. the nn.,
NINEVITE, n. Inhabitant of Nineveh. [f. L Ninivita (Ninive, -ite I)]

nin'ny, n. Simpleton, fool, person of weak character or mind. [perh. for INNOCENT]

ninth, a. & n. Next after eighth (of a number, a part, one of nine equal parts into which thing may be divided; n. part, part of a man, tailor). (N.) n. part; (Mus.) interval of octave & second. [nine, -th]

nin'thly, adv. In the ninth place (in enumerations). [-th]

ni'ob'e, n. Inconsolable bereaved woman. Hence Niobath, n. [Gk (-o) after (refs. to) woman turned to stone while weeping for slain children]

ni'o'blum, n. (chem.). A metallic element. Hence niō'bic (chem.), niō'bous (chem.), aa. [prec. -ium; named 1815]

nip, v.t. & i. & n. Pinch, squeeze sharply, bite; pinch off (bud &c.); check growth of (esp. n. in the bud; lit. & fig.); (of cold) affect injuriously, pain, whence nip'ping a., nip'plog'y adv. take up, out, &c., hurriedly or unobserved; (slang) step &c. nimbly in out, up, whence nip'py a. (N.) pinch, sharp squeeze, bite; sharp saying, sarcasm; (check to vegetation caused by) coldness of air. [cf. Du. nijpen nip, Du. & G nippèn sip, Du. nippèn wrangle]

nip'n, v.t. & i. & t. Small quantity of spirits &c. as pick-me-up; (vb) take upm, take on. [prob. for obs. nipperkin small measure of ale &c., etym. dub., prob. of Du. orig.]

nip'pa (né,-ni), n. Kind of E.-Indian palm. [f. Malay nipah]

nip'per, n. In vbl senses of nip 1, 2, also or esp.: kinds of fish; boy, lad, esp. costermonger's assistant; (pl.) implement with jaws for gripping or cutting, forceps, pinchers, pliers, (often pair of nn.); (pl.) pince-nez; horse's incisor tooth; crustacean's claw. [-er]

nip'ple, n. Small projection in which mammary ducts terminate in mammary of either sex, teat, esp. on woman's breast; cover for protecting woman's teat while child sucks; teat for sucking of child; [prob. from Teut. *nibb-; like protuberance on skin, glass, metal, &c.; small rounded elevated portion on mountain; perforated projection of musket-lock on which percussion-cap is placed; nipplewort, yellow-flowered weed. [f]

nir'vana (yavah), n. Buddhist beatitude, i.e. extinction of individuality & absorption into the supreme spirit. [Sk. nirvāna to blow!]

nis'i, coni. (legal). Unless (decrete, order, rule, &c., n., decree &c. valid unless cause is shown for rescinding it before appointed time at which it is 'made absolute'; n. prius, hearing of civil causes by judges of assize, court-business of this kind). [L.; n. prius, unless before that, words from writ directing sheriff to provide jury on certain day unless judges come sooner]

ni'trate, v.t. Treat, combine, or impregnate with nitric acid. Hence nitration n. [foll. -ate]

ni'trate, n. Salt given by combination of nitric acid with base, or compound made by interaction of nitric acid & alcohol; (short for potassium or sodium n. [NITRE, -ATE I]

ni'trate, v.t. Treat, combine, or impregnate with nitric acid. Hence nitration n. [foll. -ate]

ni'tre (er), n. Saltpetre, potassium nitrate; cubic n., sodium nitrate. [F. L f. Gk nitrón perh. of Oriental orig.]

ni'trlic, a. Of nitre; n. acid, clear colourless pungent highly corrosive & caustic liquid, aquafortis. [F. nitrique (prec., -ic)]

nit'rifly, v.t. & i. Turn into nitre, make or become nitrous. So nitrif'ication n. [f. F nitrifier (NITRE, -FY)]

nit'rite, n. Compound of base or alcohol with nitrous acid. [NITRE, -ITE]

nitrog'lene, n. Compound of base or alcohol with nitrous acid. [NITRE, -ITE]

nitrog'lene, n. Compound of base or alcohol with nitrous acid. [NITRE, -ITE]

nit'ro-, comb. form of Gk nitron, n., of, containing, made with or by use of, nitric acid or nitroxy1 or nitrate or nitroglycerin; nitro-, compound of nitric acid with organic acid; nitro-compound, made by action of nitric acid; nitro-explosive, prepared by means of nitric acid; nitrogl'ycerine(e), yellowish oily violently explosive liquid made by adding glycerine to mixture of nitric & sulphuric acids; nitro-acid, compound of nitric acid with sulphuric acid; nitro-compound, compound of nitric acid with sulphuric acid; nitro-compound, compound of nitric & sulphuric acids: nitro- 

nitrogen, n. Colourless tasteless scentless permanent gas forming four-fifths of atmosphere. Hence nitro'genous a. [f. F nitrogène, see NITRE, -GENE]

nit'trous, a. Of, like, impregnated with, nitre (n. acid, containing less oxygen than nitric acid; n. oxide, gas used as anaesthetic, laughing-gas. [f. L nitrosus (NITRE, -OUS)]

nix, n. Int. (slang) giving warning to confederates & that master &c. is approaching. [f]


Niz'mi, n., m. Ruler of Hyderabad; (man, men, of) Turkish regular army. [Hind. & Turk., f. Arab. nizām order, arrangement]

now, a. Not any (no circumstances could justify it: no date, abbr. n.d.—undated, in library lists &c.; no song no supper, you must sing first; no end; by no mean’s; not a, quite other than a, (service of) no honourable kind; no tip of no plan; is no gentleman kind, any (is no distance; did it in no time), there is &c. no—ing, none is &c. possible (there's no accounting for tastes; there was no mistaking what he meant); imperfect substitute for, absence of, (often no.-these opinions or rather no opinions; his faith or no-faith); (in ellipt. sentences) we will not have any, let there be not a, etc. (no). with, with no regard, &c., whence no-Papery riots, a no-confidence vote, &c.; now no mistake, understand me clearly; & no mistake! no doubt; no wonder; no ball, unlawfully delivered ball in cricket, umpire's announcement of this, (vb, no-b.) pronounce (bowler) to have bowled n. b.; no-being, non-existence: no body, no person (everybody's business is nobody's business; nobody ever did his, or irreg. their, work better), (w. pl.) person of no importance, authority, or position; no go; no how, in no way, by no means, (usu. in comp. &c.), be, feel, look, &c. no how, out of order, out of sorts; no man, no person (no man's land, piece of waste, unowned, or debatable ground); no-meaning, no use, no sense, no purpose, no use, etc.; no notice that path, street, &c. is closed at other end, or that entrance is not permitted (not, such path); no way(s), no wise, in no manner, not at all; no whence, no whether, from, to, no place; no what, not at all (usu. in comp. &c.)

now3, adv. (Alw. with, compared) no amount, not at all, (by no means, not at all; sooner had he said it than, as soon as he had said it; no long'er; no less (than), as much
n., a. adv., or many (as) (gave me £50, no less, no less than £50; no less than ten people have told me; did it do no more for my warming; is no less than a scandal; a no less fatal victory); no more, (n.) nothing further (have no more to say; want no more of it; often ellipt. for say no more or let us have no more of it), (adj.) not any more (no more weight, no more color matters (is no more, is dead or passed away), never again, to no greater extent (is no more a lord than I am, could do no more help laughing than I could fly), just as little, neither, (you did not come, no more did he). [O.N. see NATHLESS]

noturnal, a. Of, in, done by, active in, the night. [L. nocturnus (NOCT.-), -AL]

noturne, n. Dreamy musical piece; (Paint.) night-scene. [F. cf. prec.]

nod, v.i. & t. & n. Incline head slightly & quickly in salutation (nodding acquaintance, very slight one with person or subject), assent, or command; let head fall forward in drowsiness, be drowsy, make sleepy mistake (Homer sometimes nods, the best of us may be dull or make a slip); (of buildings &c., also fig) incline from perpendicular (esp. nodds to its fall); (of plumes) dance up & down; incline (head); sign (assent &c.) by n. (N.) nodding of the head; this as sign of absolute power (the empire was never so prosperous with a deeper foundation, and land of Nod, sleep with ref. to Phr. in Gen. iv. 16). [excl. E.; from 14th c.; ctym. dub.]

noddle, n. (colloq.). Head, pate. [p.]

noddy, n. & v.t. Nod or wag (head). [nod, -LE(0)]

noddy, n. Simpleton, noodle; tropical sea-bird, (perh. f. obs. noddy foolish (perh. nod, -y))

node, n. Knob on root or branch; point at which a leaf or branch leaves the stem; esp. on gouty or rheumatic joint; intersecting point of planet's orbit & eccentric or of twogreat circles of celestial sphere, whence nodical a.; point or line of rest in vibrating body; central point in system; at which curve crosses itself. Hence nodal a. [L. nodus (prec., -TV)]

nodose, a. Knotty, knobbed. [f. L nodosus (prec., -0), -0ulous, -0ous]

nodosity, n. Knottness; knob, protuberance. [f. L nodositias (prec., -TV)]

nodule, n. Small rounded lump of anything; small node in plant; small knotty tumour, ganglion. Hence nodular, nodulous, aa., nodulation n. [f. L nodulus (foll., -ULE)]

nodus, n. (pl. n.). Knotty point, difficulty, complication in plot of story &c. [L. nodus, n.; spec. ref. to dignus vindice nodus complication requiring divine intervention]

nostic, a. & n. Of the intellect; purely intellectual or abstract; given to intellectual speculation; (n., sing. or pl.) science of the intellect. [f. Gk noetiskos (noetes f. noé apprehend, -10)]

nog, n. & v.t. Pin, peg, small block, of brick or stump on tree. (Vb) secure with un.; build in form of (brick-ning) n. i.e. brickwork in timber frame. [f.]

noggin, n. Kind of strong beer brewed in E. Anglia. [f.]

noggin, n. Small mug; small measure, usu. 4 pint, of liquor. [f.]

noll, n. (Sing. or pl.) short wool-combings. [f.]

nolling, n. & v.t. Short &c. & i. Loud outcry, clamour, shouting, din of voices & movements; any sound, esp. loud or harsh one, whence noiseless a., noiselessly adv., noiselessness n.; make a n., lit., also talk or complain much about, also be much talked of, attain notoriety in the world. (Vb) make public, spread abroad, (person's) fame, fact; it was noise about this, which show'd (in the play), (pride) make n. [f. Cf. Pr. noveysa, nosa, nausa, ctym. dub.]

noisette, 1 (nwasz'it). Kind of rose, cross between China & musk. [N., grower, 1817]

noisette, 2 (as prec.). n. (Usu. pl.) small piece(s) of meat cooked in certain way. [f.]

noisome, n. Harmful, noxious; ill-smelling; objectionable, offensive. Hence noisomeness. [f. obs. noy for ANNOY n.; -OMY]

noisy, a. Clamorous, turbulent; full of, making much, noise; (of colour, costume, literary style) loud, conspicuous, violent, glaring. Hence noisily adv., noisiness n. [-Y]
NORN
Norse, n. & a. The Norwegian language (Old N., language of Norway & its colonies down to 14th c.); (adj.) Norwegian, of Norway, so Norseland, Norseman. [prob. f. Du. noorsch (north/north).]

Norsk, n. & a. =prec. [Scand.]

north, adv., n., & a. (abbr. N.; in comp., & deriv., often shortened to nor-). 'Towards or in the region lying to right of observer on equator at whose position setting sun (n. by east &c.; n. of, further n. than; due n. 1.n.; ties &c. n. & south, lengthwise along line running between n. & south); n.-east, n.-west, adv.; n.-north, n.-south, (regions) midway between n. & west, n.-east, n.-west, n.-north, n.-south, &c.; (regions) midway between n. & east, n.-west, (with uses & derivatives corresponding to those of north; so esp. n.-eastly, -westly, -northly, -southly, -eastward, -westward, -eastwardly, -westwardly, see northerly &c.; n.-east, n.-west, passage, passages for ships along northern coasts of Europe & northern coast of America, formerly thought of as a possible route from Atlantic to Pacific; the N.-west, = N.-W. territories of Canada; hence northward adv., n., & a., northwards adv. & n. (Noun) cardinal point lying n. (magnetic n., point indicated by n. end of compass-needle); northern part of England (beyond Humber), Great Britain, Scotland, Ireland, or Europe; (U.S.) northern States in which slave life was prevalent, or northern part of any country; n. wind. (Adj.) situated, dwelling, in or more towards the n. (N. Germany, Wales, America; the N. Germans; n. latitude; n. pole, whence north-polar a.; n. transept; facing n. (n. window, aspect); coming from the n. (n. wind; n. light, esp. n. sun; n. painters); N. Britain (postal abbr. N.B.); Briton, Scotland; N. Country, n. part of England or Great Britain (N.-countryman, native of northern England; n.-country, from or characteristic of N. c.); Northland (poet.), northern lands, northern part of a country; n.-north, n.-north, Aurora Borealis; Norn, native of Norway or Scandinavia; N. Sea, Greenland, Davis Strait, &c.; n. wind to windward (n. ward, n. ward, n. ward).']

Teut.; OE north. cf. Du. noord, G nord.]

north-easter, n. N.-E. wind. [ER]

norther (th)-n. (U.S.). Strong cold north wind blowing in autumn & winter over Texas, Florida, & Gulf of Mexico. [ER]

northerly (th)-adv. = foll. (rare); (of direction) towards the north; (of wind) blowing from the north or thereabouts. [C. NORTHERLY EASTERLY]

northern (th)-a. & n. Living or situated in, coming from, the n. esp. of England or Europe, (U.S.) of the N. (of wind) northerly (rare); characteristic of the north (a pallid n. day); n. lights, Aurora Borealis; hence northerner (th)-n. northermost a. (N.) northerner. [ER]

northing (th)-n. Northward progress or deviation in sailing or travelling (two miles n.; have made very little n.). [ING]

Northumbrian, a. & n. (Native, dialect) of ancient Northumbria (England N. of Hum-ber) or modern Northumberland. [Northumber, northerny; L. n., N. or Humber, + -ian.]

northerly, adv. & a. Northwards; (of wind) northerly. [LY]

north-west, n. N.-W. wind. [ER]

north-wester, n. North-wester; glass of strong liquor; oilskin hat, sou'-wester. [ER]

nose (noz), n., & v.t. & i. Member of face or head placed above mouth containing nostrils & serving as organ of smell (parson's n., lump of cooked fowl; n. of wax, person or thing easily influenced or moulded; make long n. 1. to keep n. to grind 1-stone; as plain as the n. in your face, easily seen; count or tell n., count supporters &c., decide question by mere numbers; follow one's n., go straight forward, be guided by instinct; poke, thrust, &c., one's n., pry or intrude into something; turn up one's n. at, show disdain for; cut off one's n. to splice one's face, indulge pique at one's own expense; put one's n. out of joint, supplant or disconnect (a person) from a thing; answer him snappishly; pay through the n., be overcharged, have to pay exorbitant prices; speak through one's n., pronounce with nasal twang; lead 1 by the n.; under one's n., straight before him, regardless of his displeasure); sense of smell (has a good n., esp. of dogs, & fig. of detectives &c.); odour, perfume, of hay, tea, &c.; a n. 2 often, or n. open, projecting pipe, tube, bellows, retort, &c; prow; projecting part; n.-ape, pro-boscis-monkey; n.-bag, containing fodder for hanging to horse's head; n.-band, lower band of bridle passing over n. & attached to cheek-straps; n.-flute, musical instrument blown with n. among Siamese, Fijians, &c.; nosegay [gay in obs. n. use =toy], bunch of (esp. sweet-scented) flowers; n.-nosegay, prophecies-month, baby's n., n. 3, also part of microscope to which object-glass is attached; n.-pipe, piece of piping used as nozzle; n.-ray (slang), pocket-handkerchief; n.-ring, fixed in n. of bull &c. for leading, or ornament worn by savages; hence (nose)2, noseless, aa. (Vb) perceive smell of, discover by smell, (fig. detect) (noses a job in everything), smell out; rub with the n. &c., n. against or into; sniff (at, about adv. & prep.); pry or search (after, for); push one's way, push one's way, (of stratus &c.) dip in, basset out. [OE nos, cf. MLG nose, Du. neus, also NESS]

no'ser, n. Strong head wind (esp. dead n.). [prec. -ER]

nosing. Rounding edge of step, moulding, &c., or metal shield for it. [Nose, -ING]

noso-, comb. form of Gk nosos disease, as -graphy, systematic description of diseases; -logy, (branch of medical science dealing with classification of diseases) (so-LOGICAL, -LOGIST)

nostalgia, n. Home-sickness as a disease. Hence nostalgic a. & n.; Gk nostos return home. (Gk Nostos p. 14A]

nostoc, n. Kinds of gelatinous unicellular algae. [name invented by Paracelsus]


nostril, n. Either opening in nose admitting air to lungs & smells to olfactory nerves (stink in one's n., be offensive to him). Hence
NOTHINGNESS, n. Non-existence, the non-existent, worthless, trivial, unimportant, insignificant, trifling, petty, trifling.

notice, n. & v.t. Intimation, intelligence, warning, (give, have, n.) at short, ten minutes, &c., n., with such time for preparation; placard &c. conveying information or directions; formal intimation of something or instructions to do something (n. to quit; till further, n.) announcement by the party that it is desired that something be done or be done at some specified time (esp. between landlord & tenant or employer & employed; give a week's &c. n.); heed, attention, cognizance, observance, (come into n. attract attention; takes no n. of it, does not observe it, or takes no action in consequence of it; brought it to his n., take n. that, I warn you that; baby takes n., shows signs of intelligence; paragraph or article mentioning something in newspaper, esp. review of book, play, &c.; n.-board, bearing n. or provided for n. to be posted on. (Vb) remark upon, speak of, perceive, take n. of; treat with politeness or condescension; serve with n., give n. to, (was noticed to quail); hence noticeable, noticeably adv. [F, L notitia (notus p.p. of notere know).]

noticeable, a. Of distinctness that must be notified to public-health authorities. [ABLE]

notify, v.t. Make known, announce, report; inform, give notice to, (person of, that, or, his). Hence notification n. [F. Notifier f. L notificare (noticere, -FY)]

notion, -shn. General concept under which particular thing may be classified (in Plato, first sense, n. = first, second, INTENTION!); idea, conception, (the n. of my doing it is absurd; what he means I have not the hardest n.); view, opinion, theory, (has a n. that; such is the common n.); faculty, capability, or intention of (has no n. of obeying, obedience, discipline, letting himself be made a fool of); (U.S.) something in the way of miscellaneous wares, esp. cheap useful ingenious article. [L. Notio (NOTICE, -ONI)]

notional, a. (Of knowledge &c.) speculative, not based on experiment or demonstration, whence notionalistic(2) n., notionalistically 2 adv. (of things, relations, &c.) existing only in thought, imagination; (of persons) fanciful. [F. L. Notionalis (prec. -AL)]

notch, n. A mark, a n. of n. noton back, in scientific terms, as -bra-chi'ate having dorsal gills, -chord cartilaginous band forming basis of spinal column, -neca [Gk naktis swimmer] water-beetle swimming on back, the boat-fly. 

Nótogáe'a, -jea, n. Zoological region comprising Australian, New-Zealand, & neotropical regions. [F. L. Notos south, gaia land]

notorious (not-o'-rous) , a. (Of facts well or commonly known.) notoriety (n. with designations of persons, conduct, &c.); that (in the case of denunciation) undisguised, talked of, generally known to deserve the name, (n. smuggler, offender, vice); unfavourably known (for some quality or conduct, or abs.; a ship n. for ill-bred; the n. Titus Oates). Hence or cogn. notoriety n., notoriously adv. [F. L. Notorius (Noto, NEUTER, not, understand, ING)]

notwithstanding, prep., adv., & conj. In spite of, not the less for, (n. his resistance; this n. The second order is the orig., the prep. having been developed f. a. part. abs.;) (adv.) nevertheless, all the same; (conj.), developed from prep. or part. abs. with that, still sometimes retained), although, in spite of the fact (that), (archaic). [NOT, WITHSTAND, ING]

nougat (nog-gah), n. Sweetmeat of sugar, nuts, &c. [F. L. noux nucis nut, -ATE 2]

nought (nawt), n. Nothing (poet., archaic, & arith.; come, bring, to n., be ruined or fail, be quite a disappointment; adv. for instance, in figure 0, cipher, (nn. & crosses, child's game). [OE nówht (ne not, see AUGHT, NAUGHT)]

nounement (now-men'), n. (pl. -ena). Object of intellectual intuition devoid of all phenomenal attributes. Hence nounemaker a., nounema'dy adv. [F. Gk nounémon noun. pres. part. nounemaker, taken by Kant as antithesis to phenomenon]

noun (noun), n. (gram.) Word used as name of person or thing, substantive; (formerly) substantive or adjective (n. substantive, n.; n. adjective, adjective). Hence noun'al a. (rare). [A. abbrev. F. Of noun, nom, L nomen name (nomesc KNOW, -MEN)]

nour'ship, nour, v.t. Sustain with food (lit., & fig.), whence nourishing 2 a.; foster, cherish, nurse, (feeling, hope, &c.) in one's heart. [F. Of nourir (ISHT) f. L nutriture]

nourishment, n. Sustenance, food; nourishing. [F. Of nourissement (prec., -MEN'T)]

Nous (nows), n. (Gk philos.) mind, intellect; (collog.) common sense, gumption. [Gk]

nô'vel, n. One of the tales in such a collection as Boccaccio's Decameron; fictitious prose novel of sufficient length to fill one or more volumes portraying characters & actions representative of real life in continuous plot, the n., this type of literature; (Rom. law) new decree supplementary to the Codex. [F. It. novella f. L. neat. pl. as foll.]

nô'vel', a. Of new kind or nature, strange, hitherto unknown. [O. F. l. novelus dim. of nove (nows)]

novelette, n. Short novel, story of moderate length; (Mus.) piano piece of free form with several themes. [-ETTE]


nô'velize, v.t. Convert (drama, facts) into a novel. Hence novel'ization n. [-IZE]

nô'velty, n. New or unusual thing or occurrence; new character of something. [O. F. l. novelité (NOVEL, -TY)]


nô'vereal, a. Stepmotherly. [F. L. novelcaris (novère stepmother, -AL)]

nô'veice, n. Person received in religious house on probation before taking the vows; nowyer (an inexperienced person, beggar, tiro. [O. F. L. novicius (novus new, -TRIOUS 1)]

noviciate, -i'te, -i'te, -shnt, n. Novice's probationary period or probation or apprenticeship; novice; quarters assigned to novices. [F. L. noviciale f. med. L. novitatus (prec. -ATE 1)]

now, adv., conj. & n. At the present time; by this time; under the present circumstances (I know you, it is different; immediately (must go); in the immediate past (just n., & archaic even, but, n.); (in narrative) then, next, by that time, (Caesar now marched east; it was n. clear); (every) n. & then or again, from time to time, intermitently; n. - n., n. - then, n. & again, at one moment; (as n. & then, at one time); the n. of time; (without temporal force, giving various states, soothing, reproving, explanatory, threatening, &c. to sentence) pray, I beg, I insist, I warn you, & yet, you must know, it must be admitted, surely, (N. what do you mean by it? Oh, come n. ! No nonsense n. I. You have revealed the secret; n. you were to keep. Now Barabbas was a robber. N. this was bad enough, but — n. then, what mischief are you at? You don't mean it, n.) ( Conj; orig.
as often still, now adv. followed by that conse-
sequently upon or simultaneously with the fact 
that [N. I am a man I think otherwise. 
You mention it, I do remember]. (N.) this time, the
present, (chiefly after prepp.; is there by, ere,
till, n., from n. till, &c.; read the future in the 
N.). [Aryan; OE nu, also in all older Teut. lang.,cf. Skr. nu, Gk nnu, L nunc]
nowaday, a. Of, nowadays. [f. foll.]
nowadays adv. & n. (At) the present day, (in)
the present or newfangled times. [Now adv., a 
2d, day., -es]
Nowel (nö nel), int. expr. joy in Christmas 
carols. [OF noel f. L NATALIS]
nowhere (nó-wär, -wär), adv. 1n, at, to, no 
place (n. near, not nearly; be come in, n., not 
be placed in race or competition). [No, WHERE]
noxious (kä shos), a. Harmful, unwhole-
some. Hence noxiously adv., noxious-
ness n. (nose harm, -ous)-
yoade (wah yah d), n. Execution by drowning,
esp. wholesale as in France in 1794. [F]
noyau (wah yah o), n. Liqueur of brandy 
flavoured with fruit-kernels. [F (L nuux 
nut, -al)]
nozzle, n. Spout, mouth-piece, end fitted to 
hose &c. [NOSE, -LE(L)]
nuance (f), n. Delicate difference in or 
shade, tinge, feeling, opinion, colour, &c.
nub, nubble n. Small knob or lump, esp. 
of coal. Hence nubblè, a. [var. of knot]
nubile, a. Marriable (esp. of women).
Hence nubility n. [F. L nubiliis (nubere 
become wife]
nočhal (kl), a. Of nape of neck. [F med.L 
nuclea spinal cord, of Arab. orig.]
nucle-, comp. form of L nux nucis nut, as 
part.
nucleolus, n. (biol.). Nucleus of or within 
a nucleus. Hence nucleolar, nucleolated 
[-ate], aa., nucleolo-comb. form. [F. L nu-
cleolus dim. of foll.]
nucleus, n. (pl. -ct). (Astron.) condensed 
part of comet's head; central part or thing 
round which others are collected, kernel of 
aggregate or mass, beginning, core, center, 
heart, kernel, nut, kernel, seed, plant-
cell, animal cell, &c., portion of medullary 
matter from which nerves spring, (the n. of a 
Sun-spot, community, library, story, empire, 
&c.). Hence nucleal, nucleary, aa., nucleo-
comb. form. [L, f. nuclea 
dim. of nux nucis nut]
nuce, a. & n. Naked, bare, unclothed, un-
derd. &c. in contract in law, lacking consider-
tion & therefore void unless under seal; so 
udity comb. form (zool.), nudity n. (N.) 
figure in painting or sculpture; the n., the un-
derd figure, undraped state. [F. L nuceus]
nudge, v.t., & n. Push slightly with elbow to 
 draw attention privately, (fig.) draw atten-
tion of; (n.) such push. [F]
nugatory, a. Trifling, worthless, futile; 
inoperative, not valid. [F Lenugatory (nuqari 
trifles f. prec., -ORY)]
nuggar, n. Large broad-beamed boat used 
on upper Nile. [native]
nugget, n. Rough lump of native gold. [f]
nuggetearing (n.), n. Anything injurious or 
obnoxious to the community or member of it 
for which legal remedy may be had (commit no 
n., notice to passengers not to defile place) 
obnoxious person, offensive object, annoying 
action, anything disagreeable. [OF (nuire nuis-
f. L nucère hurt, -ANCE)]
null, a. Void, not binding, invalid, (often n.
& void); without character or non-existent, 
amounting to nothing, (rare). [f. L nullus 
we not, ullos any]
nullah, n. (Abbr. of N. Stream, water-
course, ravine. [Hind. nulal]
nullify, v.t. Cancel, annul, neutralize, 
efice. So nullification n. [f. LL nullificari 
(NUL, -FY)]
nullipore, n. Kind of marine vegetation. 
[f. L nullus no + PORE]
nurity, n. Being null, invalidity, (esp. n. of 
statement) act, document, &c., that is null; 
nothingness; a mere nothing; a nonentity. 
[f. med.L nullitas (NUL, -ITY)]
numb (m), a. & v.t. Deprived of feeling or 
power of motion (n. hand slang, clumsy per-
sion); n.-fish, the Electric Ray or Torpedo; n.
shull, NUMSKULL; hence numbly adv. 
numbness n.; (vb) make n., (fig.) stu-
pefy, paralyze. [earlier num. p.p. of abs. num 
take, com-Tout. f. G nehmen, prob. cogn. w. 
Gk nemó occupy]
number1, n. (written No, for numero = in 
number, with pl. Nos, before distinguishing 
figure, as bedroom No 15, Nos 1-10). Tale, count, 
sum, company, or aggregate, of persons (also 
of) or things (also of) or abstract units, 
symbol or figure representing such aggregate, 
ticket or sign denoting such figure, person or thing (esp. 
single issue of a magazine, or part of opera &c. 
whose place in series is indicated by such 
figure, the n. of fools is infinite; Numbers, 
abbr. Num., O.T. book containing census; the 
greatest n. on record is 59 persons; to the n. of 
80, as many as; GOLDEN n.; science of nn., 
ary arithmetic, took the cabman's n. &c. bees 
n. of one's n. bees, die; n. one, oneself 
(n. one's place). Hence number, num, n., in 
n parts successively published bearing 
n.; back n., earlier issue of magazine, fig. any-
thing out of date; is not of our n., included 
among us; is now added to the n. of my 
poetry, (sing, or pl.) large, small, &c., or large, 
collection or compny of or abs. (were present 
in great, only in small, n.; saw a great, or a 
with me, &c. [F. L numero (L. nu n. 
who live by begging); (pl.) numerical process, 
ance (won by n. or force of n.); numerical 
reckoning (the laws of n. & proportion mature 
earth; without n., innumerable, also num-
berless a.; in n., when counted or estimated, 
numerically, as one people exceeds another in 
n.; (Gram.) class of word-forms including all 
singular, all plural, or all dual &c. words (Greek 
as three n., 'things' is of the plural n.; 
rhythm, (pl.) groups of musical notes, metrical 
feet, verses. [F. Of nombre f. L numeros]
number2, v.t. Count, ascertain n. of; 
(pass.) be restricted in n. (his days or years are 
numbered, he has not long to live); include, 
regard as, among, in, or with some class; assign 
a n. to, distinguish with a n. have lived, live, 
(sing, or pl.) large, small, parts of a community, 
many inhabitants &c.); amount to (specified n.). [F. Of nombre f. L numerare (prec.)]
númerable, a. That can be numbered. [f. 
L numerabilis (prec., -ABLE)]
númeral, a. & n. (Word, figure, group of 
figures) denoting a number; of number. [f. LL 
numeralis (NUM, -AL)]
númerar (n.), n. Method or process of number-
ning or computing; calculation; assigning of 
numbers; (Arith.) expression in words of num-
ber written in figures, n. table, showing value of 
figures according to their place in system of 
notation. [f. L numeratio (NUM, -ATION)]
númeratôr, n. Number above line in vul-
gar fraction showing how many of the parts
diseased state of liver, red atrophy. [partial transl. of OF nois mugele, =med. L. nucis mognata] mink

nut, n. Skin or fur of the S.-Amer. corvid, an aquatic rodent. [Sp., =otter f. L. nutra] nuc’rient, a. Serving as or providing nourishment. [L. nutritur, -EXT] nu’triment, n. Nourishing food (lit. & fig.). Hence nu’trimental, a. (rare). [L. nu-trimentum (prec., -MENT)] nu’trition, a. (Slyly receiving or living of) nourishment. [as NUTRIENT, -I0S] nu’trious, a. Nourishing, efficient as food. Hence nu’triitious-y 2 adv., nu’triitious-ness n. [L. nutritius (NURSE), -I0S] nu’trive, a. & n. Serving as food; concerned in nutrition; (n.) article of food. [F (I.-TICE) f. med. L. nutritivus (NUTRIENT, -IVE)] nu’tty, a. Abounding in nuts; tasting like nuts, of rich mellow flavour; (slang) amorous or enthusiastic (upon). [2] nu’x vò’mica, n. Seed of E.-Ind. tree yielding the poison strychnia. [med.L (L nuc nut, vomere vomit, -IC)] nu’zzle, v.i. & t. Nose, burrow or press or rub or sniff with the nose, press nose or press (nose) (nose against; nestle, lie snug, (also mull)). nyctal’opía, n. Night-blindness or recurrent loss of vision after sunset; inability to see clearly except at night. [LL (Gk nuktalopás f. nukt- night, alao blind, ops eye, -a (-I)); incorrect second sense due to overlooking of al-] nycti’trope, a. (bot.). Turning in certain direction at night. [Gk Gk nux nuktos night, -I, -Gk tropos turn, -IIC] ny’lghau (gaw), n. Short-horned Indian antelope. [f. Pers. nylgaw (nil blue, gaw ox)] nymp’h, n. One of class of my theological semi-divine maidens inhabiting sea, rivers, fountains, hills, woods, or trees, or attending superior deities, whence or cogn. nymp’hè-an, nymp’hlike, aa.; (Poet.) young and beautiful woman; pupa. [f. G. F nymphe f. L f. Gk nymphè] nymp’holepsy, n. Ecstasy or frenzy caused by desire of the unattainable. [foll., epilepsy] nymp’holept, n. Person inspired by violent enthusiasm esp. for an ideal. Hence nymp’holeptic a. [f. Gk nymphòlepòs nymph-caught (NUMPH, lambanó take)]

O

O 1 (O), letter (pl. Os, O's, Oes). O-shaped mark, circle, (esp. round O). A back door, as O.S. (style), O.T. (tablet, occasion). O(English), OHG (high German); on, O.H.M.S. (his or her majesty’s service); opposite, o.p. (prompter); order, as O.M. (of merit), O.S.B. (of St Benedict); ordinary, O.S.(e)an, over, o.p. (roof); (facet) all, O.K. (correct). Abbreviations (2): ob. (ill); Odb. (sh. O.T. book); oec. (av.); Ol. (ympiad); Ont. (eopy); op. (off.); Oxfordshire, Bishop of Oxford; oz. (unc.)

O 2, oh, int. prefixed to vocative name (O), or expressing various emotions (usu. oh if separated by punctuation, otherwise O). O dear me!; O for a breathing-space!; Oh, what a lie!; Oh, is that so?]. [ME, prob. f. L]

O 3 , pref. of Irish names, as O’Connor. [Ir. o, not descendant]

O 4 , prep. short for of, on, still in some phrases, as (of) o'clock, Jack-o’lantern, Will-o’-the- wisp, man-o’-war, (=on) cannot sleep o’ nights. A letter used to adapt first part of double-barred, signed for, as prop. used in Gk compounds, -i- being usu. in L, but now extended to many scientific & other terms made of non-Gk ws (occipito- frontal, joco-serious); & in meaning, expressing not merely modification of second element by first (Franco-German = essentially German with some French characteristics), but equal or as equal to (French). Also in forming true derivatives. W. Gk endings as -cracy, -logy, & perh. taken for part of the suff., whence ‘ologies’ &c.

oaf, n. (pl. -s, oaves). Elf’s child, changeling, (archaic); misbegotten, deformed, or idiot child; awkward lout. Hence oaf’ish 1 a. [var. of obs. Ausf. On al’rif]
oak, n. Kinds of tree & shrub, of which the best known is a forest tree yielding hard timber & acorns & having jagged leaves (Dyer’s, Holm, Sarclet, &c., o., other species; Dwarf, Ground, &c., o., plants named from some resemblance to o.; wood of the o. (heart of o.), (poet.) wooden ships; (Univ.) outer door of set of rooms (sport one’s o., shut this to exclude visitors); (a. &c.) o. two, (also worn on 29th May) colour of young o. leaves; the oaks, race at Epsom for three-year-old fillies [f. name of estate]; attrib., =, but now more usual than] oaken, o.-apple, fig, -gall, -plum, -potato, -spangle, -wart, kinds of excrecence produced on oo. by gall-flies; o.-apple day, 29th May on which o.-a. are worn as anniversary of ROYAL incident: o.-boat, o.-hook tip, o.-rap; o.-tree, o.-wood, forest, cope, &c. of oo., also o. timber. Hence oak’keeper, oo’klet, oak’ling 1,2, nn. [Com. and Teut.; OE, as Du. eik, G eiche]
oak’um (ok’um), n. Loose fibre bit by picking old rope to pieces & used esp. in caulking (pick o., make this, esp. as formerly common task of convicts & paupers). [OE acumbé lit. off-comings (as off. cemban cf. G kämmen come’b)] oar, n. & v.t. & i. Pole with blade used. (usu. in even numbers) to propel boat by leverage, esp. one worked by single rower (cf. SWEEP) with both hands (cf. SCULL) or to steer (choke, steer) o., constrained to work hard & long, with all its labour; go-ahead, &c., boat with two, four, &c., oo.; pulls a good o., is good oarsman; put in one’s o., interfere; have an o. in every man’s boat, be a meddler; rest on one’s oo., cease work for a time); good, bad, young, practised, &c., oarsman; (fig.) wing, fin, arm used in swimming, &c.; oarsman, o. woman, rower, whence oar’manship 3,4,5 (n.) oar’man, oo’man, oar’woman (as above); oar’-less, less, oo’ry 2 (poet.), a. (VB row, t. & i.; poet.; o. boat, water, air, one’s way; o. one’s arms or hands, move them as in swimming). [OE (ON) ar, perh. cogn. w. G kret’s röwer oar’is, n. (pl. oar’ises). Fertile spot in desert (lit. & fig.). [L f. Gk, prob. of Egypt. gr.] oat, n. Hop-drying kiln: o.-house, building containing oats. [OE, as Du. eest, cogn. as Lædes house, æstæs heat, æstæs summer, Gk aithous heat]
oat, n. (pl.) grain yielded by hardy cereal grown in cool climates as food for men & horses; (sing. rare exc. in comb.) o.-plant, variety of oo.; Wild O., tall grass resembling oo. (sow one’s w. oo., indulge in youthful follies before becoming steady) (poet.) o. stem used as muscular pipe by shepherds &c., pastoral or bucolic
OBJECTIVE

559

OBSEQUIOUS

desirable, unpleasant, offensive, disapproved of. Hence OB*JECTABLE adj. [prec., -ABLE]

objectionable &c. [P.] (Med.) (of the senses) not favorable to the consciousness or the perceiving or thinking subject but to what is presented to this or the non-ego, external to the mind, real; (of person, writing, picture, &c.) dealing with outward things & not with thoughts or feelings, exhibiting actual facts uncoloured by exhibiting one's feelings or opinions. (Med., of symptoms) objectionable. Hence OBJECTIVEXX, OBJECTIVITY, nn.; (Gram.) constructed as, appropriate to, the object (o. case in English, that governed by transitive verb or preposition, distinguished in form from the subjective only in some personal pronouns, as him cf. he; a, genitive, as in 'the fear of God'; cf. SUBJECTIVE genitive); (Mil.) o. point, toward which advance of troops is directed, (transf.) point aimed at; hence OBJECTIVELY adv. (N.)=OBJECT 1 -glass, (Gram.) o. case; (Mil. & transf.) o. point. [f. med.L objectus (object 1, -IVE)]

objectivism, n. Tendency to lay stress on the objective; doctrine that knowledge of non-ego is prior & superior to that of ego. [-ISI]

oblative, adj. & n. (Of chide, scold. Hence OBLIGATION n. OBLIGATORY adj. OR -GENA) a. [f. L obbligare quarrel, -ATE n.]

oblata, n. Person dedicated to monastic or religious life or work. [f. med.L sense of L oblatus p.p. of ferre bring]

oblata 2 (or o.), a. (geom.) (Of sphere) flattened at poles (cf. PROLATE). [as prec.; sense of ob-doubtable);

obliteration, n. Deviating from square or circular form by having one long axis, (of spherical) prolate, (Geom.) rectangular with adjacent sides unequal; (of paper, book, rectangular prolate (or e.) greater in breadth than height; hence OBLONGO (or eggO) comb. form (bot.). (N.) o. figure or object. [f. L oblongus long; sense of ob-doubtful]

oblougy, n. Abuse, detraction; being generally ill spoken of. [f. LL obloquium f. L oblique speak] gainsay.

obmute'sence, n. Obstinate silence. So OBSOUMENT a. [f. OB (muturessef. mutus dumb, -ATE;

obnoxious (-shus), a. Liable to harm or evil attack (now rare); offensive, objectionable, disliked, whence OBNOXIOUSLY adv. Hence OBNOXIOUSNESS n. [f. L obnoxios (ob in the way of, noxa harm), -OUS]

oboe (-oi), n. Wooden double-reed wood-instrument giving treble to bassoon; organ reed-stop of penetrating tone. Hence OBOIST 8 (n) [lit. f. F as turquoise]

obol (-obl), n. Ancient-Greek silver coin = about 1/2. [f. L. Gk obolos]

obsene (-sen), a. Repulsive, filthy, loathsome, (archaic); indecent, lewd. Hence or cogn. OBSCENE'NITY 2 adv. OBSCENE'NITY n. [f. L obscenus etym. dub.]

obscuring, n. Opponent of inquiry, enlistinghsi. Hence OBSURCANTISM 3 (n), OBSURCANTIST 2 (n) & a. [G. F. L (obscure 2, -ANT)]

obscure, a. & n. & v.t. Dark, dim, (o. rays, invisible heat-rays of solar spectrum); (of colour) dingy, dull, indefinite; indistinct, not clear; hidden, remote from observation; unnoticed; unknown to fame, humble; unex- pected, unexpected; (in expression) not expressed; hence or cogn. OBSURITY 2 adv. OBSURITY n. (N.) obscurity, indistinctness. (VB) make o., dark, indistinct, or unintelligible; dim glory of, outshine; conceal from sight; so OBSU'RATION n. [a. f. obscurity f. obscurus f. scu- cover, cf. scutum shield, Gk skeuē attire); vb f. adj. or f. OBSURCANT]

obsequious, a. dutiful, (archaic); servile, fawning. Hence OBSQUEUOSY 2
observance, n. Keeping or performance of (also of) law, duty, custom, ritual, &c.; act of religious or ceremonial character, customary rite; the rule of a religious order; paying of deference or respect (archaic), also observancy n. [F. l. observantia (observe, -ancy)]

observer, a. & n. Antecedent in observance; acute or dilligent in taking notice; hence of Franciscan order that observes the strict rule. [F. observe, -ant]

observation, n. Noticing or being noticed, perception, faculty of taking notice, post, attitude of o., favourable for watching or seeing; (N.) a member of Franciscan order that observes the strict rule.

observer, n. Building &c. whence natural, esp. astronomical, phenomena may be observed. [F. l. observee see fol].

observe (z.), v.t. & i. Keep, follow, adhere to, perform duly, law, command, appointed time, way, nature, usages, etc.; perceive, mark, watch, take notice of, become conscious of; examine & note (phenomena) without aid of experiment; say, esp. by way of comment; make remark(s) on. Hence observably adv. 1. observ-ingly 2. adv. [F. l. observer (l. observee keep)]

observe, v.t. (Of evil spirit, delusion, or fixed idea) harass, persecute, fill mind of; So, obsessional n. [F. l. obsidieresse see sedere sit besiege]

obsidian, n. Dark vitreous lava or volcanic rock like bottle-glass. [L. obsidianus, erron. for Obsidianus (Obsius personal name, -an)]

obsolate, a. Becoming obsolete, going out of use or date; (Biol.) of organ once more fully developed, but gradually disappearing. So obsolation n. [F. l. observare see escent].

obsolate, a. & n. Disused, discarded, antiquated; (Biol.) less developed than formerly or in cognate species, rudimentary; hence obsolence, obsolism(3, 4) n. n. o. person or thing.

obstacle, n. Hindrance, impediment, race, in which artificial or natural oo. have to be passed. [OF. l. l. obstaculum l. obstare stand) impede]

obstetric(al), a. Of midwifery, of childbirth & its antecedents & sequels, as branch of medicine & surgery. Hence obstetrics, obstetrician, n. [Irreg. by confusion with o. l. obstetricius l. obstetric midwife. l. obstetrix or sistere stand, -trix]

obstinate (-at), a. Stubborn, inflexible, self-willed, refractory. Hence or cogn. obstinacy, n. obstinately 2. adv. [F. l. obstinatus p.p. of obstinare deriv. form of stare stand]

obstinate, v.t. & i. Block up, fill with impediments, make impassable or difficult of passage; prevent or retard progress of, impede; practise (esp. Parliamentary) obstruction. [F. l. obstincare structure build]

obstruction, n. Blocking or being blocked, making or becoming more or less impassable; hindering, esp. of Parliamentary business by talking against time, whence obstructionist, obstructionists, n., obstacle (o. guard, bar fixed before locomotive to remove oo. from rails). [F. l. obstructio (prec., -ion)]

obstructive, a. & n. Causing, intended to produce, obstruction; hence obstructively 2. adv., obstructionlessness n. (N.) a person, esp. in House of Commons. [Obstruct, -ive]
obstruct, v.t. & i. (archaic). Acquire, secure, have granted or confiscated, acquire, obstrumen- t, -tory.

obtained, a. (entom.). (Of pupa) having limbs &c. indistinctly discernible through outer covering. [F. l. obturare (t.)-cover] + -en 1

obstinate, v.t. & i. (archaic). Acquire, supplant, call to witness, opp. to obstruct. So obtu- nation n. f. l. obtustari l. testis witness]

obtrude, v.t. Thrust forward (upon or on person or his attention) importunately. So ob- trusion (2hn) n., obtrusive (-s) adv., obtrusively 2. adv., obtrusive ness n. [F. l. ob- trudere (t.)-push]

obtrusion, n. Cut off head of, top. [F. l. obturare (t.)-truncus maimed], -ate

obtund, v.t. (med.). Blunt, deaden, (sense or faculty). [F. l. obtundere tus beat]

obturate, v.t. Stop up, close, seal, (orifice in body, breech of gun, &c.). Hence or cogn. obturations, obturator(2) n, n. f. l. obturare, -ate 3

obverse (-s), a. Of blunt form, not sharpened or sharpened (or sharp-edged); (Geom. of angle) greater than one & less than two right angles; (of pain, the senses) dull, not acute; stupid, slow of perception. Hence obtusely 2. adv., obtuseness n., obtusi. comb. form. [F. l. obtusus p.p. of obtususare]

obverse, a. & n. Narrower at base or point of point of trichotomy, at apex (esp. in Nat. Hist., including as general term oburate, oblate, &c.); answering as counterpart to something else; hence obversely 2. adv. (N.) side of coin or medal bearing the head or principal design (cf. reverse); face of anything meant to be presented, front; counterpart of a fact or truth. [F. l. obversus p.p. (fol.)]

obvert, v.t. (log.). Infer another proposition with contradictory predicate by changing quality of (proposition). So obversion n. [F. l. obverttere vers-turn]

obviate, v.t. Clear away, get rid of, get round, neutralize, (danger, inconvenience, &c.). [F. l. obviate (t.) via (way) withstand]

obvious, a. Open to eye or mind, clearly perceived, evident, indubitable. Hence obviously 2. adv., obviousness n. [F. l. lobatius (o. viam in the way), -ous]

oc-, pref. See ob-

ocarina, n. Egg-shaped terra-cotta musical instrument. [It. occe goose, -ina 1]

occasion, n. (azhn), n. & v.t. Suitableness, or for doing something, opportunity; take o. or avail oneself of opportunity to do; take o., by the forelock 1; reason, ground, justification, incitement, need, (there is no o. to be angry; avoid all o. of quarrel; give o. to a burst of laughter); subsidiary, incidental, or immediate
cause (the cause of a revolution may be obscure while its o. is obvious); (pl.) affairs, business, (esp. go about one's lawful oo.); (particular time marked by) special occurrence (on this festive o.; on the o. of his marriage; celebrate the o.; rise to the o., show requisite energy & c.; this is a great o.); (upon o., whenever need arises, now & then; (vb) be the o. or cause of, bring on (action &c. or person or thing to do). [F. occasio f. occidere cas = cadere fall], -10X

occ'asional, a. Arising out of, made or meant for, acting on, special occasion(s); happening irregularly as occasion presents itself, coming now & then, not regular or frequent; o. cause, secondary cause, occasion, also appar- ent cause. Hence occasionality n., occ'sionally adv. [L.

occasions'malism, n. Doctrine of some Car- tesi an s that volition & sensation are connected with the following & preceding material pheno- mena not causally but as separate productions of God on the same occasion. So occ'asion-'alism(2) n. -ism.

occidental(2) n. (poet., rhet.). The west: western Europe; Europe; & America; America; European as opposed to Oriental civilization, whence occidental(3) n., occiden
talize(3) v.t., occiden'talism(2, 3) n. Hence o'ccidental a., occiden'tally adv. [F. f. L occident- setting (occasion., - ENT)]

oc'cident, a. o'c'cident-o, o'c'cident-t. comb. form. [L. o(= ipse)- + (sit = sit = cedere shun)]

occu'pude, v.t. (scl). Stop up, close, obstruct, (pores, orifices); (Chem.) absorb & retain (gases). So occlus'on, occlus'or(2, 2) n. [F. L occludere = claudere shut]

occul't, a. Kept secret, esoteric; recondite, mysterious, beyond the range of ordinary knowl- edge; involving the supernatural, mystical, magical, hence occultus(3), occultus'ry(2, 3) n. Hence occult'ly adv., occult'ness n. [L. oc(cul'cere) + -tu- + lat. cf. selare hide]

occul'ted, v.t. & i. Conceal, cut off from view by passing in front, (usu. astron., & applied only when concealing body is of much greater apparent size than concealed); occulting light in lighthouses, one that is cut off at regular in
tervals. Hence occult'a'tion n. [F. L occultare freq.]

oc'cupant, n. Person holding property, esp. land, in actual possession; one who occupies, or resides or is in, a place; one who establishes title to unowned thing by taking possession. Hence o'c'cupancy n. [F. L as occupy, -ANT]

oc'cupation, n. Occupying or being occupied; taking or holding possession, esp. of country or district by military force (army of o., left to hold occupied region till regular govern- ment is set up), tenure, occupancy; what occupies one, means of filling one's time, temporary or regular employment, business, calling, pur- suit; o. franchise, right to vote as tenant; o. bridge, road, &c., private for use of occu- piers of land. [F. L occupationem (occupy, -ANT)]

oc'cupier, n. Person in (esp. temporary or subordinate) possession esp. of land or house, holder, occupant. [fol]., ex]

oc'cupy, v.t. Take possession of (country, region, town, strategic position) by military force or settlement; hold (office), reside in, tenant; take up or fill (space, time, reside or be in, place, position); busy, keep engaged, (esp. in pass.) irreg. f. occupier f. loccipepare cf. capere take) seize; o. & obtain, as compared w. L origg, have exchanged senses; in 17th & 18th cc. a. almost disappeared, being avoided owing to now obs. sense cohabit]

occur', v.i. (tr). Be met with, be found, exist, in some place or conditions; come into one's mind (esp. it occurs or occurred to me that -); take place, befall, happen. [F. loc- currer run] go to meet

occur'rence, n. Happening (is of frequent o. often occasion, incident, event. [F. obs. or rare occurrence (prec.-EXC)]

oce an (o'shen), n. Great body of water sur- rounding the land of the globe; one of the main areas into which geographers divide this (usu. reckoned as five, the Atlantic, Pacific, Indian, Arctic, & Antarctic, Oo.; German O., North Sea); the sea; immense expanse or quan- tity of anything (often oo. of); o. greyhen, swift ship, or type of o. boat; o. lane, track prescribed for steamers; o. tramp, go-carrying steamer not engaged in single trade. Hence oceano'graphy (o'sha) n., oceano'graphic(al) (o'sea-, o'sha-) a., ocean'ward(adjective) adv. [F. L Gk. okeanos stream encircling earth's disk, Atlantic.

Oce'ania, o'shi-, n. Islands of Pacific & adjacent seas. [F. Oceanie (prec., -1)]

Oce'a'nian, a. & n. (Native) of Oceania. [-AN]

ocean'ic, o'shi-, n. Of, like, &c., the ocean; of Oceania. [-IC]

oce'anid (os-), n. (pl. -s or -a'tlides). Ocean nymph of Greek mythology. [F. Gk. Okeanis -idos daughter of Ocean]

oce'lus, n. (pl. -i). One of simple as opposed to compound eyes of insects; face of compound eye; spot of colour surrounded by ring of other colour, whence oce'ellate, -ated, a. [L. dim. of oculus eye]

oce'lot, n. Feline quadruped of S. & Central America, tiger-cat, leopard-cat. [F. abridged by Buffon f. Mex. tlialocelotl (jaguar) of the field, & applied to different animal]

och (ochb), int. = oh, ah, used in Ireland.

och'o-craycy (ok-), n. Mob rule. Hence ocho'crat n., och'o-cratic a. [F. f. ochlo- cratic f. Gk okholokratia (okhos mob, -CRACY)]

ochre (ok'r), n. Kinds of native earth consisting of clay & hydrated oxide of iron used as pigments varying from light yellow to brown; pale brownish yellow. Hence och' reish (er)- ocho'reous, ocho'reous (-ri), ocho'reous (-ri) comb. form. [F. ocre f. L. Gk. okhra yellow ochre fem. of okhros yellow]

-o'ck, suf. forming nn. orig. w. dim. sense (hillock, bittock, bullock, perch, paddock), which many of them have lost (paddock, bullock, pol- lock); haddock, bannock, maltlock, are prob. of different origin.

o'ckl. See CLOCK.

oct-, = octa-, octo-, before vowel.

octa-, comb. form of Gk okto eight. Hence ocho'a-rous a.

octachord (o'k) ak-), a. & n. Eight-stringed (musical instrument); series of eight notes, e.g. the diatonic scale. [F. LL f. Gk okkatkhordos (prec., CHORD)]

octad, n. Group of eight; (Geom.) eight points of intersection of three quadric surfaces; (Chem.) element or radical with combining-power of eight. [F. L. Gk oktas f. okto eight, -AD]}

octagon, n. & a. Plane figure with eight angles & sides, object or building of such section; hence octa'gonal a. a. octag'onal. [F. L. Gk oktagonos (octa-, oikos house, a. genia angle)

octahédron, n. Solid figure contained by eight plane faces, & usu. by eight triangles
OCTANT

562

ODDS

(Regular o, by equal & equilateral triangles); body, esp. crystal, of regular octahedral form. So octahedral. [f. G. oktaëdron (octa-, hedra seat)]

Octant, n. Are of circle 1/8 of circumference. [f. L. octa circular area contained within two radii & arc; one of eight parts into which three planes intersecting (esp. at right angles) at point divide space round it; (Astron.) point in planet’s apparent course 45° distant from given point, esp. point at which moon is 13° from conjunction or opposition with sun; graduated eighth of circle used in astronomy & navigation. [f. L. octans (L.to eight, cf. Quadrant)]

Octarchy (kii), n. Aggregate of eight petty kingdoms (substituted by some historians for heptarchy). [octo-., cf. heptarchy]

Octo- An, See octo.

Octastyle, a. & n. (Portico or building) with eight columns at end or in front. [f. LL. gk. oktastulos (octa-, stylos pillar)

Octateuch (-kii), n. First So. T. books. [f. LL. gk. oktateuchos, cf. pentateuch]

Octave (-IV), n. The day week of a festival, eight days including festival & its day weck; group or stanza of eight lines, octet; (Mus.) note produced by twice or half the vibration-rate of given note & diatonic degrees above or below it (second o., o. of the o. in same degree, etc. & c.), interval between note & its o. series of notes filling this, note & its o. sounding together; group of eight; a fencing position; wine-cask holding 13 gal.

Octet (octo-), n. (Composition for) eight singers or players; group of eight lines, esp. the first eight lines of a stanza. [f. L. octo eight after 1800]

Octillion, n. Eighth power of million (I followed by 48 ciphers). Hence octillionth a. & n. [F. (now = ninth power of thousand) as prec. after million]

Octingentenary, n. 800th anniversary. [f. L. octingenti 800, after centenary]

Octo-, Oct- Comb. form of L. octo, & sometimes (oct-) of Gk. okto, eight.


Octocentenary (or -ent-), octocentennial, n. (Irreg: for) octocentenary.

Octodecimo, n. (abbr. 18mo). (Size of) book or page given by folding sheets into eighteen leaves. [L. octodecim (eighteen) with L. octave (decimus tenth)]

Octogenarian, a. & n. Eighty-year-old (person); of such person. [f. L. octogenarius (octogeni eighty each, -ARY 1), -AN]

Octotonal, a. Proceeding by eights (of coinage, numeral system, &c). [f. L. octo, see foll. -A]

Octothorpian, a. & n. (Pros.) Eight-foot (line). [f. L. octothorpus (octothorpus eight each, -ARY 1), -AN]

Octotony, a. & n. = Octotonal (n.) group of eight, eight-line stanza (esp. of divisions of Ps. 119). [see prec.]

Octopus, n. (Genus of) cephalopod mollusk with eight suckered arms round mouth; organized & usu. harmful ramified power or influence. [f. Gk. októpous eight-footed (octo-, pous foot)]

Ocellopous, -o-., n. Offspring of quadroon white, person of one-eighth negro blood. [Irreg: f. octo- after quadroon]

Octosyllabic, a. & n. Eight-syllable (verse). [f. LL octosyllabus f. syllaba syllable), -iC]

Octosyllable, n. & a. = prec.; word of eight syllables. [see prec.]

Octuple, a., n. & v.t. Eightfold; (n.) product after multiplication by eight; (v.) multiply by eight. [f. L. octuplus a. (octo, eight, cf. DOUBLE]

Ocular, a. & n. Of, for, by, with, &c., the eye(s) or sight, visual, o. demonstration (applied to the o. sense), o. instrument. Hence ocularist a., cf. -Ent, instrument.

Odd, a. & n. Left over when the rest have been divided into two, two, four, even, or other equal numbers. be o. man, to whom casting vote falls in an uneven-numbered committee &c; the o. trick in whisk, thirteenth when each side has won six; o. man out, way of selecting one of three persons by tossing coins till only two agree; (of number) not divisible by two (o. & even, a game of chance), (of things or persons numbered consecutively) bearing such number; (appended to number, suffix, weight, etc.) with something over of lower division (o. dollars &c; forty o., between 40 & 50; sixty thousand o., with some extra hundreds, tens, or units; sixty o. thousand, between 60 & 70 thousand; twelve pounds o., with some shillings or pence); by which round number, given sum, &c., is exceeded. Here is a sovereign; pay the bill & keep the o. money. There are 1666; what shall I make?; o. end, o. numbers, beginning to incomplete sets of magazines &c.;)

Odaillance (-kii), n. Eastern female slave or concubine, esp. in Turkish Sultan’s seraglio. [f. Turk. odalıq odalıh chamber, -iQ function]

Oddity, n. Strangeness; peculiarity; queer person; fantastic object, strange event. [ITRy]

O'dmonds, n. pl. Odds & ends. [MENT]

Odds, n. pl. (formerly always, & still in phrases as below, treated as sing.) Inequalities (make o. even, do away with these); difference (what’s the o. ? what does it matter?); variance, strife.
Council, admitted as member; his temper is of the quickest, belongs to the quickest class; a sort of that; comes in of an evening, at some time before (on old, yore, late years, late, somewhere in the specified periods); belonging, connexion, possession, (of the middle class; companions of his exile; articles of clothing; the manners of today; a thing of the past; the master of the house; the widow of the man who was killed; a topic of conversation; esp. with words that naturally require such constructions as the cause, instance, part, opposite, image, of). Because, by means, for fear, for the sake, in behalf, in case, in face, in respect, in spite, instead, on account, on behalf, on the point of. [of, unaccented form of sep, cf. Du. af & G ab off adv. Gk apo & L ab from: of & off are one word, differently entailed in 11th-16th ec.]

OFF, pref. See off.

Off (awf, of), adv., prep., a., n., & v.t. Away. at or to a distance, (rode o.; beat o. the attack; keep assailing o.; ward o. disaster; take oneself, be, make, o. depart; o. with you! go; o. with his head; behind him; fall, go, o. deteriorate; of ship, fall o., become less close to the bottom of a ship; go; o. fall asleep; is far, three miles, two yards and a half to be out of position, not on or touching or dependent or attached, loose, separate, gone, (my hat is o.; take his clothes o.; cut, break, shake, &c., o.; throw o. reserve, become open or candid; be o. with the old love, have severed connexion; get one's daughters, stock, o. disposed of by marriage, sale; the gift is a disillusions has come; we are o. now, just started, starting, or about to start; so as to break continuity or continuance, discontinuous, stopped, not obtainable, (broke o., ceased to speak; leave o. work; the engagement, bargain, negotiation, is o.; declare o., refuse or rescind engagement; cut o. supplies; the gas, asparagus, is o., no longer to be got); to the end, entirely, so as to be clear, (clear, drink, pay, polish, work, o.); buy, come, dash 1 , get, mark 2 , palm, pass, rattle, show, take, o.; right, straight, o.; well, badly, comfortably, &c., o. so circumstance or supplied with money; o. & on, intermittently, waveringly, now & again; o. load, o. saddle, S-Afr., for un-.

[Prep.] from, away or down or off, o. farther, farther, (on or off, or for o. to become) no longer on, (drove them o. the seas; is o. the beaten track; fell o. a laddar; take cover o. dish; cats o. silver plate; take thing, matter, o. one's hands, relieve him of it; had borrowed £20 o. plaintiff vulg.; o. one's head 1 ; o. colour, out of condition, indisposed; took something o. the price; is o. duty or work; cut a slice o., dine o., the joint was only a yard o. me; keep ship two points o. the wind; in a street o. the Strand, turning out of it; from o. archea, poet., or vulg., o.; o. hand, emtempore, without premeditation, unceremoniously, whence offhand, offhand 1 , offhandness, of a, offhandedly 2 adv., offhandness n.; o. shore, a short way out to sea; o. shore fisheries; o. shore wind, blowing from or over the ground, coming from, that half of the field as divided by line through two middle stumps in which playing batsman does not stand (opp. on 2 , leg; an o. drive, whence offdrive v.t.; o. stump; long o. 1 ; o. an break; subordinate, divergent, (in an o. street; fig. of argument &c., that is an o. issue; contingent, improbable, (there is an o. chance); disengaged (used of next day, o. day); o.-licience, to sell beer &c. for consumption o. the promises; o.-print, separatum, printed copy of article &c. that was orig. part of larger publication. (N.; cricket) the o. side. (Vb.; collog.) announce intention of abandoning or annulling (negotiation, agreement, undertaking), withdraw from negotiation or engagement with (person). [see off.]

Ofal, n. Refuse, waste stuff, scraps, garbage; parts cut off as waste from carcass meant for food, esp. entrails, also head, tail, &c.; carrion, putrid flesh; low-priced fish (e.g. plaice as opp. sole or other prime fish); offscourings, dregs; o. milk, wheat, wood, &c., inferior. [= off-fall or whatfall off.]

Offence, n. Stumbling-block, occasion of unbelief &c. (now rare); attacking, aggressive action, taking the offensive, (the most effective defence is o.); wounding of the feelings, wounded feeling, annoyance, umbrage, (no o. was meant; too quick to take o.; give o. to; cannot be done without o.); transgression, misdemeanor, (o. is a contempt of law); Hence an offenceless a. [ME & OF offens, -es annoyance, & ME & Fr. ofense l. offesa a striking against, both f.-offende] (f. strike)

Offend, v.t. & i. Stumble morally, do amiss, transgress, (against law, decency, person, &c.); whence offend 1 , n., offending 1 a.; wound feelings, anger, cause resentment or disgust in, outrage, (am sorry you are offended; o. her delicacy, my sense of justice); whence offendedly 2 adv. [f. Of. Offendre f. Las prec.]

Offensive, a. & n. Aggressive, intended for or used in attack, (o. arms, movement; opp. defensive); meant to give offence, insulting, (o. language); disgusting, ill-smelling, nauseous, repulsive; hence offensive-ness n. (N.) attitude of assailant, aggressive action, (take, act on, abandon, the o.); [f. med. L offensus (offence, -ive)]

Offer, v.t. & i. Present (victim, firstfruits, prayer) to deity, revered person, &c., by way of sacrifice, give in worship or devotion, whence offering (f.); hold out in hand, or tender in hand, (o. a thing, o. to, o. for acceptance or refusal) (offered me his hymn-book to look over; taken & offered; was offered a free pardon; o. an opinion, a few remarks, &c.; o. no apology); make proposal of marriage; show for sale; give opportunity to enemy for battle; express readiness to do if desired; essay, try to show, violence, resistance, &c., often to; show an intention to do (offered to strike me); (of things) present to sight or notice (each age offers its characteristic riddles); present itself, occur, (as opportunity offers; the first path that offered); [OE offerian in religious sense f. L offer (ferre bring); other senses f. Offerir of same orig.]

Offer, n. Expression of readiness to give or do if desired, or to sell on terms (on o., for o.); offer proposal esp. of marriage; bid. [f. Of. Offre (prec.)]

Offertry, n. Part of mass or communion service at which offerings are made, the offering of these, the gifts offered; collection of money at religious service. [f. eccl. L offeriturium (LL offerit- for L oblat. p.pr. of offerre offer, offer)]

Office, n. Piece of kindness, attention, service, (ill. a.) disservice, (owing to, by the good or ill of) any; duty attaching to one's position, task, function, (it is my o., the o. of the ar-
flamable chemically neutral substance lighter than & insoluble in water & soluble in alcohol & ether (there are three classes: fatty or fixed & of animal or vegetable origin, greasy & non-diffusible, subdivided into drying oil, which by exposure harden into varnish, & non-drying oil, which by exposure ferment, the latter used as lubricants, illuminants, paint ingredients, &c.; essential oil, chiefly of vegetable origin, acrid, limpid, & distillable, giving plants &c. their scent, used in medicine & perfumery; mineral oil, used as illuminants. Various kinds are named from source with of, as of almonds, or with source or use preceding, as cod-liver, olive, salad, hair, &c. Pour oil on the table, &c. aged, not fixed; oil on the plants, smooth matters over; smell of, bear marks of study; burn the midnight oil, read or work far into the night; strike oil, find petroleum by sinking shaft, fig., attain prosperity or success; strap &c. oil, flogging with strap &c.; oil-color (often pl.) = oilskin (usu. pl.). oil, bird, palm, fruit, seed, treat kinds of bird & from which oil is got; oily, filled socket for upright spindle [nut]; oilcake, mass of compressed linseed &c. left when o. has been expressed, used as cattle food or manure; o-can, containing oil, esp. long-nozzled for oiling machinery; oilcloth, fabric waterproofed with oil, oilskin, canvas coated with drying o. & used to cover table &c. on floor; oil-coat, of oilskin; o.-color, paint made transparent or waterproof by soaking in; o.-press, apparatus for pressing o. from seeds &c.; oilskin, cloth waterproofed with oil, or garment (or pl.) suit of this; o.-spring, yield mineral o.; oil-stone, (fine-grained stone used with o. as) whetstone. Hence oil

oil, v.t. & i. [OE oil e. Lat. oleum (olea olive)]. Oil, v.t.

oil, a. Of, like, covered or soaked with oil; oil of manner &c. fawning, insinuating, unctuous. Hence oilily adv., oiliness n. [-ILY]

ointment, n. Unctuous preparation applied to skin to heal or beautify, unguent. [f. OF oil; & See OIL & MENT]

okapa (ah). A. Bright-colored, partially striped Central-Afr. ruminant discovered 1890 with likeness to giraffe, deer, & zebra. [native]

oil, n. Chem. adj. (1) Termination of alcohol used in names of alcohols in the wider sense or analogous compounds (methol, phenol). (2) = Linseed oil (far-far oil) [far-far, turpentine, &c.]

old, a. (1) At length; in particular uses: ordinarily older, -est. & n. Advanced in age, far or in natural period of existence, not young or near its beginning. (the o. aged people; young & o. every one; o. age, later part of life; O. Lady of Threadneedle Street, Bank of England; o. man of the sea, person who cannot be shaken off. w. ref. to tale of Sindbad; o. man &c.; my & o. man collog., husband; o. man's beard, kind of moss, also TRAVELLER'S Joy; my & o. woman collog., wife; o. woman, fussy or timid man, whence old-womanish, old-womanly, an. old-womanishness, old-womanliness, m. & n. o. &c.; (of, or pertaining to) aged, old; old age, the period of life following middle age & having characteristics, experience, feebleness, &c., of age (o. head on young shoulders, wisdom beyond one's years; child has an o. face; o. buffer, fogy, &c.; a man is as o. he feels), worn, dilapidated, shabby, (o. clothes &c.); (append to period of time) of age (is ten years old, a ten-year-o. boy, a boy of ten years of age, &c.); (of, or pertaining to) old age, old age, &c. pro., f. &c. = old people, o.-est, O. so old-fashioned, O. dear, O. dear me, O. dear my dear; &c. (of, or pertaining to) the old, the old, old &c. pro., f. &c.=

oldfashionedness, n. opp. newfangled &c.; an old-fashioned enough to think, used in ironical self-deprecation; of the o. school, o.-fashioned; o. country, home, &c. used by colonists or colonials of mother country to call up o. memories; the o. order changeth; have lost my o. beliefs; o. boy, former member of school; o. &c. &c. O. London, Paris, England, &c. as it once was, or the extant relics of its former state; the o. man, one's unregenerate self; the O. World, Eastern hemisphere; b.-world, not Am., but Heber-country, &c.; o. times, customs &c. of earlier generations; o. annals; o. fashions, that have gone or are going out, whence old-fashioned &. o.-fashioned, &c. a.

old-fashionedness, n. opp. newfangled &c.; an old-fashioned enough to think, used in ironical self-deprecation; of the o. school, o.-fashioned; o. country, home, &c. used by colonists or colonials of mother country to call up o. memories; the o. order changeth; have lost my o. beliefs; o. boy, former member of school; o. &c. &c. O. London, Paris, England, &c. as it once was, or the extant relics of its former state; the o. man, one's unregenerate self; the O. World, Eastern hemisphere; b.-world, not Am., but Heber-country, &c.; o. times, customs &c. of earlier generations; o. annals; o. fashions, that have gone or are going out, whence old-fashioned &. o.-fashioned, &c. a.

old-fashioned, a. (esp. in goods, &c.) Of or pertaining to the past, &c.; obsolete or obsolete, out of date, antiquated, antique, concerned with antiquity, not modern, bygone. [See old & -ish]

oldfashioned, adj. &c. = old-fashioned &c.
ole'gious, a. Having properties of or producing oil, fatty, greasy. [f. L oleaginus (= L. olea, olive)]

ole'a'nder, n. Evergreen poisonous Levantine shrub with leathery lanceolate leaves & fine red & white flowers. [med. L. etym. dub.]

ole'a'ster, n. The wild olive: small yellow-flowered tree like it. [L (olea olive, -aster)]

oleo-, comb. form of L oleum, oil, -graph, picture printed in oils, -graphy; -margarine, fatty substance extracted from beef fat & serving as constituent of margarine; -meter, instrument determining degree & purity of oils; -resin, mixture of volatile oil & resin, balsam, also artificial mixture of fixed or volatile oil & resin.

olfac'tion, n. Smelling, sense of smell. So olfa'citive, a. [f. L.olfacere v.t. smell for olfa'cere (v.i. vell, facere fact- make).]

olfac'tory, a. & n. Concerned with smelling (o. organ, nose; o. nerves), (n., usu. pl.) o. organ.

ol'i'banum, n. Aromatic gum-resin used as incense. [med. L. Gk libanos frankincense (o. per. f. L. oleum oil, Gk hōth the, or Arab. al the)]

ol'id, a. Rank-smelling, fetid. [f. L. o.lidus (oleum smell, -id)]

oligarch(-k), n. Member of oligarchy. [f. Gk oligarkhes (oligoi few, arkhō rule)]]

oligarchy, n. Government, State governed, by few, by a small number of such government. So oligarchic(al) aa., oligarchically adv. 2 adv. [f. Gk oligarkhia (prec., -y)]

olig(o)-, comb. form of Gk oligos small, oligoi few, as -car'pous, having few fruits.

olio, n. Mixed dish, hotchpotch, stew of various meats & vegetables, medley, farago, miscellany. [f. Sp. olta stew f. L. olota jar]

olivaceous, a. (nat. hist.). Olive-green, of dusky yellowish green. [L olivace (olive, -aceus)

oliv'eary, a. (nat.) olive-shaped, oval. [f. L. olivarius (foll., -ary)]

olive, n. & a. (Also o. tree, evergreen tree with narrow leaves hoary below & axillary clusters of small white flowers, bearing) small oval drupe with hard stone & bitter pulp, of dusky yellowish green when unripe & bluish black when ripe, yielding oil, & pickled unripe for eating as relish; leaf, branch, or wreath of o. as emblem of peace also o. branch, often fig.; hold out the o.-, make sure, show disposition, offer reconciliation; wood of the o. also o. wood; o.-shaped kinds of gasteropod molluscs; (pl.) slices of beef or veal rolled up with herbs & stewed (usu. beef, veal, o.;) o. shaped bar or button for fastening garment by insertion in corresponding loop elsewhere.

oliv'e'te, n. o. colour; o. crown, garland of o. as sign of victory; o. branch, see above, also (usu. pl., w. ref. to Ps. cxviii. 3) child(ren) o.-oil, extracted from oo. (Adj.) coloured like the unripe o. (also o.-green); (of complexion) yellowish brown. [f. f. L. olivae]

oliv'er, n. split hammer attached to axe & weapon; head to which nails are attached &c. [f. Gk. olivodes]

oliv'er, n. a. See ROLAND.

oliv'ine(e), n. Kind of chrysporase, chiefly olive-green. [L. olivara, olive, -ine]

ol'la pod'rida-(re), rarely o'lla, n. = Qilo. [Sp. = lit. rotten pot (Olio, L. putridus)]

(o)-logy, suf. = -o- + -ogy, & n. used factitiously = any science, w. pl. = the sciences, mere theory.

ol'ym'piad, n. Period of four years between celebrations of Olympic games, used by ancient Greeks in dating events (abbr. Ol.), 776 B.C. being first year of first O. [f. F olympiade f. L. f. Gk olumpias -ad. (Olympios see foll., -AD)]

Oly'pi'an, a. & n. Of Olympus, celestial; of manners &c. magnificent, condescending; superior; = foll.: (n.) dweller in Olympus, one of the greater ancient-Greek gods. [f. L'L Olympiam (f. Gk. Olimpios, -anes)]

Oly'pim', n. Of O. gods, held there every four years by ancient Greeks with athletic, literary, & musical competitions. [f. L. f. Gk. Olumpikos of Olympus (Olympia being named from the games in the name of Zeus of Olympus)]

Oly'pum, n. Thessalian mountain on which dwelt the greatest ancient-Greek gods, divine abode, heaven. [f. L. f. Gk. Olimpos]

ombre-(ler, or as F), n. Card-game popular in 17th-18th cc. [f. Sp. hombre f. L. hominem nom. homo man, perh. thr. F' (l)homme]

ombr'eo-, comb. form of Gk ombros rain, as -LOGY, -METER.

omega, n. Last letter of Greek alphabet, long o; last of series; final development &c. (f. Gk ome-)

omelet(te) (o'let, f. Whipped eggs fried & folded & often flavoured with or containing herbs, cheese, chopped ham, jam, &c. (savoury o., with herbs &; sweet o., with sugar or jam; cannot make an o. without breaking eggs, end necessitates means). [f. (t)-, earlier amellete by meta, f. alemente var. of alemlene thin stew, of pumaceous, bath, orig. prob. pumaceous, like aleries, alcheles, alcmale, alecrity, alecrity, etc.]}

omin'ent, a. & v.t. Occurrence or object portending good or evil, prognostic, presage; prophetic signification (is of good &c. o.); (vb) foreshow, give presage of. [L. a. omnis omnis perh. f. audire hear, -MEN]

omen'tum, n. (anat.; pl. -ae). Fold of peritoneum connecting stomach with other visera, cauld. Hence omen'tat. a. [L.]

omin'ous, a. Giving or bellying omen, of good (or evil, or abs.), portentous, (rare); of evil omen, inauspicious, foreshowing disaster, threatening. Hence ominously adv. [f. L. ominosus (omen -inis, -ous)]

omission (sh'n), n. Omitting, non-inclusion; non-performance, neglect, duty not done, (sins of o. & commission, negative & positive).

omis'sion (sh'n), n. f. L. omission (off., -ion) o.mis't, v.t. (tt). Leave out, not insert or include; leave undone, neglect doing, fail to do. So omissible a. [f. L. omittere -iss- (o. for ob., mittere send)

omni-, comb. form of L omnis all, in compounds taken f. L or formed chiefly w. L elements, w. sense all- of all things, in all ways or places, as omnificient, having jurisdiction in all cases; omnifarious, of all sorts; omni- all-creating; omni-genous, of all kinds; omni-potence, infinite power, also God, also great influence; so omni-potent a. (the O. God), omni-potently adv.; omni-presence, ubiquity, also being widespread or constantly met with; so omni-present a.; omni-science (sh-) infinite knowledge, also God, also wide knowledge or a manifestation of it; so omni-scient a. (the O. God), omni-sciently adv.; omni-rorous, feeding on anything that offers (esp. fig. of reading); so omni-rourously adv., omni-rorousness n.

om'ni-bus, n. (pl. -uses) & a. (Also & usu. bus) four-wheeled public vehicle usu. covered & with seats on roof as well as inside plying on fixed route & taking up & setting down passengers at fixed, or at any, points in this; also hotel o. vehicle conveying guests between hotel & railway station; also private or family o. vehicle provided by railway company for
on dit (F), n. Piece of hearsay.

one (wön), a., n., & pron. (Num. adj.) single & integral, neither none nor fractional nor plural, numbered by the first or lowest integer, haben (1) (as another, man's number, unity in voting; o.-a-twenty &c. or even, twenty &c., o.-a-twentieth &c., twenty &c. -first, o. dozen, hundred, &c., precise or formal for o.; o. man in ten, a thousand, &c., relatively few; some o. man must direct; for o. thing, he drinks; o. or two people, a few; God is o.); (adj., with secondary senses developed from the numeral) the only, single, forming a unity; united, identical, the same, unchanging, a particular but undefined, to be contrasted with another, (the o. way to do it; no o. man is equal to it; is o. & undivided; cried out with o. voice; were made o., married; become o., coalesce; remains for ever o., always the same; all in o. direction; met o. night; will take you there o. day; o. man's meat is another man's poison) o.n. & o., (often used as substitute for repetition of previously expressed or implied noun) the number o., thing numbered with it, written symbol for it, a unit, a single thing, or person or example, (o. is half of two; in the year o., long ago; Aeneid, book o., first book of; number o., oneself, esp. as centre of selfish care; write down a o., &c.; tree o.; came by o. & twos; sell scores where they sold o.; never o. none; o. will make it; you are o.? archaic, the party; ten &c. o., long odds, high probability; all in o., combined: the all & o. the &c. totalit & unity; o. reconciled, in agreement; I lose a neighbour & you gain o.; pick me out a good o., some good o.; which, what kind of o. or o.o., do you like?; that o. the o. in the window, will do); (adj., used ellipt. for itself or other. one, in the expression, primarily or slightly & to be supplied with more or less of certainty) single person or thing of the kind implied (o. of them lost his or her hat; o. of the richest men in England; shall you see again o. of these fine days; at o. o'clock or o., i.e. hour o.; & o. sixpence, i.e. shilling; gave him o. in the eye, ove him o., that was a nasty o. blow hit or fig.; at o.-a-twenty, years of age; I o. not do believe it; you o. better, bid, offer, risk, more by o. point; is o. too many for him, too hard &c. for him to deal with by o. degree; it is all o. to me, the same thing, indifferent; o. & all, all jointly & severally; o. by o. after another, singly, successively; o. with another, on the average; o. or the o., the other, formula distinguishing members of pair, as o. is immoral, the other non-moral, also with pl. O. or O., &c. of which o. are the good &c.; o. another, formula of reciprocity with o. orig. subjective & another objective or possessive, as o. another, write to o. another, buy o. another's goods; (pronoun) a particular but unspecified person (archaic; o. came running; o. said it pleased him not); a person of specified kind (as another, man etc); o. everyman, many people; LITTLE, dear, loved, oo., the Holy O., o. above, God; the Evil O., the devil; behaves like o. frenzied; what o. he is to make excuses! collog.; bought it from o.

only 1, a. That is (or are) the one (or all the) specimen(s) of the class, sole, (the o. way to die; the o. child of his parents; the o. instances known; was an o. son; one o. object was visible; my one & o. hope; motley the o. wear, best or one o. worth considering). [OE) (one- (-e) • (-l)] only 2, adv. & conj. Solely, merely, exclusively & not at all; without more or besides or else, & that is all, (is right because it is customary o., is right o. because it is customary, is o. right because it is customary; o. you or o. o. can guess, no one else can; you can o. guess or o. can, do no more; I thought o. I would do it, formed the design & did not execute it, or did it without external instigation; o. I took a carriage or o. carriage, o. &c., &c. &c., &c. not, as might be expected, the opposite). (Conj.)
it must however be added that, but then, (he makes good resolutions, o. he never keeps them); with the exception, were it not, that (he does well, o. that he is nervous at the start; o. that you would be bored, I should be.) [one, -ly] 2

Onomatopee, n. Onomatopoeic word. [shortened f. foll.]

Onomatopeia (pëe-ë, -ëya), n. Formation of names or words from sounds which resemble those associated with the object or action to be named, or that seem naturally suggestive of its qualities; word so formed (e.g. cuckoo). So onomatopoeic, onomatopoeically, onomatopoeically, (v.t.) to imitate with (onoma-atos name, poie maké) n. onset, n. Assault, attack, impetuous beginning, (esp. at the first o.]. [I. to set on]

onslaught (awt), n. Onset, fierce attack. [perh. f. Du. aan slaag of G. anschlag an on, schlagen strike w. assim. to draught &c.]

onto, prep. See on 2 to.

Onto-, comb. form of part. of Gk eimi be: ontology, origin & development of the individual being (cf. phylogenesis), whence ontogenetic a., ontogenetically adv.; onto-geny, -ontology, the study (e.g. of the development of organisms), of or relating to processes of development. See onomatopoeia, onomatopoetically, (v.t.) to make onomatopoeia.

onset, n. Assault, attack, impetuous beginning, (esp. at the first o.]. [I. to set on]

onslaught (awt), n. Onset, fierce attack. [perh. f. Du. aan slaag or G. anschlag an on, schlagen strike w. assim. to draught &c.]

onto, prep. See on 2 to.

Onto-, comb. form of part. of Gk eimi be: ontogenetic a., ontogenetically adv.; onto-geny, -ontology, the study (e.g. of the development of organisms), of or relating to processes of development. See onomatopoeia, onomatopoetically, (v.t.) to make onomatopoeia.

open, a. Open, not closed; free, unrestricted; undecked, bare, exposed, unclothed, not imbricated, unbuttoned, not covered, not concealed. Hence open-mouthed, a.; -mouthed adj. Open-mouthedness, n. (esp. in young children) an inability to speak. Hence open-minded, a.; -mindedness n.; is o. to conviction, offers, &c.; keep o. doors or house, entertain all comers, be hospitable; the o. door, free admission of foreign nations to country for trade; the exhibition is now o., admitting visitors; shop, show, court, o. at such hours; heart, frankness, unsuspicuousness, kindness, cordiality, whence open-hearted, a.; -heartedness n.; o. champion, scholarship, successful, won, after unrestricted competition; race is o. to all; position is o. to attack; o. time, what is not close 1; time; river, harbour, o. free of ice; o. weather, in which weather the vessel was not anticipated; o. country, free of fences; there are three courses o. to us; o. question, matter on which differences of opinion are legitimate; o. verdict; expanded, unfolded, outspread, spread out, not close, with intervals, porous, communicative, frank, o. book, letter, flower; o. spy to watch (esp. ships of war); o. eyes, care, navigation, esp. of ships of war; o. harmony, of chord with wide intervals; o. ice, through which navigation is possible; receive with o. arms, heartily, whence open-armed, a.; with o. eyes, unconsciously or without misapprehension, also in eager attention or surprise, whence open-eyed, a.;
has an o. hand, gives freely, whence open-handed 1 a. open-handedly adv., open-handedness n.; o. face, ingenuous-looking, whence open-faced 1 a.; o. work or o.-work, pattern with interstices in metal, lace, &c.; work o. with you, speak frankly; (Mus., of note) produced from unstopped metal, as one o. or without slide, key, or piston; (Phonet., of vowel) produced with relatively wide opening of mouth, cf. close 1), (of syllable) ending in vowel; hence openess n. (N.) the o., space or country or air, public view. [com.- Teut., cf. Du. open, openen; f. root up] 1 branch of art concerned with these, (grand o.) without spoken dialogue: comic o. or opera comique F. of light character & usu. with spoken dialogue; o. buffe pr. bœuf, of farcecl character; o.-cloak, -hood, lady’s for wearing at o. or going to evening parties; o.-glasses, small binocular for use at o. or theatre; o.-hat, man’s tall collapsible hat; o.-house, theatre for o. ; o.-theatre, theatre for o. or musical comedy; o. theatre, opera house.

operate, v.i. & v.t. Be in action, produce an effect, exercise influence, (the tax operates to our disadvantage) play (upon) person’s fears &c., try to act (upon); (of medicines &c.) have desired effect, act; perform surgical or other operations, (try to) execute purpose, (Mil.) carry on strategic movements, (of stockbroker &c.) buy, sell, or hold, (of good) bring about, accomplish, (energy operates changes) maintain, work, conduct, (chiefly U.S.) operating-room, table, for use in surgery; operating-theatre, room for surgical operations done before students. So oper-
OPINIONATED

he holds to be the fact or the right course, professional advice, (you had better have another o.); estimate (have, formed, a very high, low, favourable, o. of him), (with neg.) favourable estimate (have no o. of Frenchmen). [F. l opinionem (opine, -ION)]

OPINIONATED, a. Obstinate in opinion, dogmatic; self-willed. Hence OPINIONATED-NESS n. in one sense, perfunctory form of obs. OPINIONED 2

OPINIONATIVE, a. = prec. [OPINION + -ATIVE, cf. TALKATIVE]

OPISOMETER, n. Instrument for measuring curved lines as on map, made of wheel running on screw. [F. Gk opisòs backwards, -METRON] OPILUM, n. & v.t. Reddish-brown heavy-settled bitter drug prepared from juice of kind of poppy, smoked or eaten as stimulant, intoxicant, or narcotic, & used as sedative in medicine; o. den, haunt of o. smokers; o. habit, of taking o.; hence OPLUMISM (5 n.), OPLUMIZE (5 v.t. (Vb) drug or treat with o. [L. Gk opion poppy-juice, dim. of opos-juice]

OPODELDOC, n. Kinds of soap linitment. [wd used & orig. made by Paracelsus for kinds of medical opo] OPÔPANAX, n. A fetid gum-resin formerly used in medicine; a gum-resin used in perfumery. [L. Gk. Gk. o. juice, panax (pas pantos all, akos cure) name of plant]

OPÖSSUM, n. Kinds of American small arboreal or aquatic nocturnal marsupial mam- mals, having a tail and foot (see also POSSUM). [Austral.] —PHALANGER. [Amer.-Ind.] OPÐPIDAN, a. & n. (Inhabitant) of a town (now rare); (at Eton) non-colleger, boy in boarding-house in town. [F. L oppidanus (oppidum town, - AN)]

OPPLÎTE, v.t. (med.). Block up. obstruct. Hence OPPÂLITÂNION n. [F. L oppîlarâe rami]

OPPOÎNÊN, a. (rare). Antagonism, opposition. [fol. -EXY]

OPPOÎNÊTÊN, a. (rare). Opposing, contrary, opposed, (now rare; o. muscle, opposing thumb or lateral digit to other digit); (n.) adversary, antagonist. [F. L op(ponere place), -ENT]

OPPOÎNÊTÊN (or; also -û'n), a. (Of time) suitable, well-selected or as favourable as if chosen by the best and most experienced, well-timed, done or occurring by design or chance at favourable conjuncture. Hence OPPÔNÊTÊNÊLY 2 adv., OPPÔNÊTÊNÊNESS n., (also -û'n). [F. oppopunte f. L op(ponere place, -ENT) oppo-]

OPPOÎNÊTÊN (or; also -û'n), a. (rare). Opposing, contrary, opposed, (now rare; o. muscle, opposing thumb or lateral digit to other digit); (n.) adversary, antagonist. [F. L op(ponere place), -ENT]

OPPOÎNÊTÊN (or; also -û'n), a. (Of time) suitable, well-selected or as favourable as if chosen by the best and most experienced, well-timed, done or occurring by design or chance at favourable conjuncture. Hence OPPÔNÊTÊNÊLY 2 adv., OPPÔNÊTÊNÊNESS n., (also -û'n). [F. oppopunte f. L op(ponere place, -ENT) oppo-]

OPPOÎNÊTÊNÊLY (or; also -û'n), a. (Of time) suitable, well-selected or as favourable as if chosen by the best and most experienced, well-timed, done or occurring by design or chance at favourable conjuncture. Hence OPPÔNÊTÊNÊLY 2 adv., OPPÔNÊTÊNÊNESS n., (also -û'n). [F. oppopunte f. L op(ponere place, -ENT) oppo-]

OPPOÔNÊTÊNÊLY (or; also -û'n), a. (Of time) suitable, well-selected or as favourable as if chosen by the best and most experienced, well-timed, done or occurring by design or chance at favourable conjuncture. Hence OPPÔNÊTÊNÊLY 2 adv., OPPÔNÊTÊNÊNESS n., (also -û'n). [F. oppopunte f. L op(ponere place, -ENT) oppo-]

OPPOÎNÊTÊNÊLY (or; also -û'n), a. (Of time) suitable, well-selected or as favourable as if chosen by the best and most experienced, well-timed, done or occurring by design or chance at favourable conjuncture. Hence OPPÔNÊTÊNÊLY 2 adv., OPPÔNÊTÊNÊNESS n., (also -û'n). [F. oppopunte f. L op(ponere place, -ENT) oppo-]

OPPOÎNÊTÊNÊLY (or; also -û'n), a. (Of time) suitable, well-selected or as favourable as if chosen by the best and most experienced, well-timed, done or occurring by design or chance at favourable conjuncture. Hence OPPÔNÊTÊNÊLY 2 adv., OPPÔNÊTÊNÊNESS n., (also -û'n). [F. oppopunte f. L op(ponere place, -ENT) oppo-]
opticle, v. 2 adv. (N.) o. mood, verbal form belonging to it. [F -ive, f. LL optativus (prec. -ATIVE) ]

optic, a. & n. (Anat.) of the eye or sense of sight (o. nerve, neuritis, &c.; o. angle, between lines from extremities of object to eye, or from two eyes to one point). (N.) eye (now usu. facet). (pl. with sing. const.) science of sight & esp. of the laws of its medium, light. [F optique f. med.L f. Gk optikos (optos seen f. of opsoma) fut. of hora see -ic]

optical, a. Visual, ocular, (ill. illusion, produced by too implicit confidence in the evidence of sight) - or sight or light in relation to each other. (N.) first (true) sight or on the principles of optics. Hence optically adv. [prec., -AL]

topician, n. Maker or seller of optical instruments. [f. Opticien (OPTIC, -IAN)]

topic. See WRANGLER.

optimism, n. Doctrine, esp. as set forth by Leibnitz, that the actual world is the best of all possible worlds; view that good must ultimately prevail. In the universe; sanguine disposition, inclination to take bright views. Hence optimist(ic) adj., optimistic a., optimistically adv., optimiz(ize) vi. [f. F optimisme (L Optimus best, -ism)]

option, n. Choice, choosing, thing that is or may be chosen, (make one's o. none of the o. is satisfactory); liberty of choosing, freedom of doing, of determining or controlling the o. of a fine; have no o. but to, must) (Stock Exch. &c.) purchased right to call for or make delivery within specified time of specified stocks &c. at specified rate. [F, f. L optionem (st. of optare choose, -TION)]

optional, a. Not obligatory. [prec., -AL]

opulent, a. Rich, wealthy; abounding, abundant, full; of immense wealth. [f. L opulentius, -i, adv. (open accus. quantity, -ILENT)]

opus, n. (no pl.). Musician's separate composition of any kind (used esp. in citing it from among his works by number; abbr. op.; Beethoven op. 15; magnamus op. 100, or magnamus op. 100, or great literary undertaking, writer's or other artist's chief production. [L = work]

opuscule, opusculum (pl. -la), n. Minor notable work, brief composition. [c. late F] L (opus) dim. of prec. (CULE)

or, n. (herald.). Gold or yellow in armorial bearings. [F, L aurum gold]

or, prep. & conj. (archaic). Before, ere, (chiefly now in or ever, or e'er, poet.) [OE ar, adv. early, w. sense of its compar. & ere]

or, conj. Introducing second of two alternatives (either e. or); (or) or (of one or other). [L. u. or (or)]

3. or, int. Introducing second of two alternatives, or (often plemented by or, as in) (or) or (of one or other). [L. u. or (or)]

3. or, int. Indication that preceding is doubtfully accurate (one or two, five or six, &c. a few). (F) explanation of preceding (save a dog out or hollowed-tree boat). (F) statement of only remaining possibility or choice given (often after either, a thing must surely be or not be). (F) statement of result of rejection &c. of preceding (often with else; she must weep or she must die; make haste, or else you will be late). (F) second &c. member of indirect question or conditional protasis after whether (ask him whether he was there or not; must do it whether I like or dislike it). In syntax, a set of alternatives with or is sing. If member is sing. (man or woman, boy or girl, goes un molested; not go); if the members differ in number &c., the nearest prevails (were you or he, was he or you, there?; either he or you were, either he or he was), but some forms (e.g., was I or you on duty?) are avoided; forms in which difference of gender in the members causes difficulty with pronouns (a landlord or landlady expects their, his or her, his, rent) are usually avoided, their rent or the rent due to them being ungrammatically expressed (the rent due to him or to her, &c.).

or, adv. (varying with -or, see below) in. In, with. [F or, or, or, in, wds L. of condition in -or or -ors mostly f. vb. in -ere, as liquor (ME liquer), aridor, all corrected in U.S. to -er; in Eng. accord.]

or, adv. (varying with -er, see below) in. As a personal agent (possessor), thing that acts, instrument, machine, &c. (extension), f. L. or is appended to p.p. stems. L or was always preceded by t- or -s-, which remains in all E. Hence, e.g., pronoun like -er, has been displaced by it in some wds as, barber (ME & AB barbours) f. L barbatorum. &c. has displaced it in others, as scholar (perh. on. of Latin, n. of saviour, chairman. When -er & -or coexist, or has sometimes more legal or professional sense.


óracle, n. Place at which ancient Greeks &c. were accustomed to consult their deities for advice or prophecy (work the ó. secure de- sires an answer). Several with priests &c., also fig. bring secret influence to bear on one's favour; response, often ambiguous or obscure, given at such place; holy of holies or mercy-seat in Jewish temple; (vehicle, personal or other, of divine inspiration or revelation; person or thing serving as infallible guide, test, or indicator; authoritative, profoundly wise, or mysterious adviser or advice, judge or judge of things (in prop. or adv. or to obscure) oracle adj., oracularly adv., oracularly n. [f. L oraculum (orare speak, -culo instr. suf.)]

oral, a. Spoken, verbal, by word of mouth. (Anat.) of the mouth. Hence orally adv. [f. L. oris mouth, -AT]

órange (ísh). n. & a. (Evergreen tree bearing large round fruit and also sweet fruit enclosed in bright reddish-yellow tough rind (squeezed the o., take all the good from anything; squeezed o., thing from which no more good can be got; mock o., the shrub Syringa; oo. & lemons, nursery game; Blen- hem o., kind of apple) (also o., colour) reddish-yellow (o. adj., of this colour); o. - blossom, flowers of o., worn by brides at wedding; o. - kind of trout; o. - Marked, o. - tip, kind of butterfly. Hence oranger(vs) n. [OF, ult. f. Arab, naranj]
Orange\(^2\) (ōr′n), n. Town on Rhone from which *Princes of O.* took title (William of O. in Eng. hist., King William III); (attrib. & in comb.) connected with Irish ultra-protestant party (prob. f. the orangemen, political society formed 1735 for protestant ascendency in Ireland, prob. named after O. lodge of freemasons in Belfast, prob. named after William), whence *orangism*\(^2\) n. [F. f. L *Arausionem* nom. -i of *orangae* (jad), n. Effervescent or still drink of orange juice &c. [-ade] *orang-outang* (ōr′än-), *orang-utan* (ōr′ün-), n. Large long-armed arboreal anthropoid ape of Bornoe & Sumatra. [Malay (utan) =man of the woods] *orator* (ōr′a-tər), n. 1. A person who speaks: eloquent public speaker; *Public O.*, official at Oxford & Cambridge speaking for university on state occasions. Hence *oratress*\(^1\) n. [f. *Orator f. Loratorem* (prob. &c.)] *oratorio* (ō r′a-tor′i-ō), n. Semi-dramatic musical composition, with a theme performed by soloists, chorus, & orchestra, without action, scenery, or costume. [It., orig. of musical services at oratory of St. Philip Neri] *oratorize* (ō-rā′tor-iz), v.t. =orate. [-ize] *oratory*\(^1\), n. Small chapel, place for private worship; R.-C. religious society of simple priests without vows founded in Rome 1364 to give public & private religious & popular services, also any branch of this in England &c., whence *oratorian* a. & n. [f. *Loratorium* neut. of *oratorius* (orare pray, speak, -tori-)] *oratory*\(^2\), n. (Art of making) speeches, rhetoric; highly coloured & presentation of facts, eloquent or exaggerating language. Hence *oratorical* a., *oratorically*\(^2\) adv. [f. L *oratio* (act of) speaking] *orb*\(^1\), n., & v.t. & i. Circle, circular disk, ring, (now rare); sphere, globe; heavenly body; eyeball, eye, (p. o.); globe surmounted by cross as part of regalia; organized or collective whole; hence *orbless* a. (Vb) enclose in, gather (t. & i. into), o. [f. *L orbis* ring] *orbicular* a. Circular, discoid, ring-shaped, (of. *orbis*). Orbicular & spherical, globular, rounded, (fig) forming complete whole. Hence or cogn. *orbicul"arity* n., *orbicularly*\(^2\) adv., *orbiculate*\(^2\) a. (nat. hist.). [f. *L orbiculus* (orbicularis dim. as perc., &c.)] *orbit*, n. Eyeocket, whence orbit- comb. form; border round eye of bird or insect; curve or outline of planet, comet, satellite, or binary star. Hence orbin, orbin-like. [f. *L orbis* track of wheel or moon (orbis ring)] *ore*, n. Kind of catæcan; sea or other monster. [f. *Forque f. L orca kind of whale] *Oreadian*, a. & n. (Native of) Oreyen. [f. *L Oreades Orkey Islands*] *orchard* (ōr′kard), n. Enclosure with fruit trees, esp. a grove of fruit-grover, also *orchardist*\(^2\) n. [OE *ortegard* prob. f. *L Hortus* garden, YARD] *orchestical* (k′-), a. Of dancing. Hence *orchestic* a. & n. [Gk *orkheistikon* (orkheisthengen, dancer, see folk)] *orchestra* (ōr′ké-str*′a*), n. Semi-circular space in front of ancient-Greek theatre-stage where chorus danced & sang; part of modern theatre or concert-room assigned to band or chorus; instrumental performers, or concerted music performed by them, in theatre or concert-room, whence *orchestrat* a. [L, f. Gk *orkhestra* (orkheomai dance)] *orchestrate*, v.t. & i. Compose (t. & i.), arrange, or score, for orchestral performance. Hence *orchestration* n. *orchestrina* (-īn*ā*), n. Elaborate kind of barrel-organ meant to give orchestra-like effect. [-ina] *orchid*, *orchis*, (k′-), n. Member of large order of monocyotelodous herbs (-is) is usu. of wild English kinds, (-id of exotics or in bot. use), of which English kinds are terrestrial & tuberous; the superior of the two spikes of usu. red or purple flowers, & many exotic kinds have flowers of fantastic shapes & brilliantly colours. Hence *orchidaceous* a. *orchidistr*\(^3\) n. [id made 1815 by Lindley, see *-id*\(^3\)] f. L. Gk *orchis* -ios testicle, orchis, (w. ref. to shape of tuber) *orchidove-, comb. form of prec., as -MANIA, -OLOGY, -OPH, etc. [L *orchidaceae* fr. Gk.] *orchish* (ōr′chîsh), n. Red or violet dye from lichen. [f. OF *orcheil ctn* cym, dub.] *orcina*, n. (chem.). Colourless crystalline substance extracted from lichens & yielding various dyes when compounded. [f. mod. L *orcina* (prec., -ina)] *ornain*, v.t. & i. (Eccl.) appoint ceremonially the Christian ministry, confer holy orders (esp. those of deacon or priest) on (was ordained priest, elder, &c., or abs.); (of God, fate, &c.) destroy, appoint, thus ordained the time, death as our lot, us mortal, us to die, that we should live; appoint authoritatively, decree, enact, (what the laws o.; o. that —). [f. *O*rdener for distinguishing by order] *ornament*, n. (rare). Decreeing. [-ment] *ordeal* (ōr′del), n. Ancient Teutonic mode of deciding suspected persons guilt or innocence by subjecting him to physical test such as plunging of hand in boiling water, safe endurance of which was taken as divine acquittal; experience that tests character or endurance, severity, (esp. &c.); *ordeal*: Teut.; *O*rdal, -el, cf. D. *Oordeel*, G *Urteil*, judge, decide; n. f. *pumped* vb (OHG *ortalan*, OE *adelan*, deal out) *order*, n. (Main senses) 1. Rank, row, class. 2. Sequence, arrangement. 3. Mandate. 1. Tier (now rare); o. o. o. of *sculptured figures*; social class or rank, separate & homogeneous set of persons, (esp. the higher, lower oo.); all oo. & degrees of men; the o. of barbarians, the clerical, military, o.; kind, sort, (talents of a high, considerations of quite another, o.); any of the nine grades of angels (seraphim, cherubim, thrones, dominations, principalities, powers, virtues, archangels, angels); grade of Christian ministry (holyo) in Anglican church, those of bishop, priest, & deacon, in R.-C., these those of the o. of acolyte, exorcist, reader, & doorkeeper, (pl.) status of clergyman (take oo., be ordained; in oo., ordained; often in these phr., & always elsewhere, holy oo.); fraternity of monks or friars, or formerly of knights, bound by common rule of life (the Franciscan o.; the Teut., o. of Temporar), O. O. formed by people who signify by membership of this (sent him, wears, the o. of the Golden Fleece); (Archit.) mode of treatment with established proportions between parts (esp. one of the five *classical* oo.); Tuscan, Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, &
Composite, each of which is superior to the preceding in height, lightness, & decorum, of Roman & capital; Tuscan & Composite were Roman developments of the others, which were Greek; (Math.) degree of complexity (five, e.g., is the degree of a quartic polynomial).

Hist. classification, group below class 1 & subdivided into genera or families (natural o. in bot., abbr. N.O.), of plants allied in general structure, not merely agreeing in single characteristic as in Linnaean system.

2. Sequence, succession, manner of following, (in alphabetical, chronological, &c., or sort of o., not system arrangement, arranged, or made after the same principle or size o. invert the natural o.; take them in o., one after another according to some principle)

regular array, condition in which every part or unit is in its right place, tidiness, normal or healthy or efficient state, (drew them up in o.; are scattered without any o.; love of o.; is in bad, out of, o., not working rightly; in o. or good o., fit for use) (archaic) suitable action, measures, (take o. to do; take o. with, arrange, dispose of); constitution of the world, way things normally happen, collective manifestations of natural forces or laws, natural or moral or spiritual system with definite tendencies (esp. the o. of nature or things or the world; the o. of changeth; whether there is a moral o.; of these things, we see the o. of confirmation); principles of decorum & rules of procedure accepted by legislative assembly or public meeting, or enforced by its president (Speaker called him to o.; O! O!, protest against infringement of it; rise to o. or a point of o., interrupt debate &c. with inquiry whether something being said or done is in or out of o. of the day; programme, business set down for treatment, whence, in gen. use, prevailing state of things, as industry, thunder, cricket, is the o. of the day; o.-paper, written or printed o. of the day; o.-book, in which motions to be submitted to House of Commons must be entered; prevalence of constituted authority, law-abiding state, absence of riot, turbulence, & violent crime (often &c.; compare the o. of days)
(Mil.) the o. of position of company &c. with arms ordered (see foll.); in o. to do, with a view to, for the purpose of, doing; in o. that, with the intention or to the end that;
3. Mandate, injunction, authoritative direction or instruction (often pl.; gave o.o., an o., the o., for something done, that it should be done, &c.; is added to o.o.; by o. according to direction of the proper authority; judge gave, make, refused, an o. or the o.); (Banking &c.) instruction to pay money or deliver property signed by owner or responsible agent (o. cheque, cheque to person's o., one requiring payee's endorsement before being cashed; postal, money or pop. post-office, o., kinds of Post-Office cheque for various purposes)
(Commer.) direction to manufacturer, tradesman, &c., to supply something (made to o., according to special directions, to suit individual measurements, &c., opp. ready-made; grocer has sent for o.o.; is on o., has been ordered but not yet supplied; a large o. collog., difficult job; o.-book, in which tradesman enters his transactions, or form of record, o. form, skeleton o. to be filled in by customer), pass admitting bearer gratis, cheap, or as privilege, to theatre, museum, private house, &c. [f. OF ordre f. L ordinem nom. -o.]

order 2, vt. Put in o., array, regulate, (archaic; ordered his troops; one's affairs; has ordered his life well); (Mil.) o. arms, stand rifles butt on ground & hold them close to right side; (of God, fate, &c.) ordain (so we hoped, but it was otherwise ordered); command, bid, prescribe, (o. a retreat, thing to be done, person to do, that person or thing should; ordered military plasters); command for or of (person &c.) to go to, away, home, &c. (was ordered to Egypt; o. about, send hither & thither, dominate over); direct tradesman, servant, &c., to supply (o. dinner, settle what it shall consist of. [f. prec.]

ordery, a. & n. Methodically arranged or inclined, regular; obedient to discipline, not uncommon; (Rom.) directly, under divine or supernatural

ordeal, n. Judgment, trial, test, proof, or test of religious o.

ordinance, n. Authoritative direction, decree (self-denying o.); religious rite; (rare) collocation of parts in literary work or architecture.

ordinary, n. A regular person, normal, customary, usual, not exceptional, not abnormal, commonplace, (in o. appended to physician &c., by permanent appointment, not temporary or extraordinary; in an o. way I should refuse, if the circumstances were not exceptional; something out of the o.; seaman, abbr. O.S., lower rating than able; in o. of ships, laid up, not in commission, when (f. L ordinarius (order, -ary) 1)

ordinarily, adv. ordinariness, n. (archaic) being immediate or ex officio & not deputed jurisdiction (the O., archbishop in province, bishop in diocese; O. or Lord O. in Scotland, one of five judges of Court of Session constituting Outer House); rule or book laying down order of divine service; public meal provided at fixed time & price in tavern &c. (Herald.) charge of herald, signet, &c.

ordinate, n. (geom.) Any of series of parallel chords of conic section in relation to bisecting diameter (esp. used of the chord, from curve to diameter, straight line from any point drawn parallel to one coordinate axis, meeting the other. [f. L ordinate (application) line applied parallel]

ordination, n. Arrangement in ranks, classification; conferring of holy orders, admission to church ministry; decreeing, ordaining. [f. L ordinationem (ORDAIN, -ATION)]

ordnance, n. Mounted guns, cannon; branch of public service dealing esp. with military stores & materials (Army O. Department, formerly with wider powers Board of O.; o. survey, Government survey of Great Britain & Ireland; o. datum, sea level as defined for o. survey). [var. of ORDINANCE]

ordure -er, n. Excrement, dung; obscenity, foul language. [f. ord foul l. HORNi:MS, -URE]

ore, n. Native mineral from which precious or useful metal may be profitably extracted; (poet.) metal, esp. gold. [prob. f. OE or brass (cf. L aes aeras. Skr. ayus metal) with sense changed to that of OE ora unwrought metal
or a woodcut?; made a very o. remark: has an o. mind; o. people do o. things; hence or...
ORTHODOXY 578

ORTHODOXY, n. Being orthodox. [f. Gk orbitologia (prec. -V1)]

ORTHOPAEDY. n. The curing of deformities in children or others, surgery directed to this. So orthopaedic a. [f. F orthopédique (adj. in orthopédie f. Gk paediaice rearing of children f. paideia train f. pais child)]

ORTOLAN. n. The garden bunting, small bird esteemed as table delicacy. [f. L. ortolanus (hortulus dim. of hortus garden, -An.)]

OR-SY. n. (of) (adj.) originating in ONorm.

ORS-AN, a. & n. (Of, in) the language, allied to Thath. of the Osci, Oscoi, or Opici, a primitive people of Campania. [L. Osceus, -An.]

OSSILATE. (ost1, vi. & t. Swing (i., rarely, t.) like pendulum, move to & fro between two points; oscillate, vary between extremes of opinion, action, condition, etc. Hence conscious. Ossilation.

OSSILATORY. a. Of, concerning, tending to oscillation. (ost2, 3, 4), n. Oscillating, inattention, negligence. [L Oscilatio (osculare gape f. os mouth, citare move, -ATION)]

OSSULAR. a. Of the mouth, of kissing; (Math.) that oscillates. (F. Osculum mouth, kiss, as os mouth, -Cule), Alerts)

OSSULATE. vi. & t. Kiss (i. & t., rare, usu. facet); (Nat. Hist., of species &c.) have contact through internalised species &c., have common characters with another or with each other; (Math-, of curve or surface) have contact of higher order, coincide in three or more points. Hence or cogn. Oscullant a. (esp. nat. hist.), Osculation n., Osculatory a. (esp. math.), F. Oscuri kiss (prec., -ATE2)]

OSSUS. n. vi. & t. Audible in ossus (i. & t., rare, usu. facet, facetaceous, -ous, & a few others. Ns. are formed from them usu. in -osity, also in -osseness.

OSS, suff. in chem. ws formed on glucose (mod. F adoption of Gk gleukos must) giving names for the related carbo-hydrates saccharose & cellulo-ose.

OSIER. (o'zer), n. (Shoot of) species of willow used in basket-work; -bed1 (attrib.) of oo. [Cf. F. E.ulusa, os, willow-bed]

OSSIS, suff. forming nn. of process or condition on Gk & sometimes L stems; names of diseases or pathological states (amaurosis, tri-

OSMOSIS. n. (Gk osmos, rubbing), n. (phys.) The Tendency to percolation & interchange of mixtures separated by porous septa. Hence osmotic a., osmotically adv. [irreg. f. Gk osmos push (othece push) + -osis]

OSTEUM. n. (Gk osteon bone, from os bone, frangere break) the Flowering Fern; also, the genus Osuna. [L]

OSTREY (a., -y). n. Large bird preying on fish, the sea-eagle, fishing-eagle, or sea-hawk; (milliner's name for) egret-plume on hat or bonnet. [prob. f. L, ossifraga (os bone, frangere break) perf. the lammergeyer]

OSTEUS. a. Consisting of bone, ossified; having bony skeleton (. & cartilaginous fishes); abounding in fossil bones. [L. Losseus (os ossis bone), "ossification of"

OSTRIC. n. (anat.). Small bone, small piece of bony or chitinous or calcareous substance in animal framework. [f. L. ossicium (preci. -Cule)]

OSTRICAL. a. Professed, for show, put forward to conceal the real, this is o. errand was to -Hence ostensibly2 adv. [f. L. ostendere -ens, -ible]

OSTENSORY. n. (exhibitor) for display to host to congregation, monstrosity. [f. L. ostensorium as prec. (o. -ory2)]

OSTENTATION. n. Pretentious display esp. of wealth or luxury, showing off, attempt or intention of impressing. Hence ostentatious a., ostentatiously2 adv. [f. L. ostentationem (ostentare frequent. of ostendere -ent, -show, -ATION)]

OSTEO-, comb. form of Gk osteon bone in many med. & nat. terms, as osteitis; osteogenesis formation of bone; osteography scientific description of the bones; osteoid a., osteology, anatomy dealing with bones, animal's bony structure; osteomalacia, softening of bone by loss of earthy salts.

OSTER. (a.), n. Stabeleman at inn. [earlier hosster (HOSTEL, -ER1)]

OSTRACEAN, v.t. (Gk Ant, at Athens) banish (dangerously powerful or unpopular citizen) for ten or five years by peculiar voting-system, inn. or exiled in potsherds; (mod.) exclud. from society, favour, or common privileges, send to Coventry, etc. Hence ostracism (a.), ostracize (v.t.) (as)

OSTREACEA, -Ostro-, -ostrea-, comb. forms of L. ostrea, oyster, & Gk ostron, oyster, as ostricrume, oyster-breeding; ostreophagy, eating oysters.

OSTRIKH (a.), n. Large swift-running African & Arabian bird with wing & tail feathers valued as ornaments, swallowing hard substances to assist working of gizzard, & reputed to bury its head in sand when pursued in the belief that it cannot be seen (has the digestion
genit. pl. of first pers. pron. = of us, afterwards inflected as adj.; cf. G unsur, OSax. user

our, suf. in colour &c.; see or-1.

ours (owrz), pron. & pred. a. The one(s) belonging to us (o. is a large family; I like o. better; let me give you one of o.); look at this garden of o., this our garden; our regiment of corps (adj. a.) belonging to us (became o. by purchase). [OUR, ES; double possessive for the emphatic abs. use]

oursel\', pron. (pl. -thes), which is the usu. form, the sing. being used similarly when we represents a sovereign, &c.; alternatively with the pl. when we represents a newspaper writer or the tone of a man. (Enthyp.; usu. pl.) we or us in person, in particular, in our normal condition &c., or others, or alone (usu. in apposition with &c., & either next after it or later, rarely substituted for it); usu. substituted for us, rarely after it in apposition: we oo. will see to it; we will see to it oo.; oo. are first to be thought of; it was good for the others, if not for oo.; let us do it oo.; we were not oo. for some time; what touches us oo. shall be last served; can we imagine a world in which o. does not exist? (Ref.); usu. pl., always in objective case) the person(s) previously described as we (we shall only harm, do harm to oo.; we cannot persuade o. or oo. that the Government is in earnest; we shall give o. the pleasure of it oo.; the Great Anglo-Indian and many others o. have been following us with o. enthusiasm, sometimes o. (curiously), cf. o. of.

our (ow), adj. pertaining to us, o. is our.

oust (owst), v.t. Put out of possession, eject, deprive of, expel from, drive out, force oneself or be put into the place of. Hence ouster [owster] n. (legal). [If OF oster (now oter) take away, etym. dub.]

out (owt), adv., prep., n. & a., (for spec. uses of the adv. in comb. with vbs see the vbs). Away from or not in or at a place, the right or normal state, the fashion, &c., (is o. not at home; keep him o.; go o. for a walk; has her Sundays o.); arm o. is o.; dislocated; Torey is o.; not in office; her son is o. in Canada; anchor some-where o. on the voyage o.; batsman is o.; no longer in possession of wicket; all o. side's innings over; o. not, umpire's decision against; for, batsman in ground o. is o.; published, open, hatched, revealed, introduced, etc., is o.; the best game o.; tell him right o.; the operation is o. all over him; o. at elbow's; o. & about, able to leave bed or house & appear; also ellipt. for come o. as murder will o.; to o. or at an end, completely (she had her cry o.; tired o.; before the week is o. & away, by far; o.

dc o., thorough, -ly, surpassing, -ly, whence out- & -outer 1 n. slang; out of compd prep., from within, not within, from among, beyond range of, (as to be) without, from, owing to, by use of (material), at specified distance from (town &c.), beyond, transgressing rules of; come o. o. the house; happened o. o. England; o. o. doors, in or into the open air, so o.-of-door as adj.; must choose o. o. these; is o. o. sight; was swindled o. o. his money; is o. o. breath, mind, work, brown sugar, &c.; get money o. o. him; a jolly got by Persimmon o. o. Lutetia; asked o. o. curiosity; what did you make it o. o.? is seven miles o. o. Liverpool; o. o. wedlock; out- of, &c., without, beyond, beyond counting; o. o. doubt, undoubtedly; is o. o. drawing, incorrectly drawn; o. o. it, not included, forlorn, at a loss, wrongly informed or mistaken; o. o. date? character 1, hand 1, one's own head 1, keeping, temper, the wood, sorts, the way. (Prep.) o. of (only now in from o. as from o. the dune was o. a groan). N.; pl. the party o. of office; the ixs & ots. (Adj.) match, played away from home ground; o. size, beyond the ordinary. [Com. Teut.; OE ut, cf. Du. uit, G aus]

out-, pref. = pree, prefixed adverbially or adjectivally or prepositionally to vbs or nn.

1 (to any vb, making equivalent of same vb followed by out) out- chiefly in poet. & rhet. usu. out-branch, outspread.

2 Vbs that are followed in other parts by out often form partt. & gerunds with prefixed out; the meaning is often a specialized one. So outcast a. & n., (person) cast out from home & friends, homeless & friendless (vagabond); out-cleaning n., sending out of bills & cheques to Clearing-house. The out-fine (taper), the outer, beyond, beyond the outermost; is o. & beyond o. the great far from the central remote; outspoken (or -pō-) a., frank, given to plain speaking, whence out-spoken-ness n.; outspread; out-standing a., prominent, still unsettled; out-stretched; outborn.

3 Nn. are formed f. vbs that can be followed by out, either with the simple vb form or with the infinitive: the, meaning, which is often specialized, may a. the verbal action or its occurrence. So out-break, a breaking out of emotion esp. anger, hostilities, disease, volcanic energy. &c.; out-crop, an insurrection; outburst, explosion of feeling esp. expressed by vehement words, volcanic eruption, outcrop; out-erop, emergence of stratum, vein, or rock, at surface; out-tour, (out-toury) n.; out-flow, out-going (also b.); out-trend (also c.); out-truth (also b.); out-sight, perception of external things only as antithesis to insight; out-thrust, outward pressure of some part in architecture.

b. that which does the action. So outcome, issue, result; out-erop (also a.); out-thit, composed of what one spends, expenses; out-tour, what one sees on looking out, view, prospect, esp. fig. of what seems likely to happen; out-pouring, effusion, verbal or literary expression of emotion; out-put, out-turn, amount produced by manufacture, mining, labour, &c.; out-throw, amount ejected.

For words in out- not given see out.
d. the place or time of occurrence. So outfall, outlook of river &c.; outlet, means of escape or exit, vent, way out; outset, start, commencement, (usu. or at the o.).

(1) out is prefixed w. adj. force to nn., meaning a. external. So OUTLINE, OUTSIDE.

b. connected to b. separate, subordinate & detached at some distance, fly off. So OUTBUILDING, outhouse; outdoor, outside land of farm, outlying region of thought &c.,(Cricket) part remote from wickets; outhouse, house or building or shed belonging to & near or built against main house; outlandish a. [f. obs. outland foreign countries], foreign looking or sounding, unfamiliar, bizarre, uncouth; outpaid, paid off a. [f. outpay v.t.], without payment &c. without being lodged in it; outpost, detachment on guard at some distance from army to prevent surprise; o.-relief, outdoor relief (5); outrider, mounted attendant riding before, behind, or with carriage; outtrigger, outrunner, running attendant on carriage, horse in traces outside shafts, dog acting as guide to the obj. or teams, or as outrider, &c. without being lodged in it; outskirt, outer border, fringe, of city, district, &c., or subject; outstation, at distance from head-quarters; outvoter, nonresident parliamentary elector; outwork, advanced or detached part of fortification, also work done outside shop or house; outworker, one who does outwork.

(3) out is prefixed to & governs nn. with the force of out, forming adj. or adv. f. which vb or nn. may be secondary formations. So outboard a. & adv. (naut.), on or towards or nearer than something else to ship's outside; outcaste a. & n., (person) having lost or been expelled from his or not belonging to a caste; outreach v.t., expel from caste; outreach a., not residing in or not belonging to a or the college; outreach & n., done or existing or occurring outside of, o. relief, given to person not resident in workhouse or institution; o. agitation &c., conducted outside Parliament; outdoor's adv., in the open air; outlaw n. & v.t. (OE uthhaga n. & utha v. outlawed), person deprived of the protection of the law, banished or exiled person, (vb) proscribe, declare outlaw, whence outlawry, condition of or condemnation as outlaw.

(6) out- with general sense of excess is prefixed a. to simple vb capable of taking the same object, adding the idea of more than doing or successfully doing the action. So outbrace, defy; outsee, look out of countenance lit. & fig.; outfight, out-hector, outrust (will not o. six months; also b.); outmatch, outmeasur, outrival; outscold; outrump, at cards.

b. to any vb, or n. such as general used for the nonce as vb, enabling it to take as obj. a person or thing that the subj. surpasses or defeats by doing the action more, better, or longer. So outact, -argue, -bebelow; outbid, bid higher than at auction, promise more than, surpass in exaggeration or anecdote; outblaze, -breave, -brow, -bull, -bustle; outclap, -circulate, -comfort, fight better than (also a.); outfly; outgeneral, defeat by superior generalship; outgrow, grow faster or get taller than (also c.); out-hector, be more formidable at heckling than (also a.); outjockeyeveroverreach; outjuggle, outjump; outlounge; outlour, last longer than (another; also a.); outlive (also c.); outmatch, -measur, outmatch him. So outlay, -measure, -reason, -ride, -row (-o); outrun (o. the outstable, also c.); outslap; outscold (also a.); outshinié lit. & fig.; outshoot; outspend; outrit, stay longer than (other things); outspare, -spend, -stare; outstay (also c.); out-stink, -swim, -talk, -thirn, -thunder, -toil, -tra'de, -travel; outvie', surpass in competition; outvote, -walk; outwatch, keep awake longer than (also c.); outweep, -weigh, exceed in weight, value, importance, or influence; outcome, -will, -wangle, yeld, to vb, enjoy the results of, to take as obj. something in the nature of a limit or amount that is exceeded. So outgrow, get too big for (clothes), get rid of (childish habit or ailment or taste) with advancing age, (also b.); outlive, live beyond (a century, the ordinary span, &c.), come safely through (accident &c.), get over effect of (disrepute &c.), (also b.); outride, (of ship) keep on ship's wake; outsmoke, (also b.); outrun, pass the limit of (his) speed, (also b.); outstay (never o. your welcome; also b.); outstep, pass limit of (outsteps the truth); outwatch, keep awake beyond the end of (the night &c.; also b.); outwear, pass away (time) by endurance.

d. to n., forming vb expressing that subj. surpasses the rest. So oute-ma's, belong to higher-class than; out-against private, get far ahead of; outliek, have flank overlapping that of (enemy); outnumber, outpace, go faster than; outrange, (of gun or its user) have longer range than; out-spee'd, out-tal', outvoice, speak louder or more effectively or persuasively than; outwit, prove too clever for, overreach, take in.

So to name of person noted for some quality, forming vb o. as with constant use indicating that subj. surpasses even him in it. So othe- he'rod Herod, o'tzol Zola, be more blustering, realistic, than Herod or Zola. outbird, v.t. (-dd), see OUT-6b; outboard a. & adv., OUT-5; outbrave v.t., OUT-6a; outbreak n., OUT-3a; outbuilding n., OUT-1b; outbreak n., OUT-3a; outcast & n., OUT-2; outcast & n., OUT-2; outcaste a. & n., OUT-5; outcella s., OUT-6d; outclery n., OUT-3b; out-clo'ne; out-distance v.t., OUT-6d; outdoor v.t., OUT-6d; outdoor a., outdoor's adv., OUT-5.

ou'ter, a. & n. Farther from centre or inside, relatively far out, external of the outside; objection, physical, not subjective or psychological, the o. man, personal appearance, dress; the o. world, people outside one's own circle; hence outermost a. (N.) part of rifle-target outside circles surrounding bull's-eye. [18th-c. formation substituted for & differentiated f. UTTER as compar. of our] outface, v.t., see OUT-6a; outfall n., OUT-3d; outfield n., OUT-1b; outfist, outfitter, n., OUT-3b; outfla'mk, v.t., OUT-6d; outflow n., OUT-3a; outgeneral v.t., OUT-6b; outgo n., OUT-3b; out-going(s) n., OUT-3a b; outgrow v.t., OUT-6c; outgrowth n., OUT-3b; out-herod v.t., OUT-6c; out-house n., OUT-4b.

outing, n. Pleasure-trip, holiday away from home. [f. obs. out vb put or go out, -ing] out-jockey, v.t., see OUT-6b; outlandish a., OUT-1b; outlast v.t., OUT-6a; outlaw n. & v.t., OUTlawry n., OUT-5; outlay n., OUT-3c; outlet n., OUT-3d; outlier n., OUT-3b.

ou'tline, n. & v.t. (Sing. or pl.) lines enclosing the apparently plane figure presented by any object; sight-line, course followed by a sketch containing only contour lines & no shading (in o., so sketched); rough draught, verbal description of essential parts only, summary, (pl) main features, general principles. (Vb)
draw or describe in o.; mark o. of in decorating &c. [out - 4 a]

outlive, v.t., see out - 6 b c; outlook n., out - 3 c; outstanding v.t., out - 6 b; outmatch v.t., out - 6 b; outmost a. = outmost.

outness, n. Unimportance, insignificance. [-NESS]

outrage, v.t., see out - 6 d; outpace v.t., out - 6 d; out-patient n., out - 4 b; outpour n., out - 3 c; output n., out - 3 c.

outrageous - (ous), a. Immoderate, extravagant, extraordinary; violent, furious; grossly cruel, immoral, offensive, or abusive. Hence outragously adv., outragiousness n. [F. of outrage (outrageous)]

outré (60'tra), a. Outside the bounds of propriety, eccentric, outraging decorum. [F.]

out-relief, n., see out - 4 b; outride v.t., out - 6 b c; outstrider n., out - 4 b.

outrigged, a. Having outriggers. [out - rig, - ed, (if after fol.)]

outrig, v.t. Outrigging. Beam, spar, framework, rigged out & projecting from or over ship's side for various purposes; similar projecting beam &c. in building; extension of splinter-barrow enabling extra horse to be harnessed outside shafts, such horse; iron bracket bearing rowlock attached to boat's side to increase leverage of oar, with boat, these. [out, rig, - er, - un]

outrig, n. & a. Altogether, entirely, once for all, not by degrees or instalments or half & half. (will. buy, o.); without reservation, openly; (adj.) downright, direct, thorough, whenever outrightness n. [out, right]

outrival, v.t. (ilb), see out - 6 a; outrun n., out - 4 b; outset n., out - 3 d; outskein v.t., out - 6 b; outstaff, v. t. & adv., & prep. External surface, outer parts, (known as the o. of books; ride on the o. of an omnibus); external appearance, outward aspect; all that is without, the world as distinguished from the thinking subject, (impressions from the o.); position without (open the door from o.); highest computation (there were a hundred, it is a mile, at the o.); (of) outer shades or sheets of paper; o. passenger on coach &c. o. in. inside out. (Adj.) of, on, nearer, the o., outer, o. edge in skating, progression on outer edge of one skate; o. seat, nearer the end; o. work, done off the premises; o. porter, conveying luggage from station; not belonging to some circle or institution (o. opinion, e.g. of people not in Parliament; o. broker, nl. of the rest of the stock exchange); not in existence, not in essential or possible or probable (o. the o. of, etc.). (Adv.) on or to the o., the open air, open sea, &c. not within or enclosed, or included (come o. out from room or house; is black outside & in; o. of, = o. prep.; o. of a horse slung, mounted; get o. of slung, cat or drink; o. of his own family no one will or of stock exchange); not included in, beyond the limits of, not in, not of, of, to the o. of, at or to the exterior of, (natural forces) o. life - morality; cannot go o. the evidence. [out - 4 a, side]

outsider, n. Non-member of some circle, party, profession, &c., uninstructed person, layman, person without special knowledge, breeding, &c., or not fit to mix with good society; horse or person not known to have a chance in race or competition. [-ER]

outright, n., see out - 4 a; outsit v.t., out - 6 b; outskirt n. pl., out - 4 b.

outrange, v.t. & t. (-nh), & n. (S. Afr.). Unyouthfulness, (n.) act, time, or place of outranging. [D. uitsperring (outrange)]

oustarting, v.t., see out - 2. outstanding a., out - 2. outstay v.t., out - 6 b c; outstep v.t., out - 6 c; out-stretched a., out - 2.

outstrip, v.t. (pp.) Pass in running &c. surpass in competition or relative progress or ability (outstrip (outstriped) by o.); appearance (he o. the man in Theol, body, opp. soul, also facet. = clothing &c.; to o. seeming, apparently; o. things, the world around us); hence outstray adv. (Adv.) = outwards (o.-bound of ship or passenger, going away from home). (N.) o. appearance; (pl.) o. things, externals.

outward, a., adv., & n. Outer (archaic); directed towards the outside; bodily, external, material, visible, apparent, superficial. (the o. of a ship is its appearance). In the o. man in Theol, body, opp. soul, also facet. = clothing &c.; to o. the outside world, apparently; o. things, the world around us); hence outwardly adv. (Adv.) = outwards (o.-bound of ship or passenger, going away from home). (N.) o. appearance; (pl.) o. things, externals.

outwardness, n. External existence, objectivity; interest or belief in outward things, objective-mindedness. [-NESS]

outwards, adv. In an outward direction, towards what is outside. [-WARDS]

outwatch, v.t., see out - 6 b c; outwear v.t., out - 6 c; outweigh v.t., out - 6 b; outvalue v.t., out - 6 b; outwork n., out - 4 b; outwork v.t., out - 6 b; outworker n., out - 4 b.


ova. See ovum.

oval, a. & n. Egg-shaped or elliptoidal; having the outline of an egg or elliptical; hence ovality adv., ovalness n. (N.) closed curve, like an ellipse or the other, like ellipse or outline of egg; thing with o. outline. [OVUM, -AL]

övary, n. Either of two reproductive organs in which ova are produced in female animals, whence ovario-tomy, ovaritis, nn.; lower part of pistil, consisting of one or more carpels, seed-vessel, germin. Hence ovarian a., ovario-comb form. [OVUM, -ARY]

övate, a. (nat. hist.). Egg-shaped as solid or in outline, oval. Hence ovato- comb form. [f. L. ovatus (OVUM, -ATE)]


over, v. t. Over (ovar), a. Brick or stone or iron receptacle for baking bread or other food in (Dutch o., metal box of which open side is turned towards ordindary fire); small furnace or kiln used in chemistry, metallurgy, &c.; o.-bird, kinds making domed o.-shaped nests, [com.-Teut.; OE. of, cf. Du. oen, G ofen, G kymos]

over, o'er (60; poet.), adv., a., & prop. See o. (ovar), a. Brick or stone or iron receptacle for baking bread or other food in (Dutch o., metal box of which open side is turned towards ordindary fire); small furnace or kiln used in chemistry, metallurgy, &c.; o.-bird, kinds making domed o.-shaped nests, [com.-Teut.; OE. of, cf. Du. oen, G ofen, G kymos]; so as to cover or touch whole surface (brush, paint, it o.); with motion above something, so as to pass across something, (climb,

For words in out- not given see out.
whence overlor'dshirn: overmán philos., also superman, the ideal man, beyond good & evil, or superior to moral restrictions, of Nietzsche's philosophy; overplus, surplus; overburden; over-shoe, of rubber or felt worn outside another; oversleeve, for pulling on over sleeve to protect it; oversoul, God as animating the universe & including all human souls; overthrust geol., thrust of strata on one side over those of other side of fault; overtime, during which workman works beyond regular hours; over-weight, preponderance, excessive weight.

1. As prep. governing second component & making with it a., a., or adv. So o'erall n., outer garment, esp. (pl.) kinds of protective outer trousers or leggings; o'erboard adv., from within ship into water (usu. fall, throw, o.; throw o. fig., abandon, discard; o'v/door o., o'v/door o. front n., armful of Inverness cape &c; o'v/ground a., raised above ground, not under-ground; o'v/head adv., on high, in the sky, in the storey above; o'v/heard a., placed o'v/heard (esp. o. wires); o'v/house a., (of wires) supported on houseposts instead of poles; o'ver/India a., reaching above knee; o'v/land adv., by land &c, overland; o'ver/discharge a., partly by land (esp. of route by Mediterranean to India, or from Atlantic to Pacific across continent); o'v/leaf adv., on other side of leaf (of book); o'v/mane/tel n., ornamental shelves &c, o'v/manetlce adv.; o'v/mantelpiece; o'v/night adv., on the preceeding evening with a view to, or as regarded from, the next day; o'v/night a., done &c, o'vnight; o'v/proof a., containing more alcohol than proof spirit; o'v/sea a., across or beyond sea; o'v/side adv., o'v/side a., (of loading & unloading ship) over the side into or out of lighters; o'v/terme adv., beyond regular hours of work; o'v/weight a., beyond weight allowed (esp. o. luggage).

2. As prep. prefixed to verbs, but itself governing case independently, often with specialized sense; also in abs. uses, or in derivatives from, such vb. So o'v/bri'm v.t. & i. (water o'v/bri'med the cup; also said of the vessel); o'v/co'me v.t. & i., prevail over, master, get the better of, be victorious, (p.p.) exhausted, made helpless, deprived of self-possession, (with or by emotion &c); o'v/hide v.t., cloak or conceal; o'v/hide a., hidden; o'v/ly adv., amidst, in the midst of; o'v/north, across or beyond sea; o'v/sea a., across or beyond sea; o'v/side adv., o'v/side a., (of loading & unloading ship) over the side into or out of lighters; o'v/terme adv., beyond regular hours of work; o'v/weight a., beyond weight allowed (esp. o. luggage).

3. As prep. prefixed to verbs, but itself governing case independently, often with specialized sense; also in abs. uses, or in derivatives from, such vb. So o'v/bri'm v.t. & i. (water o'v/bri'med the cup; also said of the vessel); o'v/co'me v.t. & i., prevail over, master, get the better of, be victorious, (p.p.) exhausted, made helpless, deprived of self-possession, (with or by emotion &c); o'v/hide v.t., cloak or conceal; o'v/hide a., hidden; o'v/ly adv., amidst, in the midst of; o'v/north, across or beyond sea; o'v/sea a., across or beyond sea; o'v/side adv., o'v/side a., (of loading & unloading ship) over the side into or out of lighters; o'v/terme adv., beyond regular hours of work; o'v/weight a., beyond weight allowed (esp. o. luggage).
superiority to, (Surg., of fractured bone) overlap; overru'n v.t., flood, harry & spoil (enemy's country). of (vermin, weeds, &c.) swarm or spread over, exceed (limit); oversee v.t., look at from above (rare), superintend or look after (workmen, execution of office, etc.); whence over- (adj. of the poor, parish officer charged with poor-relief & other duties); overshoot v.t., send missile, go, beyond (mark &c. lit. & fig.; o. the mark, also o. oneself, go too far, exaggerate, overdo something; overshoot wheel, turned by water flowing above it); oversight n., supervision (rare), commission (rare), notice, mistake (Scot.) &c.; overspread v.t. one diffused over, cover or occupy surface of; overcome p.v.t., pass beyond (boundary lit. or fig.).

4. As adverb in local senses (above, by way of cover, down from above or from erection, past, beyond, in addition) modifying vb or derived n. without itself governing object. So overarch v.t. & i.; overbalance v.t. & t. lose balance & fall cause to do this; overbear v.t., bear down or upset by weight or force, put down or repress by power or authority, surpass in importance &c., outweigh; overbearing a., domineering, masterful, whence overbearingly adv., overbearingness n.; overwhelm p.p. (of storm &c.) passed over; overawe v.t., strike awe, overfall n., turbulent stretch of sea &c. caused by set of tide or current over submarine ledge or meeting of currents, overwhelm to keep water of lock or canal up or down to required level; overfly v.t. & i., overwhelm v.t., put to pieces for purposes of examining, examine condition of, (esp. Naut., catch up, come over the bow of) oversea v.t. bear as an earsdropper or as an unperceived or unintended listener; overlay v.t., cover surface of with coating &c., (incorrectly) overlie; overlay n., thing laid over something, coverlet, small tablecloth &c.; overpass'd, -pa'st, a. gone by, past; oversew v.t., sew (two edges) with each stitch passing in same direction through both & inter-stitch parts of thread lying across & outside united edge; oversha'dow v.t., shelter from sun, protect from attack (rare), cast into the shade, diminish conspicuousness of by outshining; o'er'spill n., what is spilled, surplus population &c.; overspread v.t., cover with (chiefly pass.; heaven was o. with clouds); over-strung a., (of piano, &c.) in excess; insensitively; over'taunt v.t., come up with, catch up, (person &c. who has start, or arrears of work), (of storm, misfortune, &c.) come suddenly upon (overtaken in drink, drunk); overthrow v.t., upset, knock down, cast out from power, vanquish, subvert, put an end to (institution &c.); overthrow n., defeat; overtop v.t. & i., place on top of, top not nearest, knock down, overthrow, subvert, abolish; overturn n., upsetting, revolution; overth'm v.t., bury beneath superincumbent mass, submerge utterly, crush, bring to sudden ruin, overpower with emotion &c., deluge with iniquity; over'th'ming a., irrepressible by numbers, amount, &c., whence overth'mingly adv. 2 adv.

5. As adv. with trans. vb, adding sense of effectively, completely, into submission. So overawe v.t.; over-rely v.t.; overjoy'd p.p., transported with joy; overmaster v.t.; overpersuade v.t., persuade in spite of reluctance, the truth, or a definite limit. So over-abund'nd v.t.; over-abund'nant a.; over-abundantly adv.; over-abundance n.; over-act v.t. & i., act (part, emotion, &c.), act part, with exaggeration; over-active a.; over-activity n.; over-anxious a.; over-anxiously ad.; over-assert v.t., (mus.), blow (pipe &c.) with such force as to produce harmonic instead of fundamental note; overblown a., (of flowers) too fully open, past prime; overbold a.; overbur'den v.t., & n.; overbur'densome a.; overbus'y a., too much occupied, officious; overbuy v.t., buy more than enough, purchase more than is wanted, excess; overcharge v.t., put too much as additional charge on; overcharge n., excessive charge (of explosive, or in money, see prec.); overcolour v.t., exaggerate (details of description &c.); over-confident a.; over-confidence adv.; over-confidence n.; over-credulous a.; over-credulity n.; overcropped v.t., harvest (land) by continuous cropping; overcru'st v.t., overdo, make too great, amount of, exceed limit; over-curt v.t., to be inquisitive, too careful or precise or fastidious; over-curiously ad.; over-curiosity n.; over-delicate a.; over-develop v.t. (photog.); overdo v.t., carry to excess, go too far in, cook too much (esp. in p.p. overdo'st strength of (esp. in p.p.); overdo'se v.t.; overdo'se n.; overdraft v.t., overdraft of (bank) overdraw (the checkbook &c.) beyond &c.; overdraw v.t., to be too great, amount of, exceeds balance; overdraw v.t. & i., draw cheque in excess of (one's account) or in excess of one's account, exaggerate in describing; over-dress v.t. & i.; overdrive v.t., (drive horse &c.), work (person), to exhaustion; over-eat'yr a.; over-ea'grily adv.; over-ea'ryness n.; over-earnest a.; over-estimate v.t., put value or amount of too high; over-estimate (at) a.; over-excite v.t.; over-excit'ion n.; over-expose's't v., over-exposure n.; over-fatigue v.t. & n.; overfish v.t., fish (stream &c.) to depletion; overfond a.; overgo'vern v.t., subject to needless restrictions & regulations; overgov'ernment n.; overgrow'n, growth too great for health &c.; over-ha'ste n.; over-ha'sty a.; over-ha'stily adv.; over-hea't v.t., over-heated v.t., over-heated a.; over-heatedness n.; over-housed'ed a.; over-housed'edness n.; over-hand'le v.t. & i.; over-hand'lyce n.; over-issue v.t., issue (notes, shares, &c.) beyond authorized amount or ability to pay; over-issue n., things or amount so issued; over-lab'our v.t., elaborate to excess; overlad'en a.; overlarge a.; overload v.t.; over-load v.t. & i.; over-large a.; over-large'ness n.; overlarge'ness n. a.; over-mast ed a.; over-masted (with) a.; over-mastedness n.; over-measure n., amount beyond the due or sufficient; over-mod'est a.; over-much a., & adv.; over-mice a., too fastidious; over-nice'ness, over-nice'ly, n.; overpay v.t., recompense (person, service) too highly; over-peop'led a., overstocked with people; overpet'tech v.t., over-exuberant v.t.; overplus v.t., overplus v.t. size, indicate proper size for, set size, etc.; overplus'ed a., too thickly populated; over-population n., over-populated condition; overpot v.t., plant in too large a pot; overpraise v.t. & n.; over-pressure v.t., pressing or being pressed too hard, esp. overwork; over-print v.t. (photog.); over-produce v.t. & t., produce too much of (commercial product); over-provision v.t.; over-quisi'ous v.t.; over-rate v.t., have too high an
opinion of, assess too high for rating purposes; 
over-read v.t., do too much reading; 
over-reach v.t., make too subtle distinctions; 
over-draw v.t., exhaust (horse) by riding; 
over-prevail v.t., over-persuade a.; 
over-sensitiveness n.; over-sensitiveness n.; 
over-stated v.t., state too strongly, exaggerate; 
over-statement n.; overstock v.t.; overstock n.; 
overstrain v.t., damage by exertion, make too much of (scruples &c.; esp. in p.p.); 
over-strain oneself; over-strenue, one's strength &c.; 
overstrong a., (of person, his nerves, &c.) intensely strained or wound up; 
over-study v.t. & i.; 
& over-suble a.; over-supply n.; 
over-cloven a.; over-taunt v.t. or i., give or be too heavy a task to or for; 
over-taunt v.t. & i., make excessive demand on (person's strength &c.), burden with excessive taxes; over-tire v.t.; over-toll n.; 
over-tone n.; over-tone (photog.); overstrain v.t. & i., subject to or undergo too much athletic training, with injury to condition; 
overuse v.t.; 
over-use n.; over-value v.t.; overweening a., arrogant, presumptuous, conceited, self-confident; 
over-weighted a., unduly loaded with; 
overwind v.t., wind (watch &c.) beyond proper stopping-point; 
overwork v.t. & i., (cause to) work beyond the power or capacity; 
overwork n., excessive work; over-worked a., over-worked oneself, suffering reaction from excitement, too elaborate; over-zeal n.; over-zealous a.; 
over-zealously adv.

7. Prefixed to vb & enabling it to take self as obj., or be used in p.p., with sense damage oneself by doing action to excess; many of these compounds can also be used abs. in same sense. So over-grow, over-grow oneself, strain oneself in jumping; overreach oneself, strain oneself by reaching too far, (of horse) injure fore-foot by striking it with hind-hoof; overreach, over-run; over-sleep oneself, miss intended hour of rising by sleeping too long; oversmoke; overspend oneself or abs.; spend money beyond one's means; over-paid p.p.; overwalk; over-watched p.p., exhausted by keeping awake; 
overwrite oneself, damage one's style by writing too much.

8. Prefixed to vb or deriv., or adj., with added sense of more than, so over-balance v.t., outweigh lit. & fig.; over-balance n., (amount of) excess; overdue a.; over-fell v.t.; over-fell a.; 
overmatch v.t.; overmatch n.; over-pose v.t., outweigh; over-subscribe v.t., subscribe more than amount of (loan &c.; usu. in p.p.)

9. As prefix making trans., vb out of intr. vb, or vb not taking same obj., or n., usu. with sense of exceeding. So overbuild, build too closely on (land); over-cast, cover (sky &c.) with (clouds, smoke, &c.) with (over)edge to prevent unearthing when Whitney, with blanked or button-hole stitch; over-tire, live beyond (other person, specified age, &c.); over-power, reduce to submission, subdue, master, make (thing) ineffective or imperfectible by greater intensity, (of heat, emotion, &c.) be too intense for, overwhelm; over-powering a., irresistible; over-power'd adv.; overreach, circumvent, outwit, get the better of, by cunning or artifice; over-reach, charge too high a rent for (land &c.) or to (farmer &c.), over-rule, set aside (decision, argument, proposed course) by superior authority, annul decision or reject proposal of (person); over-stay, stay beyond (one's welcome &c.); over-top, be or become 

higher than; over-trump, play higher trump than.
(White O.-e) Ox-eyed Daisy; ox- fence or ox'er1 n., strong cattle-fence of railing & hedge & sometimes ditch; ox'er'd, cowherd; ox'hide, skin of ox; ox'lip, hybrid plant between primrose & cowslip; ox'tail, tail of ox, much used for soup-making. [Com.-Teut.; O.E ox, cf. Du. os, G. osche, also W.yeh, Skr. ukshan pl.]

ox-, comb. form, [f. Gk oxalis kinds of plant including sow-thistle, or oxalis; oxal.-o- (oxalic)].

Oxford, n. University town in England; O. clay, deposit of stiff clay underlying coral-reef in midland counties; O. frame, picture-frame of which sides cross each other at corners & project; O. man, educated at O. Univ.; O. mixture, dark-grey cloth; O. movement, for revival of Catholic doctrine & observance in Church of England begun c. 1588; O. shirt, kind of shirt or dress material; O. shoes, low shoes lacing over instep; O. Tracts, the Tracts for the times.

ox'ide, n. Compound of oxygen with another element or with organic radical. [F, after acide oxide (ox-=oxy-, -ide)].

oxi'dize, v.t. & I. Cause to combine with oxygen; cover (metal) with coating of oxide, make rusty; take up into combination with oxygen, rust; oxidized silver, (incorrect name) for silver with dark coating of silver sulphide. Hence ox'idizable a., oxida'tion, ox'idizer2 n. [prec., -ize].

 Oxoni'an, a. & n. (Past or present member of University of Oxford. [Oxoniana latinized name of Oxen.(ford), -and.]

ox'y, comb. form or Gk oxus sharp: (1) in gen. senses, as ox'ycor'ous with pointed fruit; ox'ypia, abnormal keenness of vision; ox'ygen; ox'ymonor, ox'ytonic; (2) in chem. wds as comb. form of oxygen, (a) denoting presence or admixture of oxygen; o'xhouse-gas, o'x-pa'roffin, &c., used attrib. of flame produced by mixing the vapour of the gas &c. with oxygen; o'xalate, oxalates, ox'aline, ox'aline light, limelight; o'-hydrogen bloivpipe, o'xone, oxones, oxonides, oxonoid; oxyc, o'xyl, containing oxygen; (b) loosely used for hydroxy-, denoting compound of organic substance containing atom of hydroxyl substituted for one of hydrogen, as oxyc'id (see a.).

ox'ygen, n. Colourless tasteless scentless gas, one of the non-metallic elements, existing free in air & combined in water & most minerals & organic substances, & being essential to animal & vegetable life. Hence ox'genous a. [f. O. oxygen acidiifying principle, see oxy-(l), -gen; it was at first held to be the essential principle in formation of acids]

ox'y-genate, v.t. Supply, treat, or mix, with oxygen, oxidize; charge (blood) with oxygen by respiration. Hence ox'genation, ox'genating, ox'y-genate, ox'y-genator, ox'y-genous.

oxym'or'on, n. (rhet.) Figure of speech with pointed combination of contrasting connotative terms. [e.g., faith unfaithful kept him falsely true]. [Gk (mo-0) f. oxy-(l), moros foolish]

ox'yto'nic (on), a. & n. (Gk gram.) (Word with acute accent on last syllable. [f. Gk oxu'to'ntic, ox'yto'net)].

oy'er, n. Criminal trial under the writ of o. & terminer or commission to judge on circuit to hold courts. [f. AF oyer et terminer L audire hear, terminare, determine].

Oz-, (-), inter., utterd, usu. thric, by public crier or court officer to bespeak silence & attention. [Oz-(z), imperat. of oir = L audiatus (audire hear)]

oy'ster, n. Kinds of edible bivalve mollusc eaten alive; o.-shaped morsel of meat in fowl's back; o.-bank, -bed, part of sea-bottom where oo. are: o.-bar, tavern where oo. are served; o.-cat, o.-catcher; o.-farm, o.-farm bottom used for breeding oo.; o.-knife, of shape adapted for opening oo.; o.-patty, piece of pastry containing cooked oo. [f. Of oistre f. L ostrea f. Gk oystre] ozo'crerite, ozo'kerite, n. Wax-like fossil resin used for candles, insulating, &c. [O-ke-riz, oke-rizer, &c.]

ox'one, ox'o-dure, ox'o-nian, ox'o-sul, ox'o-dy, n. Compound of oxygen with three atoms to molecule having pungent refreshing odour, (fig.) exhilarating influence. Hence ox'o-nic, ox'o-ni'ferous, aa., ox'o-nize3 s. v.t., ox'o-nizer2 (l.), ox'o-no' meter, n. [f. Gk oxo smell, -one].

P

P.p. (p6), letter (pl. Ps, P's). Mind one's P's & Q's, be careful in one's speech or conduct.

Abbreviations (l); (P).: Peninsular, P. & O. (Oriental); Please, P.T.O. (Turn Over); Police, P.C. (Constable); Post, P.O. (Office); Post, F.S. (Scriptum), postbox, P.O.; Postal, P.O. (Ordinary); Privy, P.C. (Council, Jor); Prize, P.R. (Ring). (p.): page of book &c.; past, p.p. (participle); perch (measure); post, p.m. (meridiem); pour, p.p.c. (prendre congé, to take leave); prompt, p.s. (side).

Abbreviations (2): Pa., Pennsylvania; per pro.(urationem), by proxy; Petriburg., signature of Bishop of Peterborough; phil., (part. of Philologiae); Doctor, Doctor of Philosophy; Phi.l.-ippianus; Philem., onu; Pnxt, pixnit, Pp.-ulation; pp., pages; Preb. (endary); Pro-fessor, pro tem.(process), for the time; Pro-verbs; prox.(im) acc, essit, -esserunt; prox.(imo) Ps.(alms); Pte, Private (soldier).

pa (pah), n. (coll.) = pah. Pail, n. (pail), n. (p.); Pail. Medium, n. Food (often fig., as mental p.). [L. pascere, to feed].

Pá'ca, n. Genus of large rodents in Central & South America. [native]

pace1, n. Single step in walking or running; space traversed in this (about 30 in.); space between successive stationary positions of same foot in walking (about 60 in.); mode of walking or running, gait; any of various gaits of (esp. trained) horse, mule, &c.; = pace (fig.) put person through his pp., test his qualities in action &c.; speed in walking or running; rate of progression (often fig.); keep p., advance at equal rate with; go the p., go at great speed, (fig.) indulge in dissipation; p-maker, rider, runner, &c., who sets p. for another in race &c. Hence pace2 a. [Ml. of OF pas f. L passus (passare pass-stretch).]

pace2, v. t. & t. Walk with slow or regular pace; traverse thus; measure (distance) by pacing; (of horse) amble; set pace for (rider, runner, &c.). [f. prec.]

pácere5 (-sl), prep. P. tiá, P. Smith, (in announcing contrary opinion) with all deference to you, to Smith. [L abl. of Pax]


pach'isi (tshësëi), n. Four-handed Indian game with cowries for dice. [Hind., = of 25]
pachyderm (-k), n. Thick-skinned quadruped, esp. one of Cuvier's order Pachydermata (hoofed quadrupeds that do not chew cud, e.g., elephant, horse, &c.); (fig.) thick-skinned person. So pachydermatous a. [f. L pachydermus (pachys thick + derma-skinskin)]

pacific, a. & v. t. 1. Tending to peace; of peace-making. 2. See pacifism. The P. (Ocean), that between America & Asia. Hence p. i. adv. [f. L pacificus (pax pacis peace, see -PICATION)]

pacification, n. Pacifying; treaty of peace. So p. i. a. [f. L pacificationem (as foll., see -ICATION)]

pacificly, adv. See pacifically.

pacifically, adv. See pacifically.

pacificly, adv. See pacifically.

pack, n. Bundle of things wrapped up or tied together for carrying, parcel, esp. pedlar's bundle; a measure of various foods; (usu. contempt.) collection, set, of rogues, lies, &c.; number of hounds kept together for hunting, or of birds (esp. wolves) or others (esp. geese) naturally associating; set of playing-cards; large area of large pieces of floating ice in polar sea; quantity of fish, fruit, &c., packed in a season &c.; p. horse (for carrying pp.); packman, pedlar; p. saddle (adapted for supporting pp.); packthread, stout thread for sewing or tying up pp. [ME packe, cf. Du. pak, G pak]

pack, v. t. & i. Put (things) together into bundle, box, &c., for transport or storing (often p. up, esp. abs.); prepare & put up meat, fruit, &c. in tins &c. for preservation; put closely together; (Naut.) p. (put) on all sail; form (hounds) into pack; place (cards) together in pack; (intr.) crowd together, (of animals) form into pack; cover (thing) with something pressed tightly round; (Med.) wrap (body &c.) in wet cloth; fill (bag, box, &c.) with clothes &c.; cram (space &c. with); load (beast) with pack; (intr.) take oneself off with one's belongings; send (person) packing, dismiss him summarily; p. (person) off, send him away; [prob. diff. wd.] select (jur &c.) so as to secure partial default. [ME packen, cf. Du. pakken, G packen]

package, n. Bundle of things packed, parcel; box &c. in which goods are packed. [AGE]

packer, n. In vbl senses, esp. one who packs meat, fruit, &c., for market; machine for packing. [ER]

packet, n. Small package; p.(boat), mail-boat. [PACK 1 + -ET]

packing, n. In vbl senses; p.-needle, large needle for sewing up packages; p.-sheet, (sheet for packing goods in) wet sheet used in hypodermatic treatment. [ING]

pact, n. Compact. [OF, L pactum, neut. p. of paciscere agree]

pad, n. (Slang) road, esp. gentlemans, knight, square, of the p., highwayman; (also p.-nap) easy-paced horse. [Du., cogn. w. PATH]

pad, v. t. 1. Sewing up packages; p.-sheet, (sheet for packing goods in) wet sheet used in hypodermatic treatment. [ING]

padded, a. P. cell, room in lunatic asylum with padded walls. Hence padded (n) t. [f. prec.]

pad, a. Open pannier used as measure of fruit &c. [f]

pad, n. Small spade-like implement with long handle; short broad-bladed oar used without rowlock; double p. (with blade at each end) whose boards fitted round circumference of p.-wheel; p.-shaped instrument; p.-wheel, wheel for propelling ship, with boards round circumference so as to press backward against water; p.-box, casing over upper part of this. [f]

pad, v. t. & i. & n. Move on water, propel canoe, by means of paddles; row gently (n.) a. (esp. small, slender rowing-boats). [OE, Du., p. verb (padd)]

pad, v. t. Dabble with the feet in shallow water; toy with the fingers (in, on, about, thing); (of child) toddler. [f]

padlock, n. Small field, esp. as part of studd farm; turf enclosure near race-course, where horses are assembled before race. [prob. var. of parr, OE pearroc, cf. G pflock herd, p. verb (pferd)]

Paddy, n. (Nickname for) Irishman. [p. of Padraig, Patrick]

paddy, n. Rice in the straw or in the husk. [f. Malay padi]

paddish, padshah, (pah-), n. Title in Persia of the Shah, in Europe usu. of the Sultan of Turkey, in India of British sovereign. [Pers. padshah, suddah]

padlock, n. & v. t. Detachable lock hanging by pivoted hoop on object fastened; (v.t.) secure with this. [pad, etym. dub. + LOCK]

padre (pah'dra), n. (mil. & nav. slang). Chaplain. [Port. &c., = father, priest]

padrone, n. Master of Mediterranean trading-vessel; Italian employer of street musicians, loggiers; children, &c., whence padronismo (n.); proprietor of Italian inn. [It.]


paean, n. Chant of thanksgiving for deliverance (orig.) addressed to Apollo or Artemis; song of praise or triumph. [L, f. Gk paeion hymn to Apollo under name of Piaian]

paederasty, pe'd-, n. Sodomy. [f. Gk paiderastia (paeis paidos boy + erastes lover)]

paedo-, pedo-, in comb.=Gk paeis paidos child, as -batism, infant baptism, -batist, adherent of this.

paean, n. Metrical foot of one long syllable placed first, second, third, or fourth (first &c.) &c. &c. &c. &c. Three paeans. [L, f. Gk paeian, Attic form of paeian PAEAN]

pagan, n. & a. Heathen; unenlightened person. Hence pagan, paganism (2), n. paganism (1) a., paganize (3) v. t. & i. [L. paganus (pagues country, district, -ANI)]

page, n. Boy, usu. in livery, employed to attend to door, go on errands, &c.; p. o. foot, the short, usual title of men of military rank of royal household; boy employed as personal attendant of person of rank; (Hist.) boy in training for knighthood & attached to knight's service. Hence pagehood, pagsheer, n. [OF, etym. dub., cf. It. paggio]

page, n. One side of leaf of book &c. [fig.] episode, set to fill a p. in history &c. [f. L pagina flat, long, paper]


pageant (-jent; also pae-), n. Brilliant spectacle, esp. procession, arranged for effect; tableau, allegorical device, &c., on fixed stage or
moving car; (fig.) empty or spurious show. [etym. dub., perf. f. pagina "page"].

pageantry, n. Splendid display; empty show. [prec. + -RY]

págin, a. Of pages; page for page. So pagináry, a. [f. LL pagina (Pagina"; -ate) + -ary].

paginación, n. [f. L pagina (Page"; + -ation) + -ate].

págoda, n. Sacred building, esp. tower usu. of pyramidal form, in India, China, &c.; ornamental imitation of this; gold coin once current in S. India; p.-tree, kinds of Indian & Chinese tree, (fig.) tree feigned to produce págodas (coin), esp. shake the p.-tree, make rapid fortune; p.-tree, p. pagoda. [f. L pagoda (Págo-ia).]

páguián, a. & n. [of the hermit-crab.

pagos, n. [L f. Gk pagóros, kind of crab, + -Ian].

pái, int. expr. disgust. [natural]

pái, n. Native fort in New Zealand. [f. Maori pā (pā block up)].

pái. See Pay.

pái, n. Vessel usu. round, of wood or metal for carrying liquids &c.; amount contained in this, as half a p. of milk. Hence páiful, n. [OE hagéit gill; OF has haill frying-bath, bath, &c., f. L patella dim. of patina dish].

paillasse, païlasse, (pàylā's or pàylā's), n. Straw mattress. [f. (pái), f. paille straw f. L pala].

pailllete (pàylé'), n. Piece of bright metal used in enamel painting; spangle. [f. (dim. as prec.).]

pain, n. Suffering, distress, of body or mind, whence painftul, painless, a.; painftul-ly, advv., painftulness, n.; (pl.) trouble taken, esp. to take pp., be at the pp. of (doing), get (a thraishing &c.) for one's pp.; punishment, now only in pp. & penalties, on or under pp. of (death or other punishment to be incurred); pp.-killer, medicine for alleviating pp.; pp-stoking, careful, in- dustrious. [f. OF pala f. L poenale (pala).]

pain, v.t. Inflict pain upon. [f. OF pener f. med.L poenare (as prec.).]

paint, n. Solid colouring-matter, dissolved in liquid vehicle so as to impart colour to a surface; LUMINOUS p.; colouring-matter for face &c., rouge &c. [f. foll.]

paint, v.t. Portray; represent, (object or a body of) colours; adorn (wall &c.) with painting; (fig.) represent (incident &c.) in words vividly as by painting; not so black as he is painted (represented); cover surface of (object) with paint; apply paint of specified colour to, as p. the door green, (slang) p. the town red, cause commotion by riotous spree &c.; apply rouge to (face, often abs.); p. out, efface with paint; p. a. leaf, a butterfly of orange-red colour with black & white spots. Hence painting (1, 2) n. [f. OF peindre f. L pingere pict- paint].

painter, n. One who paints pictures; workman who colours woodwork &c. with paint; p.'s colic, form of colic to which pp. who work with lead are liable. So païntress n. [f. AF peintour f. com. Rom. pinctorem = L pictorem (as prec. see -ore)].

paint, v. t. To paint, to put on the face of or to the bow of the boat for making it fast to ship, stake, &c.; [fig.] usu. of (colony) effect a separation. [f. paint, of (picture) overcharged with paint.]

painty, a. Of paint; (of picture) overcharged with paint. [v.2]

paint, n. Set of two couple, (esp. of things that usu. exist or are used in couples, as gloves, shoes, sculls, heels, eyes); p.-royal, set of three cards of same denomination or of three dice turning up same number; article consisting of two corresponding parts not used separately, as p. of scissors, trousers, engaged or married couple; mated couple of animals; p. (of horses), two horses harnessed together; (Parl.) two voters on opposite sides abstaining themselves from division by mutual agreement; p. (flight) of stairs, of steps; another p. of shoes; p.-horse a., for a p. of horses; p.-oat, bow of oats. [f. F paire & L varia neut. pl. of par equal].

pair, v.t. & i. Arrange (persons, things), be arranged, in couples; unite (t. & i.) in love or marriage; (of animals) mate; unite (with one of opposite sex); p. off, put two by two, (intr.) go off in pairs. (Parl.) make a pair, (colloq.) marry (with). [f. prec.]

palamass, n. [Greek Thomas.

päl, n. & v.i. (slang). Comrade, mate; (v.i., usu. p. up) associate with. [E Gipsy]

palace, n. 1) (as). Official residence of sove- reign, archbishop, or bishop; atately mansion; spacious building for entertainment, refreshment, &c.; GIN-p.; p.-car, luxurious railway-carriage. [f. Of palais f. L Patrimonium, hill in Rome, house of Augustus built on this].

påladín, n. One of the twelve Peers of Charlemagne's court, of whom Count Palatine was the chief; knight errant. [f. as Palatine]

påleao-, páleo-, in comb. (before vowel palae)= Gk palaios ancient (cf. neo), as: -cre'stic, of ancient ice, frozen from remote ages; -graphy, study of ancient writings & inscriptions, so -grapher, -graphie; -lithe, marked by use of primitive stone implements; -ology, study of extinct organized beings; same; -onto'gical, -onto'logist, -ontology; -there (-eth), extinct genus of tapir-like mammal; -zoo, of, containing, ancient forms of life, of the first geological period (cf. CAINOZOOIC, Mesozoic).

palaeostra, pales-, n. Wrestling-school, gymnasia. [L, f. Gk palaisstra (palaiò wrestling)]

pålalite (fit), n. Prehistoric hut on piles or stilts in Switzerland or N. Italy. [f. It. palajita pile-fence (palo stake + fillo fixed)].

palânkeen, -nquin (kén), n. Covered litter for one, in India & the East, carried usu. by four or six men. [f. Port. palauquin, cf. Malay palangki, Hind. palki]

pálatable, a. Pleasant to the taste; (fig.) agreeable to the mind. Hence paliably, adv. & f. Palatine.

pälatal, a. & n. Of the palate; (sound) made by placing tongue against (usu. hard) palate, whence pälatalize v.t. [f. (foli. -AT)].

pälate (at), n. Roof of the mouth in verte-brates; bony or hard, soft, p., its front, back, part; left p. (see CLEAN); sense of taste; mental taste, liking. [f. L palatum]

päle'a (shl), a. Like a palate; splendid. [f. L palatale f. -AT].

pälata (=at), n. Territory under a count palatine; The (Rhine) P., state of old German Empire, under rule of Count Palatine of the Rhine. [f. foll. + -ATE].

pälatine, a. & n. (Count) P., count having within the territory jurisdiction such as elsewhere belongs only to sovereign (in Eng. The) 2.) also a man of this rank; Count P., his territory; (n.) woman's fur tipet. [f. *palatine, f. L pala'tinus of the palace, see -INE].

pälätine, a. & n. Of the palate; (n. pl. also p. bones) two bones that form the hard palate. [f. (in- , -ine), as PALATE, see -INE].

pala'ver (lah-) u. & v.i. & t. Conference, discussion, esp. between African or other un- civilized natives & traders &c.; profane or idle talk; jestelry; (v.i.) talk profusely; (v.t.) chatter, whiddle. [f. f. n. f. Port. palabra word f. L as PARABLE].
pálpitate, v.i. Pulsate, throb; tremble. [f. L palpitare frequent, as PALPITATE, see -ATE] palpitation, n. Throbbing; increased activity of heart due to disease. [f. L palpitatio (as prec., see -ATION)]

palisgrave (pawl-), n. Count palatine. [f. Du. palisgrau= G pfalzgraf (pfalzena palace +-graf)]

pal'estave (pawl-), n. Celt of bronze &c. shaped to fit in split handle. [f. Da. palstav f. Icel. palstafr (pall hoe + stafr staff)]

pal'ter (pawl-), v.i. Shuttle, equivocate, (with person); haggle (with person about thing); trifle (with subject). [?] pal'try (pawl-), a. Worthless, petty, contemp.本领. Hence pal'triness n. [perh. attrib. use of dial. paltry rubbish (Fris., MDju, & E dial, pall rubbish + -ry)]

palúdial (or p.-), a. Of a marsh; malarial. [f. L palus marsh + -AL]

pál'y, a. (poet.). Somewhat pale. [?] pàln, n. Knave of clubs, esp. in five-card loo. [Sc. has Pamphie, F Pamphile prob. f. Gk Pamphilos]

pampa, n. (usu. pl., pron. az.-azs). Large treeless plain in S. America south of the Amazon; p-grass, gigantic grass introduced into Europe from S. America. [Sp. f. Peruv. bamba steppe, flat]

pam'per, v.t. Over-indulge (person, tastes, &c.). [prob. frequent of obs. pam cram, cf. G pamphen; see -ER]

pam'pèro, n. Cold wind blowing from Andes to Atlantic. [Sp. as PAMPA]

pam'phlet, n. Small unbound treatise, esp. on some subject of current interest. [prob. f. Pamphlet, familiar name of 12th-c. Latin anatmy poem Pamphilus seu de Amore, see -ET]

pam'phleteer, n. & vt. Writer of pamphlets; (v.i.) write pamphlets. [-ER]

pàn, n. Metal or earthenware vessel, usu. shallow, for domestic purposes; STEW, WARMING-p.; p-like vessel in which substances are heated &c.; part of lock that held the priming in obsolete match gun; hollow in ground, as SALT-p.; (also hard-p.) hard substratum of soil; BRAIN-p.; pancake, thin flat batter-cake fried in p, esp. flat as a p, quite flat. Hence pàn-FUL n. [OE panne, cf. Du. pan, G Pfanne]

pàn', v.t. & i. P. off, out, wash (gold-bearing gravel) in pan; (intr.) p. out, yield gold, (gold &c.) succeed, work, (well &c.). [f. prec.]

pàn in comedy = Gk pas pantovall as: A-friend, i.f. for all Africans: co-sanimation, doctrine that material universe is all that exists; geogenesis, theory that each unit of an organism reproduces itself; German, of all the Germans in political union; helenismus, political union of all Greeks, so hellenic a.; -islam, union of Mohammedan world, so islamic a.; -logistics, (of Hegel's philosophy) treating only the rational; prolongation, so prolongata or -srra, l'asism (-lah-), movement for political union of all Slavs; spemaism, spemythe, theory that the atmosphere is full of minute germs that develop in favourable environment.

pàna'cèa, n. Universal remedy. [L f. G panakeia i. PAN(aê)S a. akos remedy]

pán, n. 1. Tuft, plume, of feathers esp. as head-dress or on helmet; (fig.) display, swagger. [F, f. It. pennachio (penina feather)]

pàna'gra (main), n. Bread boiled to pulp & flavoured. [Sp., = It. panata (pane bread f. L panis, see -ADE)]

pancrá'tic, a. Of the pancreas; of eye-piece extensively adjustable. [f. foli. + -IC]

pancrá'tium (-shium), n. (Gk ant.). Athlete's contest, one of those taking place before the boxing & boxing. So pancreá'tiast, pancreástiast, pancreástiastis. [L. Gk pagkratión (PAN- + kratos strength)]

pan'crêtas, n. Gland near stomach discharging a digestive secretion (pancreatic juice) into duodenum, sweetbread. So pan'cré'tica. [f. Gk pagkreás (PAN- + kreas-atos flesh)]

panda, n. Indian racoon-like animal, red bear-cat. [native]

Pändé'an, -aean, a. Of Pan, Greek rural deity; P. pipe = PAN-PIPE. [irreg. f. Gk Pan]

pand'ect, n. (usu. pl.). Compendium in 50 books of Roman civil law made by order of Justinian in 6th c.; complete body of laws. [f. P. pandecte f. L f. Gk Pãn(déktes f. dekkmâi receive) all-receiver]

pandémie, a. & n. (Disease) prevalent over the whole of a country or over the world. [f. Gk PAN(démonos people) + -IC]

pandemosnium, n. Abode of all demons; place of lawless violence or uproar; utter confusion. [mod.L (Milton) f. PAN-+ DEMON]

pân'der, n., & v.t. & i. Go-between in clandestine amours, procurer; one who ministers for others (esp. to women); master (to base passions, evil designs); (v.i.) minister (to person's lust). [vb f. n. f. Pandare, character in Chaucer's Troilus & Criseyde & in Boccaccio, f. L f. Gk Pandaros]

pandit. See PUNDIT.

pàndora, -dore, n. Stringed instrument of either type. [It., f. L f. Gk pandoura, prob. of foreign origin]

pàndour (-oor), -oor, n. (PL) force of rapacious & brutal soldiers raised by Baron Trench in 1711 & afterwards enrolled in Austrian army. [f. Serbo-croatian pandur f. med.L banderius follower of a BANNER]


pànée, v.t. Make up (garment &c.) of strips of different colours (chiefly in p.p.). [f. prec.]

pànegy'rie (-j), n. & a. Laudatory discourse (upon); (adj.) laudatory. Hence panegyric-al a. [f. F pânegyrique f. L f. Gk panegyrikos f. PAN(eguris = agora assembly), see -IC]

pànegy'rist, v. Speak, write as a praise of, eulogize. So panegyrist n. [f. Gk panegy'ristos as prec., see -IZE]

pànel, n. Stuffed lining of saddle; kind of saddle; slip of parchment; list of jury; distinguished compartment of surface, esp. of wainscot, door, &c., often sunk below or raised above general level; piece of stuff of different kind or colour inserted in woman's dress; large size of photograph, with height much greater than width. [ME & OF, f. med.L panellus dim. as PANEL]

pànel', v.t. (-ll). Saddle (beast) with panel; fit (wall, door, &c.) with panels; ornament (dress &c.) with panels(s). Hence panell'ING(2) n. [f. prec.]

pang, n. Shooting pain; sudden sharp mental pain. [f.]

pâng'olin (n-gg), n. Scaly ant-eater. [f. Malay peng-goling roller (from habit of rolling itself up)]
PAPER

P. [warfare (carried on in books or newsp.)];
on p., hypothetically, to judge from statistics, &c., as on p. he is the better man, so (attrib.)
pros (hypothetical); p.-hangings, wall-p., p. for covering walls of room &c.; p-hanger, one who covers walls with these; p-knife (of it).

Palm-cat, aa. (intr.)
bird-graph, (v.t.)

Equality, Assemble
perfect
ology, (nat.)

like,

like,

chewed

p.p., (slang)

book

day

(papier

1

papier mäché

(papyra mā'shā), moulded

paper

pulp used for boxes, trays, &c. [F. − chéwéd paper]
papillāna'ceous

(b. nat.). With corolla like a butterfly. [L, papiliō -onis butterfly, see -ACEOUS]
papillā, n. (pl. -ae). Small nipple-like protuberances on a part or organ of the body. (Bot.)

Small flabby projection on plant. Hence or cogn. pāpillāry, pāpillātive(2), pāpillāsēse, a.

Pa'pist, n. Advocate of papal supremacy; Roman Catholic (usu. in hostile sense). Hence,
papsedic(Al), papsedically, adv.

Papist n. [16th-c. L, papista (pap'a pope, see -IST)
papose, n. (N.-Amer. Indian young child, [native]
papoo'sh, n. (16th-c. L, papista (papa pope, see -IST)
papoose, n. (N.-Amer. Indian young child,

papoo'sh, n.

papoo'ss, n. (16th-c. L, papista (papa pope, see -IST)
papoose, n. (N.-Amer. Indian young child,

papoo'sh, n.

papoo'ss, n. (16th-c. L, papista (papa pope, see -IST)
papoose, n. (N.-Amer. Indian young child,

papoo'sh, n.

papoo'ss, n. (16th-c. L, papista (papa pope, see -IST)
papoose, n. (N.-Amer. Indian young child,
PARASYNTHESIS

Bright Ancient-Persian two Paralysis (fig.) Parsons 11 (loosely) pre-eminent, &c. (article &c.) in pp. Hence parsigraphically adv. [f. F. paraphrasé f. graphé (grapho) short stroke marking break in sense]

Páraguay (gwaï), n. = MÁTE. [name of S.-Amer. river & republic]

Paraheliotropism, n. Tendency in plants to turn leaves parallel to incidence of light. See paraheliotropic a. [para-1 + heliotrop-]

parakeet, -oquet (-kët), n. Small (esp. long-tailed) kinds of parrot. [f. Of parquet prob. f. It. parrochetto dim. of parroco parson, or f. It. parrocchietto dim. of parrocchiera]

Páarakite, n. 1. Kite acting like parachute. 2. Tailless kite for scientific purposes. [f. Jap. parakite 2. PARA-]

paralysis, -eipsis, -leipsis (-li) n. Trick of securing emphasis by proferring to omit all mention of subject, e.g., I say nothing of his antecedents, how from youth upwards &c. [f. Gk para (leipsis f. leptó passing over)

Páralax, n. (Angular amount of) apparent divergence of lines, caused by a change of point of observation. See parallactic a. [f. F. parallaxe f. Gk parallázein change of parallax; (lit.) state of utter powerlessness. [L. f. Gk paralúsis f. para (loosely) disable]

paralytic, a. & n. (Person) affected with paralysis (lit. or fig.). Hence paralytically adv. [f. F. paralysique f. L. Gk parálutikos (prec. see -ic)]

paramagnetically, a. Capable of being attracted by poles of magnet (cf. DIAMAGNETIC). So paramagnetism n. [para-1 + MAGNETIC]

paramatta, n. Light dress fabric of merino wool & silk or cotton. [f. Par(r)amatta, town in N.S. Wales]

parâmeter, n. (math.). Quantity constant in case considered, but varying in different cases. [f. L. Gk para (me)N.) present measure]

paramount (pl.-est) first of its kind. [f. L. par (ante) to + amount above f. L. ad (to) + amount to the hill]

Pâramour, n. Illust partner of married man or woman. [f. Of par amour by love]

parang, n. Malay heavy sheath-knife. [Malay]

Pâranoi'a, -noea (-nea), n. Mental disarrangement, esp. when marked by delusions of grandeur &c. [Gk (noetis) f. L. para- (noo mind) disoriented]

parapet (-it), n. Low wall at edge of balcony, roof, &c., or along sides of bridge &c.; (Mil) defence of earth or stone to conceal & protect troops. Hence parapetted, adj. [f. It. parapetto (-it) f. papa breast]

Páraph, n. Flourish after a signature, orig. as precaution against forgery. [f. F. parapher f. L. paraphus for paraphras GRAPH]

paraphernalia, n. pl. Personal belongings; mechanical accessories, appointments, &c.; (formerly) articles of personal property that law allowed married woman to keep & treat as her own. [L. neut. pl. adj. f. L. Gk parallêgênetas (phrazo f. phrazeo dower), see -al]

Páraprase (-z), n. & v.t. Free rendering or amplification of a passage, expression of its sense in other words; any of a collection of metrical pp. of passages of Scripture used in Church of Scotland &c.; (v.t) express meaning of (passage) in other words. So paraphrastic a., paraphrastically adv. [f. L., f. Gk (se) f. L. Gk paraphrasis f. PARA- (phrazo tell); (vb) f. F. paraphraser]

Páraplegia (-ji), n. Paralysis of lower limbs & part or whole of trunk. So para-plegico a. [Gk (-é) f. PARA- (plesso strike)]

Párasang, n. Ancient-Persian measure of length, about 32 miles. [L. (-a) f. Gk para- (Mage), of Pers. origin]

Páraséle'm, n. Bright spot on lunar halo, mock-moon. [para-1 + Gk seléné moon]

Párasite, n. Interested hanger-on, toady; animal, plant, living in or upon another & drawing nutriment directly from it (cf. COMMENSAL); (loosely) plant that climbs about another plant, wall, &c. Hence or cogn. parasitic a. & parasitically adv. [f. L. Gk parásitos food]

Párasiticide, n. Agent that destroys parasites. [as prec. + -IDE]

Parasitize, v.t. Infest as a parasite (chiefly in p.p.) [as prec. + -IZE]

Párasol (or pà'r-t), n. Sunshade. [f. F. Ital. PARA- (sole sun) L. sol]

Párasynthesis, n. (philol.). Derivation
from a compound. So parasynthetic a. [Parataxis a. + Synthesis]

Parataxis, n. (gram.). Placing of clauses &c., one after another, without words to indicate coordination or subordination. So paratactical a., paratactically adv. [f. gr. para- (beside) + taktikos (arranged).]

Parboil, v.t. Boil partially; (fig.) overheat. [f. OF parboiller f. LL perbullire (boil) thoroughly, by confusion. part]

Parbuckler, n. & v.t. Device for raising or lowering heavy object by rope of which both ends are passed round it; (v.t.) raise thus. [f. par + buckler]

Paralog, n. & v.t. Piece of land, esp. as part of estate; goods &c. wrapped up in single package; post, branch of postal service concerned with pp.; (Commerce) quantity dealt with in one transaction; (adv., archaic) partly, as p. thing, drunk; p. gilt, partly gilded, esp. (of cup &c.) with inner surface gilt. [f. F parcelle f. L partition, dim. as particle]

Parcel, v.t. (-d). Divide (usu. out) into portions: (Naut.) cover (caulked seam) with canvas strips & pitch, wrap (rope) with canvas strips. [f. prec.]

Parcelling, n. In vbl senses, esp. (Naut.) strip of canvas, usu. tarred, for binding round rope. [-ing]

Parcellary, n. Joint heirship. [f. AF parceller f. OF parcourier (as foll., see -Ery)]

Parceler, n. Coheir. [AF = OF parcouder f. med.L partitionarius (PARTITION, -ER) 9]

Parch, v.t. & i. Roast (pease &c.) slightly; (of sun, thirst, &c.) make (person &c.) hot & dry; become hot & dry. [f. G pachem ein f. L parchemina (charta paper) of parchment, city in Asia Minor]


Pardon, n. Forgiveness; (Eccl.) Indulgence, festival at which this is granted; (Law) release from civil con inflictions of crime.

General p. (for offences generally, or to number of persons not named individually); courteous forbearance, esp. I beg your p. (apology for thing done, for dissent or contradiction, or for not hearing or understanding what was said). [f. OF perdoun, as foll.]

Pardon, v.t. Forgive (person, offence, person his offence); make allowance for, excuse, (person, fault, person for doing). So pardonable a., pardonnably adv. [f. OF pardonner f. LL perdonare give) concede, remit]

Pardon, n. (hist.). Person licensed to sell pardons or indulgences. [Pardon 1 + -er 2]

Pare, v.t. Trim (thing) by cutting away irregular parts &c.; cut away skin, rind, &c. of (person, fruit, skin, &c.) by the quick (so deep as to reach sensitive parts); (fig.) diminish little by little (often away down); shave, cut off, away, (edges &c.). Hence Pare 1 (I, 2), mn. [f. F parer f. L parare prepare]

Parégoric, a. & n. P. (elixir), camphorated tincture of opium flavoured with aniseed & benzoic acid. [f. LLf. G parégorikos soothing (fr. parenth.-agogos speaking f. agora public assembly)]

Paré, n. Drug from root of Brazilian shrub, used in urinary disorders. [f. Port. paré vine trained against wall]

Parenychyma, n. (k-). (Anat.) proper substance of gland, organ, &c., as distinguished from flesh & connective tissue; (bot.) tissue of cells of about equal length & breadth placed side by side (cf. Prosenchyma), usu. soft & succulent, found esp. in softer parts of leaves, pulp of fruits, &c. Hence parenychymal, parenychymatous, a.a. (gk. par, beside, & eponyma something poured in beside [Parataxis a. + e-epithyma f. ekgithna pour in f. en in + khexe pour])

Parent, n. Father or mother; forefather, esp. our first pp., Adam & Eve; animal, plant, from which others are derived, (often attrib., as the p. bird, tree); (fig.) source, origin, (of)

Parental a., p. parental 2 adv. [f. OF, L parentesse, as parent, parent, pp., to parent after sense, see -AGE]

Parentage, n. Descent from parents, lineage, as his p. is unknown. [f. as prec., see -AGE]

Parenthesis, n. (pl. -theses). Word, clause, sentence, inserted into a passage to which it is not grammatically essential, and usu. marked off by brackets, dashes, or commas; (sing. or pl.) round brackets () used for this; (fig.) interlude, interval. [med.La. f. Gk paratheseis f. parentethëmi put in beside (PARATAXIS, -EN 2) + tithemi place]]

Parenthesize, v.t. Insert (words &c. or abs.) as parenthesis; put between marks of parenthesis. [f. prec., see -IZE]

Parenthetical, a. Of, inserted as a parenthetical, (fig.) interposed. Hence parenthetical, a. [f. LL pantheticus (as PARENTHESES, see -ETIC)]

Pareis, n. (med.). Partial paralysis, affecting muscular motion but not sensation. So parëtic a. [f. Gk paresis f. parëtiem (PARATAXIS, -EN 2) + hëmi let go]

Par Excellence (F). Adv. By virtue of special excellence, above all others that may be called, as Mayfair was the fashionable quarter p. e.

Part, n. (-3), v.t., & n. Plaster (wall &c.); (n.) plaster. [prob. f. OF parayer, por-, f. L projectare = jactare frequent. of jactare jact-throw]

Partelson (par-).n. Spot on solar halo at which light is intensified, mock-sun. Hence PARÉHELION, a. [f. L f. Gk paraton (as paragon)]

Pariah (or paran.). n. Member of a low caste in S. India; member of low or no caste; (fig.) social outcast; p.-dog, yellow vagabond dog of low breed in India &c. [f. Tamil paraiyil pl. of paraiyan drummer (parai drum)]

Parian, a. & n. Of the island of Paros, famed for white marble; (n.) fine white kind of porcelain. [f. L Parius of Paros + -AN]

Partetial, a. Of the wall of the body or of any of its cavities: p. bones, pair forming part of sides & top of skull; (Bot.) of the wall of a hollow structure &c. [f. F parietal f. L PARTElis (paries -etis wall, see -AL)]

Par mutual (F). n. Form of betting in which those who have staked on winning horse divide the stakes on the rest. [=mutual]

Pârë Pâssa, adv. With equal pace; simultaneously & equally. [L]

Paris, n. Capital of France; P. blue, bright Prussian blue, (also) bright blue got from aniline; P. doll, dressmaker's lay figure; P. white, fine whiting used in polishing; 'PLASTER-OF-P.'

Parish, n. Subdivision of county, having its own church, clergyman; (archaic) a district constituted for administration of Poor-law &c., as on the p., receive parochial relief; the inhabitants of a p.; p. clerk, official performing various duties connected with the church, esp. (formerly) leading responses; p.
council, local administrative body in rural civil p.; p. LANTERN; p. register, book recording christenings, marriages, & burials, at p. church.

parishioner (shoner), n. Inhabitant of parish.
[f. OF paroissien (paroisse f. pop. L paroecia as prec., see -AN] + -ER]

Parisian (-z), a. & n. (Native, inhabitant) of Paris.
[f. F parisien f. med.L parisianus (Parisii París, see -AN]

parissiable, a. (Of Gk & L nouns) having same number of syllables in nominative as in oblique cases of singular. (L par equ al + syll."

parity, n. Equality, esp. among members or ministers of church; parallelism, analogy, as p. of reasoning; standard of price in another currency.
[f. L paritas (as prec., see -TV]

park, n. Large enclosed piece of ground, usu. with woodland & pasture, attached to country house &c.; enclosure in town ornamentally laid out for public recreation; the P. (now) Hyde P. (formerly) St James’s P.; large tract of land kept in natural state for public benefit; (space occupied by) artillery, stores, &c.; in a. of parotid, enclosed area for oyster-breeding, overflowed by sea at high tide. Hence par'kish n. [ME. f. OF par t. w. -a, & hence OF ye parroot, dial. parrock, paddock]

park, vt. Enclose (ground in) or as park; (Mil.) arrange (artillery &c.) compactly in a park. [f. prec.]

parkin, n. (north). Cake of oatmeal & treacle.

parlance, n. Way of speaking, as in common, leg. &c., p. [Of (parler speak f. LL parabolare talk, as PARABLE, see -ANCE]

parley1, n. Conference for debating of points in dispute, esp. (Mil.) discussion of terms, as beat, sound, a p., call for it by drum or trumpet. [f. F parler, see prec.]

parley2, v.i. & t. Discuss terms (with enemy &c.); speak (esp. foreign language). [f. or as prec., see prec.]

parleywoo, n., & v.i. (facet.). French; Frenchman; (v.i.) speak French. [f. F parlez-vous (français) do you speak (French)]]

parliament (lim), n. Council forming with the Sovereign the supreme legislature of United Kingdom, consisting of House of Lords (Spiritual & Temporal) & House of Commons (represented by counties, cities, &c.); (of King open P. declare it open with ceremonial; corresponding legislative assembly in other countries; long P. (met Nov. 3rd, 1640, dissolved March 1990); Short P. (sat from Apr. 13 to May 3, 1640) also p. cake) thin crisp cake of gingerbread.
[f. OF parlament (as prec., see -ANCE)]

parliamentarian, n. a. Skilled debater in parliament; adherent of Parliament in Civil War of 17th c.; (adj.) foll. [foll., -AN]

parliamentary (lim), a. Of parliament; p. agent (charged with interests of party concerned in private legislation of Parliament); enacted, established, by Parliament; p. train (duties bargainers at rate not above 1d. per mile); (of language) admissible in Parliament, (colloq.) civil. [-ARY]

parlour (er), n. Ordinary sitting-room of family in private house; room in inn for private conversation; p. boarder, boarding-school pupil living in principal’s family; p. car (U.S.), luxuriously fitted railway carriage; p. maid, maid who waits at table. [f. OF parloir f. med.L parlorium (parlare, talk, see PARLANCE & -ORY]

parlous, a. & adv. (archaic, facet.). Perilous; hard to deal with; surprisingly clever &c. (adv.) extremely. [=PERILOUS]

parochialism, parochiality, nn., parochialize(-z), a. & n. F. (cheese), kind of cheese made at Parma & elsewhere. [f. F. it. parmigniano of Parma]

Parnassus, m. Mountain in central Greece, anciently sacred to Muses. So Parnassian a. [L f. Gk Parnais(s)os]

Parnellism, m. Policy of Irish Home-Rule party led by C. S. Parnell from 1880 to 1891. So Parnellites, etc.

paróchial (-k), a. Of a parish; (fig., of affairs &c.) confined to narrow area. Hence paro'chialism, paróchiality, nn., parochi'ally adv. [OF. f. LL parochialis (as PARISH, see -AJL]

parody, n. & v.t. Composition in which an author’s characters are caricatured; feeble imitation, travesty; (v.t.) make (literary work, manner, &c.) ridiculous by imitation. So parodi'st n. [v.f. n. f. Gk paródia (PARA-1 + oídè song, ODE]

parole (ôl), n. & v.t. (Also p. of honour, f. d' honneur) word of honour, esp. (Mil.) prisoner’s promise that he will not attempt escape, or will return to custody if liberated, or will not leave country from which he came against captors for stated period; on p., (liberated) on this understanding; (Mil.) password used only by officers or inspectors of counter (cf. COUNTSIGN); (v.t.) put (prisoner) on p. [v.f. n. F. parole, word, as PARABLE]

páronomá'sia (-z, -s), n. Word-play, pun.
[l. f. Gk paronomásia (PARA-1 + onomásió f. onómos name)]

paroquis'tis, n. Mumps. [f. prec. + -IRIS]

pároxy'ms, n. Fit of disease; fit of rage, laughter, &c. Hence pároxy'mat a. [f. F paroxysme f. L f. Gk paroxúsmos f. paróxnu exasperate (PARA-1 + oxén shared fr. oxus sharp)]

paróxy'tone (tn), a. & n. (Gk gram.). (Word) with acute accent on last syllable but one. [f. Gk paroxútonos (PARA-1, OXOTYNE]

parpen, n. Stone passing through wall from side to side, with two smooth vertical faces. [f. Of parpait, etym. dub.]

parquet (-k), n. & v.t. Wooden flooring of pieces of wood, often of different kinds, arranged in pattern; (v.t.) floor (room) thus. So parqu'etry n. [f. = small compartment, floor, dim. of parc PARK]

par(f), n. Young salmon. [f.]

pàrriëdere, n. 1. One who murders his father but his retribution is this person is held sacred; person guilty of treason against his country. 2. Any of these crimes. So parri'cidal a. [f. F. L (1) parrière (2) -ciadium; etym. dub., see -CIDE]

pàrro't, n. & v.t. Genus of birds, of which many species have beautiful plumage, & some can be taught to repeat words; person who repeats another’s words or imitates his actions unintelligently; (v.t.) repeat (words or abs.) mechanically, drill (person &c.) to do this, whence parro'try n. [f. p. fish, kinds with brilliant colouring or mouth like p.’s bill. [f]

parry, v.t., & n. Ward off, avert. (weapon, blow, awkward question); (n.) warding off. [f. Fr parer f. It. & L parare prepare]
one (often attrib., as in a p. spirit); (hist.) member of light regular troops employed in special enterprises. Hence partisan ship n. [F. partizan, (parte part, see -AN)]

partisan 1. (z.), -zam, n. (hist.). Long-handled spear or javelin. [F. partizane, it. partesana, etym. dub.]

partite, a. (bot., entom.). Divided (nearly) to the base. [L. partiri (-d part)]

partition, n. & v.t. Division into parts; such part; structure separating two such parts, esp. slight wall, whence partitioned a.; (Law) division of real property between joint tenants by sale; partitioned parts of a room, esp. off, separate (part of room &c.) by a p. [vb l.n.] F. partitioner (as prec., see -IOn)

partitionive 2. adv. [F. partitivo]

partlet, n. used as proper name for a hen, esp. Dame P., also applied to women. [OF Pertelote, female proper name]

partly, adv. With respect to a part; in some degree. [LY2]

partner, n. & v.t. Sharer (with person, in or of thing); person associated with others in business of which he shares risks & profits; esp. one of the parties to a contract or agreement (among constituents of United Kingdom); wife, husband; companion in dance; player associated with another in whist, tennis, &c.; (Naut., pl.) timber framework round hole in deck through which mast, pump, &c., passes; (v.t.) associate (persons, one with another) as pp., (also) be p. of. Hence partnervless a., partnership n. [L. partitivus]

partride, n. Kinds of game-bird, esp. Common or Grey P.; p.-wood, hard red wood used for cabinet work &c., (also) speckled effect produced on wood by certain fungus. [ME partirich, ult. L. Gk perdrice - dikos]

parturient, a. About to give birth (often fig. of the mind &c.). [L. parturire be in labour (nec partire bear) see -EXT]

parturition, n. Childbirth (also fig.). [L. parturitio, as prec., see -ION]

party 1. Body of persons united in a cause. opinion, &c.; system of taking sides on public questions; p. spirit, zeal for a p., so p.-spirited; body of persons travelling or engaged together, as fishing, reading, &c.; social gathering, esp. of invited guests at private house, as dinner, tea, p.; each of the two or more persons making the two sides in legal action, contract, marriage, &c.; accessory (to action); (now vulg. or facet.) person, as an old p. with spectacles; p.-coloured, see particoloured; p.-wait, walk shared by each of the occupiers of the two buildings &c. that it separates. [F. parti- (p. party) BART]

party 2. a. (herald.). Divided into parts of different tinctures. [F. parti, as prec., see -IOn]

parvenu (or as F.), n. Person of obscure origin who has gained wealth or position, upstart, (often attrib.). [F. p.p. of parvenir arrive F. VO perverire come]

parvenu. Area in front of cathedral, church. [F. OF. parvenus PARADISE, courtin front of St Peter's, Rome]

pas (pah), n. Precedence, esp. dispute, give, take, the p.; step in dancing, as p. seul (soli), p. de deux (dier), dance for one, two. [F. = step]

paschali, a. Of the Jewish Passover; of Easter. [F. pascal F. LL. paschalis (pascha F. G. paskh; Heb. pesahk PERSONAL F. pascha passover, see -AL]

pasha, -cha (pashcha, pasha, pascha), n. Turkish officer of high rank, e.g. military commander, governor of province, &c.; of three, two, tails, of one tail, (of first, second, third, grade; from number of horse-tails displayed as a symbol in ottoman. [Turk. (shah)]

pashalchic, -ch., - (or paschah), n. Jurisdiction of pasha. [f. Turk. paschatik]

pashtm, n. Under-fur of hairy quadrupeds in Tibet &c., esp. that of goats used as Cashmere shawls. [Pers., = wool]

pa'sque-flower (-k), n. Anemone with bell-shaped purple flowers. [orig. passe-flower, F. Pap'tlet, pa'sque-flower (passing, tower) w. assim. to obs. Pasque Easter (paschali]

pasquände (-kw), n. Lampoon, satire, orig. one affixed to public place. [f. It. pasqua (Pasquina, statue at Rome on which Latin verses were annually posted, see -ADE]

pass 1. (p. passed or as adj., past). In transit. Move onward, proceed, (along, down, over, on, &c.); circulate, be current; p. for, be accepted as; p. (be currently known) by the name of; be transported from place to place; change (into something, from one state to another); die (now usu. p. hence, from among us, &c.); go by, as saw the procession p., time passes rapidly, remarks p. unnoticed; come to an end, as kingdoms & nations p.; get through, effect (one's) disposal, be accepted as adequate; (of bill in Parliament, proposal, &c.) be sanctioned; (of candidate) satisfy examiner; happen, be done or said, as I saw or heard what was passing; adjudicate (upon); (of judgment) be given (for plaintiff &c.); (Cards) forgo one's opportunity, e.g. of making trump, (also) throw up one's hand. [See N. Low. p. See F. passe, p. thru; Lat. passus, a.; (measure of steps)]

person, pp. as passed, &c. Review; be passed through, as a bill is passed through Parliament; be passed; (thing upon person for or as what it is not); p. over (adv. or prep.), omit, make no remark upon; (of authority) be used of; of p. over his eye (one's glance over this letter, p. a rope round it; cause to go by, as p. (troops) in review; cause, allow, (measure in Parliament, candidate for examination, &c.) to proceed after scrutiny; spend (the time, the winter, &c.); hand round, transfer, as read this & p. it on; give currency to (coin, esp. base coin); pledge (one's word, oath, &c.); utter (criticism, judicial sentence, upon); p. the news of day; 3. Spec. senses w. adv. & prep.: p. away, die, come to an end; p. by (adv. or prep.), omit, disregard; p. off, (of sensations &c.) disappear gradually; (of proceedings) be carried through (without a hitch &c.); (trans.) palm off (thing upon person for or as what it is not); p. over (adv. or prep.), omit, make no remark upon; (of authority) be used of; of p. over his eye (one's glance over this letter, p. through, experience. [F. p. passer l. passus pace]

pass 2. n. Passing, esp. of examination; (univ.) attainment of standard that satisfies examiners but does not entitle to honours; bring to p., accomplish, carry out; come to p., happen; critical position, as the p. of a journey; permission to pass into or out of a place; (usu. free p.) ticket authorizing holder to travel free on railway &c.; thrust in fencing; juggling trick; passing of hands over anything, esp. in mesmerism; p. book, book supplied by bank to person having current or deposit account, showing all sums deposited & drawn; p.-key, private key to gate &c. for special purposes, (also) master-key; passman.
one who takes a degree at university; pass-word, watchword. [partly f. prec., partly f. F passe as prec.]

pass, n. Narrow passage through mountains; (Mil.) place commanding such passage viewed as key to a country; navigable channel, esp. at river's mouth; passage for fish over weir. [F. f. L passus pace.]

passable, a. In vbl senses, esp. that can pass unimpaired or fairly well, hence passably adv. [ABLE]

passage (1) (i)j. n. Passing, transit, BIRD OF p. transition from one state to another, liberty, right, to pass through, voyage, crossing, from port to port; right of conveyance as passenger by sea; passing of a measure into law; way by which one passes corridor &c. giving communication between different rooms in house; (pl.) what passes between two persons mutually, interchange of confidences &c.; p. (of or at arms), fight (often fig.), part of a speech or literary work taken for quotation &c. [F. as pass, see -AGE]

passage (2) (ii), i. & t. (Of horse or rider) move sideways, by pressure on horse's neck &c. opposite side; make (horse) do this. [F. F passager, earlier passager. i. It. passegiare (passaggio walk). F. L passus pace].

passant, a. (herald.). Walking, & looking to dexter side, with three paws on ground & dexter fore-paw raised. [F. part. as passé]

passé (F.), a. (fem. -ée). Past the prime, esp. past the age of long flight. [ME. & F. (m. & a.) passager (passage, see -ER)]

passementerie (F.), n. Trimming of gold or silver lace, braid, beads &c. [F. (passement gold lace &c. as passé, see -MENT & -ERY]

passenger (-j), n. Traveller in public conveyance by land or water; foot-p. traveller on foot; p. pigeon, wild pigeon of N. America, capable of long flight. [ME & F (m. & a.) passager (passage, see -ER)]

pass-partout (paßpartôô), n. Master-key; mount for photograph &c. [F. = pass everywhere]

passer, n. In vbl senses; p.-by, one who passes, esp. casually. [-ER]

passerine, a. & n. (Bird) of the order of Passeres or Perchers; of the size of a sparrow. [F. passerin. F. passer sparrow + -INE]

passible, a. (theol.) Capable of feeling or suffering. So passibility n. [OF, F. L passibilis (pati pass-suffer, see -IBLE)

passim, adv. (Of allusions, phrases, &c., to be found in specified author or book) in every part, as this occurs in Milton p. [L = scat-teredly (pandere pass-spread)]

passing, i. In vbl senses; p.-bell (rung in memory of person's death); p.-note (not belonging to the harmony but interposed to secure smooth transition). [-ING]

passing, a. & adv. In vbl senses, esp. transient, fleeting; cursory, incidental; (adv., archaic) very (esp. p. rich). [-ING]

passion (1), (pä'shôn), n. Strong emotion; outburst of anger; sexual love; strong enthusiasm. (pä'shôn) (Fr. stamping) (uss. past (pâ'shôô) sufferings of Christ on cross, (musical setting of) narrative of this from Gospels; p.-play, mystery-play representing Christ's P.; p.-flower, genus of (chiefly climbing) plants, flower of which was supposed to suggest instruments of Christ's P.; P. Sunday, fifth Sunday in Lent; P. (also Holy) Week, week before Easter. Hence passion-ing, n. passionless, adv. passion-lessness.

past, a. & prep. & adv. Beyond in time or place, as stayed till p. two o'clock, half past three, and such; past the time before, or in the range or compass of, as p. endurance, bearing, praying for; (adv.) so to pass by, as hastens p. [prob. misuse of am past with object, past being then mistaken for prep. e.g. I was now p. the house]

paste, n. Flour moistened & kneaded with butter, suet, &c.; kind of sweet confection; relish of pounded fish, as anchovy p.; cement made of flour & water; any soft plastic mixture; hard vitreous composition used in making imitations of precious stones; pasteboard, stiff substance made by pasting together sheets of paper, (attrib., fig.) unsubstantial, flimsy, (slang) visiting-card, playing-card, railway-ticket. [OF, f. com. Rom. pasta perh. f. Gr. pás-tē (pasty p.)]

paste, v.t. Fasten with paste; stick up (playbill &c.) on wall with paste; cover (thing with paper &c.) by pasting. [f. prec.]

pâté, n. Woad; blue dye from this; dry paste made by compounding pigments with gum-water, used for crayons; drawing in p., whence pâté (list) n. [f. F. It. pastello woody, dim. of pasta PASTÉ]

pâstel, n. Woad; blue dye from this; dry paste made by compounding pigments with gum-water, used for crayons; drawing in p., whence pâté (list) n. [f. F. It. pastello woody, dim. of pasta PASTÉ]

pâté, n. Part of horse's foot between fetlock & hoof. [f. OF pasturun f. OF pasture (pers. as PASTURE)]
Pasteurism (cr.), n. Prevention or cure of diseases esp. hydrophobia by successive inoculations. [f. L. Pasteur, French scientist (1822-1895) + -ISM]

pasteurize, v.t. Sterilize (milk &c.) by exposure to high temperature; treat by Pasteurism. Hence Pasteuriza- tion n.; -izationism n.; -izationismism n.; -izationist n. [see PASTE]

paste-colored, -colored (as adj.) paste-colored wooden musical composition, picture, made up from various sources. [F (iche) f. It. (tico), f. pasta PASTE]

paste stil, pasteil (-él), n. Small roll of aromatic paste burnt as fumigator &c.; lozenge. [F (ile), f. L pastillus small roll, etym. dub.]

paste time, n. Recreation; game, sport. [f. PASTE + TIME]

pater, n. Minister in charge of church or congregation, whence pastoral n.; person exercising spiritual guidance; kind of starving. [OF, f. L pastorem shepherd (pastore past-feed, see -OR)]

pastoral, a. & n. Of shepherds; (of land) used for pasture; (of poems &c.) portraying country life, whence pastorial a. & n.; a. of Paul to Timothy & Titus, dealing with pastoral work. (N.) p. play, poem, poetry, or picture; letter from pastor, esp. bishop, to clergy or people. Hence pastoral- ity n. [see PASTE as prec., see -AL]

pastoralism (a(-lism)), n. Pastoralism n.; ten(ure) of office; body of pastoral. [f. med. L. pastoralis (as PASTOR, see -AL)]

pastry, n. Baked flour-paste; articles of food made wholly or partly of this; p.-cook, one who makes p., esp. for public sale. [prob. f. PASTE + -RY]

pasturage (-aj), n. Pasturing; herbage for cattle &c.; pasture-land. [OF, as foll., see -AGE]

pasture (-shur), n. & v.t. & i. Herbage for cattle; (piece of) land covered with this; (v.t.) lead, put, (cattle) to p., (of sheep &c.) eat down (grass-land), (of person) put sheep &c. on (land) to graze, whence pasturable a.; (v.i.) graze. [F, F. LL. pastura (as PASTOR, see -URE)]

paste, v.t. & n. Paste, p. -tified (as adj.) past. [pah-] (n.) Pie, patty; p. de foie gras, pie &c. of fattened goose liver. [f. F. past, cf. PAST]

pate-lia, n. Knee-cap, whence patella, patellate (2), aa.; (Rom. Ant.) small pan. [L, dim. as foll.]

pate, n. Shallow dish used for bread at eucharist; thin circular plate of metal. [f. Of patene f. L. patena, -ina]

pate, v.t. Obtain patent for (invention). [f. prec.]

patentee, n. One who has taken out a patent. [See]

pater, n. (slang). Father. [L, father]

paterfamilias, n. (Rom. Law & facet.) head of family. [L]

paternal, a. Of a father; fatherly; related through the father, as p. grandmother, father's mother. Hence paternality. [f. L. paternus (patr father), + -AL]

paternity, n. Fatherhood; one's paternal origin; (fig.) authorship, source. [f. F. paternité f. L. paternitas (as prec., see -TY)]

paterno-ster, n. The Lord's Prayer, esp. in Latin; black, white, p., line of verse used as a prayer, muttered imprecation; bead in rosary indicating that p. is to be said; p.-line, weighted fishing-line with hooks at intervals. [f. L. pater noster our father]

path, n. (pl. pron. -dhz). Footway, esp. one merely beaten by feet, not specially constructed (also pathway); track laid for foot or cycle racing, esp. one for cycling; p. made by whatever person or thing moves. Hence pathless a. [com. W, OE. path, Du. pad, G. pad]

pathetic, a. & n. Exciting pity or sadness; of the emotions (p. fallacy, crediting nature with human emotion); (n. pl.) study of, indulgence in, demonstration of, these. Hence pathetically adv. [f. LL f. Gk patheitis (path-, root of paskhó suffer, see -ERE)]
pātho- in comb. =Gk pathos suffering, disease, passion, as: -genesis, -geny, production of disease, so -genetic, -genic, -genous, aa.; -gnomonic, characteristic of particular disease; -nymy (-n-), study of the emotions, so -nymic a.; -logy, science of (usu. bodily) diseases, so -logical a., -logically adv., -logist n.

pātience (-shns), n. Calm endurance of pain or privation; perseverance; have no p. with, be irritated by, be unable to endure; (person, his conduct, &c.,) out of p. with, no longer able to endure; game of cards, usu. for one; p.-dock, kinds of plant. [O.F. patienция (as foll., see -ENCE)]

pātient (-shnt), a. & n. Having, showing, patience; p. of enduring with patience; (n.) patient, one who undergoes treatment. Hence pātient-y 8 adv. [O.F. patient, see -ENT]

pātina, n. Incrustation, usu. green, on surface of old bronze, esteemed as ornament. Hence pātinated [-ATE], pātinotcs, aa., patination n. [O. F. patine etym. dub.; L has patina dish]

pātio (pah-), n. Inner court open to sky in Spanish or Span.-Amer. house. [Sp.]

pātriarch (-k), n. Father & ruler of family or tribe; (pl.) sons of Jacob, (also) Abraham, Isaac, & Jacob, & their forefathers; (in early & Eastern Churches) bishop, esp. of Antioch, Alexandria, Constantinople, Jerusalem, or Rome; (in R. C. Church) bishop ranking next above primates & metropolitan; founder of an order, science, &c.; venerable old man; the oldest living representative (of a class &c.). Hence pātriarchal a. [O.F. patriarche f. L (cha) f. Gk patriarchhēs (patria family, pater father + -arkhes ruler)]

pātriarchate (-kat), n. Office, see, residence, of ecclesiastical patriarch; rank of tribal patriarch or Roman emperor. [O.F. patriarce f. L patriarchus (patria family, pater father + -tris father)]

pātriarchy, n. Patriarchal system of society, government, &c. So pātriarchism n. [O. Gk patriarchia (as PARIARCH, see -Y)]

pātrician (-shm), n. & a. Ancient Roman noble (cf. PLEBEIAN); member of a noble order in later Roman Empire; officer representing Roman Emperor in province of Italy & Africa; nobleman (cf. PLEBEIAN), esp. (hist.) in some Italian republics; (adj.) noble, aristocratic, esp. of the ancient Roman nobility. Hence pātricianship n. [O. L. patricius (pater-tris father, pl. senators, nobles + -AN)]

pātricate (shyat), n. Patrician order, aristocracy; rank of patrician. [O. med. L patriciatus (as prec., see -ATE)]

pātritious (-shnt), a. Inherited from one's father or ancestors, heritage (often fig.): endowment of church &c. So pātrimonial a. [O. F. patrimoine f. L patrimonium (pater-tris father, see -MONY)]

pātriot (-ot), n. One who defends or is zealous for his country's freedom or rights. Hence or cogn. pātriotica, pātriotics adv., pātrioticsism n. [O. F. patriote t. LL (to) f. L patriotes (patrones of one's one father, fathers, see -OT)]

pātristic, a. Of (the study of the writings of) the Fathers of the Church. [O. L pater-tris father + -rist + -ic]

pātrioal, n., & v.i. & t. (ill.). Going the rounds of garrison, camp, &c.; perambulation of town &c. by police; detachment of guard, police constables, told off for this; detachment of troops sent out to reconnoitre; (v.i.) act as p.; (v.t.) march &c. as p.; (n.) Korn p. [O. thr. F patrouille & vb. F patrouiller, fr. orig. - paddle in mud, earlier patouiller, of OE patowcil pool]

pātron, n. One who countenances, protects, or gives influential support to (person, cause, art, &c.); (Shop) regular customer; (also p. saint) tutelary saint; (Rom. Ant.) former owner or manumitted slave, (also) protector of a client or one who has right of presentation to benefice. So pātroness n. [O. F. pation (pater-tris father)]

pātronage (-j), n. Support, encouragement, given by patron; right of presentation to benefice or office, as has a great deal of p. in his hands, (attrib.) P. Secretary (of the Treasury); patronizing airs; customer's support. [O. Fr. pater, prec. see -AGE]

pātriziation (-shnt), n. Act as patron towards, support, encourage, (person, practice, &c.); treat condescendingly, whence pātrizionizing [-izng] 2 adv. [-IZE]

pātronymic, a. & n. (Name) derived from that of a father or ancestor. [O. L. Gk patrōnunikos f. patrōnomenos (pater-tris father + onoma name), see -OT]

pātrōnymia, n. (U.S. hist.) Possessor of landed estate with manorial privileges (abolished c. 1850) under Dutch governments of New York & New Jersey. [VAR. OF PATRON]

pātten, n. Overshoe with wooden sole on iron ring &c., for wearing wearer's shoes out of mud &c. [ME, f. F patea, etym. dub.]

pāttie, n. Lingo of a profession or class; speechifying; rapid speech introduced into song; words of song, comedy, &c. [F. foile]

pātter 3, v.t. & i. Repeat (prayers &c.) in rapid mechanical way; talk glibly. [F. PATERNOSER]

pātter 4, v.i. & t. & n. Make rapid succession of taps, as rain on window-pane; run with short quick steps; cause (water &c.) to p. (n.) succession of taps. [f. PAT + -ER]

pātdown, n. (F. excell.) Example, as she is a p. of domestic virtues; model from which thing is to be made; sample (of tailor's cloth &c.); decorative design as executed on carpet, wall-paper, cloth, &c.; marks made by shot from gun on target; p.-room, shop, part of foundry &c. in which pp. are prepared; (v.t.) model (thing after, upon, design &c.), decorate with pp. [t. & n. of ME. F PATERNOX]

pātty, n. Little pie or paty (pattypan (for baking p. in). [F. F pate PASTY]

pātulous, a. Open, expanded; (of bushes, &c.) spreading. Hence pātulous-y 2 adv., pātulousness n. [O. L patulus (patère be open) + -OUS]

pāucity, n. Smallness of number or quantity. [L paucoitas (pauca few, see -TY)]

Paul, n. Rob Peter 1 to pay P.; P. Fry, inquisitive person (character in comedy by J. Poole 1825).

Pauline, a. & n. Of St Paul, as the p. epistles. (n.) scholar of St Paul's School. [INEL]

paulo-post-future, n. (Gk Gram.) tense expressing state resulting from future act, future-perfect; (facet.) immediate future. [L. *future after a little]

paunch (paw-pah-). n. Belly, stomach; ruminant's first stomach; (Naut. perh. diff.
pauper, n. Person without means of livelihood, beggar; recipient of poor-law relief; person who may sue in forma pauperis. Hence pauperdom, pauperism (2), pauperization (1) v.t. [L. - poor]

pause (z), n., & v.i. Interval of inaction or silence, esp. from property pawned: give p. to, cause (p. to hesitate): break made in speaking or reading; (Mus.) mark (\( \circ \) or \( \triangledown \)) over or under note or rest that is to be lengthened indefinitely; (v.i.) make a p., wait; linger upon (word &c.). [v.b. f. n.] F, f. L pausa: f. Gk pousias (pau \( \delta \) stop)

pavage, n. Paving; tax, toll, towards paving of streets. [f. pave, see -avel]

pavan, n. Stately dance in which dancers were elaborately dressed. [f. Pavan (f.) It. or Sp. pavana, etym. dub.]

pave, v.t. Cover (street, floor, &c.) with as, or with as pavement; (fig.) p. (prepare) the way (for, to, reform &c.). Hence paver, pavavour (perh. after savour), nn. [f. F paver L pavare, in. paves, pave, see -ENT]

pavilion, n., & v.t. Tent, esp. large peaked one; light ornamental building, esp. one attached to cricket or other ground for spectators & players; projecting (usu. highly decorated) subdivision of building; (v.t.) enclose in, furnish with, p. [f. F pavillon L papilionem (insect. butterfly, moth)]

pavonazzo (pah\-\-ats\-\-so), a. & n. (Marble) with peacock-coloured markings: [It.]

pavonina, a. Of, like, a peacock. [f. L pavoninum (pavo\-onis peacock, see -INE)]

paw 1, n. Foot of beast having claws or nails, opp. to hoof: (colloq.) hand, person's handwriting. [f. Of pove, prob. of Frank. orig.]

paw 2, v.t. & i. Strike with paw; (of horse) strike (ground), strike ground, with hoofs; (of beast) keep awkwardly or rudely (also intr.) p. over. [f. prec.]

paw\( \text{\'} \)ky, a. (Sc., dial.) Sly, arch. Hence paw\( \text{\'} \)kily adv., paw\( \text{\'} \)kiness n. [paw trick, etym. dub., + -Y]

pawl, n. & v.t. Lever with catch for teeth of wheel or bar; (Naut.) short bar used to prevent capstan, windlass, &c., from recoiling; (v.t.) secure with pawl. [f. F palier, fr. L palatum (stomach, mouth)]

paw\( n \)n, n. Piece of smallest size & value in chess (often fig. of persons). [f. AF poun f. L pedonem (nom. -0) foot-soldier (pes pedis foot)]

paw\( 3 \)n, n. Thing, person left in another's keeping as security, pledge, (now chiefly fig.) state of being pledged, esp. in, at, p.; pawnbroker, one who lends money upon interest on security of person, goods, &c.; make, break, his occupation; pawnshop, his place of business. [f. Of pan, prob. =Ofris. & Du. pand, G pfand]

paw\( 4 \)v.t. Deposit (thing) as security for payment of money or performance of action; (fig.) pledge (one's life, honour, word). [prec.]

pawnee, n. Person with whom pawn is deposited. [EE]

pax, n. Tablet with representation of Crucifixion & kissed at Mass by priests & congre-
free from disturbance, peaceful. Hence pe-ace′fulness n., pe-ace′abili-ty 2 adv. [f. 
(Peace) (as peace, settle)]
peaceful adj. Characterized by, belonging to a state of peace. Hence pe-acely 2
adv., pe-ace′fulness n. [-ful]
peach1 n. Large fruit, usu. round, with 
downy white or yellow skin flushed with red, 
highly flavoured sweet pulp, & rough stone; 
(also p.-tree) the bearing this; p.-blossom, (fig.) a 
delicacy; p.-bush, (fig.) a plant, (fig.) a 
plantation; p.-tree, (fig.) a tree; p.-jelly, (fig.) 
juice; p.-coloured, (of) soft pale red. [OF pesche f. LL persica f. 
L persicum (malum), lit. Persian apple]
peach2 v.i. (now slang). Turn informer; in 
form (against, upon, accomplice). [earlier approuch f. OF empechier IMPACHE]
pea′-chick n. Young pea′-fowl.
pea′-chey adj. Like a peach, esp. (of cheeks) in 
colour & softness. Hence pea′chiness n. [-y]
pea′-cock n. & v.t. & i. Bird with splendid 
plumage & tail that can be expanded erect like 
fan (often of type of ostentatious display); p.- 
blue, lustrous blue of p.'s neck; p.-butterfly, 
European butterfly with ocellated wings; 
p.-coal (iridescent); p.-fish, fish with brilliant 
green, red, & white colouring; (v. refl.) 
plumage; p.-make display; (v.t.) strut about 
ostentatiously, whence pea′cockery (i) n. 
Hence pea′cockish1, pea′cocklike, aa. 
[(vb f. n.) f. OE péa, pawa, f. L pavo, + cock]
pea′-fowl n. Peacock or peahen. [see prec.]
pea′-hen n. Female of the peacock. [see 
PEACOCK]
pea′-jacket n. Sailor's short overcoat of 
coarse woolen cloth. [f. obs. pea f. MDu. pie 
(now pif) pea-jacket + JACKET]
peak1 n. Projecting part of brim of esp; 
(Naut.) narrow part of ship's hold at bow, (also) 
upper outer corner of sail extended by gaff; 
pointed top, esp. of mountain; point e.g. of 
beard. Hence peaked2, pea′ky2, aa. 
[16th c., var. of Pike]
peak2 v.i. & i. (naut.). Tilt (yard) vertically; 
place (oars) APEAK; (of whale) raise (tail, flukes), 
raise tail or flukes, straight up in diving 
vertically. [f. APEAK]
peal n. & v.i. & t. Loud ringing of bell(s); 
esp. series of changes on set of bells; set of 
bells; loud sound, esp. of thunder; (v.t.) sound forth in p.; (v.t.) utter sonorously. 
[(vb f. n.) perh. short for APPEAL]
ppear pār n. A fleshy fruit, tapering to 
wards stalk; p.-shaped; p.-tree; PRICKLY p. 
[OE pēre f. LL pira, L pirum]
perea1 pērə n. Concretion, usu. white or 
bluish-grey, formed within shell of p.-oyster & 
other bivalve molluscs, having a hollow lustre 
MOTHER-OF-P. ; SEED p.; precious thing, finest example (of its kind); 
est port before swine, offer good thing to 
one incapable of appreciating it; p.-like thing, e.g. 
dewdrop, tear; tooth; size of TYPE; small 
fragment of various substances; p.-ash, potassium 
carbonate; p.-barley (reduced by attrition to 
small rounded grains); p.-tier, one which divides 
from whom a person is separated by more than a 
p.-fishery, his occupation, place of this; p. 
-powder, white, cosmetic used to whiten skin; 
-p.-shell, mother-of-p. as naturally found. Hence 
pearled2, pea′ry2, aa., pearliness n. [f. 
L perle, med.L pelta, etym. dub.]
pearl2 v.i. & t. & i. Sprinkle with pearly drops; 
make pearly in colour &c. reduce (barley &c.) 
(see p.), to small pearl-like drops; fish for 
pears. [f. prec.]
peculiar, n. Being peculiar; characteristic; oddity; [TV]
peculiar, adv. As regards oneself alone, individually, as does not affect him; especially, more than usually, as p. annoying; oddly, as they dress p. [LY]
pecuniary, a. (Consisting of money, esp. aid, considered as a source of offence) having p. penalty. Hence pecuniar
y, adv. [f. L pecuniarius (pecuni a money f. pecu cattl, see -ARY I)
pedagogue (og), n. Schoolmaster, teacher, (usu. contempt., implying pedantry). Hence or cogn. pedagogueic(al) (-g, -j) aa., pedagogically adv. pedagogue(u)ism(l)
pedal, v.t. & i. (pedal, fo) [f. L pedale f. Ital. pedale, L pedale f. peda l foot, see -ALT]
pedalant, n. One who overrates or parades book-learning or technical knowledge or insists on strict adherence to formal rules; one who is possessed by a theory, doctrinaire. Hence or cogn. pedantic a., pedantically adv., pedantize(2, 3) v.t. & i., pedantry n., (perh. fr. F pédant) f. L pedantis pes pesis feet, see -ALT
pedate (at), n. (Zool.) footed : Bot., of leaf having divisions like toes or bird's claws. [f. L pedatus (pes pesis foot, see -ATE3)
peddle, v.i. & t. Follow occupation of pedlar; busy oneself with trifles; deal out in small quantities, retail, (usu. fig.). [I]
pedestrian, a. & n. Going, performed on, foot: of walking; prosaic, dull, vulgar; (n.) one who walks, esp. asathletic performance, whence pedestrianism(2) v.i. [f. L pedester-tris + -AN]
pédicel, pédicile, nn. (bot., zool.). Small (esp. subordinate, fr. PÉDUCILE) stalk-like structure in plant or animal. Hence pédicel- late, pédiculate, (-at, -ate) aa. [f. L (-cel) pedicelus double dim., (-cel) pedicelus dim., f. L pedicellus stalk, see -CEL, -CEL]
pedicular, -lous, aa. Lousy. So pedicul-
osis n. [f. L pediculários -losus, (pedicules) louse, see -AR1, -OUS]
pédigree, n. Genealogical table; ancestral line (of man or animal); derivation (of word); ancient descent; (attrib.) having known line of descent, as p. cattle. Hence pédigreep a, [earlier pedigru prob. f. F pie de grue crane's foot, mark denoting succession in pp. (pied foot f. L pes pedis + de of + grue crane f. L grus)
pédiment, n. Triangular part crowning front of building in Grecian style, esp. over portico; similarly placed member of same or other form in Roman & Renaissance styles. Hence pédimental, -menteal, -mente, a. [earlier perimenti, perh. corrupt of PYRAMID]
pédiar, n. Travelling vendor of small wares usu. carried in pack; (fig.) retailer (of gossip &c.): p.'s French, thieves cant. Hence pédi-
ary n. [prob. f. Sc. pedder prob. f. ped basket, etym. dub.; found long before PEDDLE]
pédometer, n. Instrument for estimating distance traced by foot by recording number of steps taken. [f. F pédomètre f. L pes pedis foot + o- + -METER]
peduncle, n. (Bot.) stalk of flower, fruit, or cluster, esp. main stalk bearing solitary flower or subordinate stalks (pedicels); (Zool.) stalk-like process in animal body. Hence pédun-
cular, pédu'nculate, -cule, -cule, -cule(2, -at, -ate) aa. [f. L pes pedis foot + o- + -METER]
pel, n. Shovel, esp. bakers' for thrusting loaves &c. into oven. [f. F pèle f. L palata]
peel, v.t. & i. Stain, discolor, tinge or tinge a, mark, turn, from (orange, potato, tree, &c.); take off (skin, peel, &c.); (archaic, from Isa. xviii. 2, perh. mistransl.) scattered & peeled (pillaged); (intr., of tree, animal body, &c.) become bare of bark, skin, &c. (of person, now slang) strip for exercise &c.; (n.) rind, outer coating of fruit, candied p. (usu. of citron). Hence pelleezer(1, 2, 3) n. -e, -e, -e, origin in all senses. pelleer, n. (Coll.) policeman; (Hist.) member of Irish constabulary, founded under Peel's secretarship. [Robert Peel, cf. BOBBY, +-ER]
Pelite, n. Conservative siding with Sir R. Peel when he introduced measure for repeal of Corn-laws in 1846. [-ITE]
peep, v.i. & n. (Make) feeble shrill sound of young birds, or nightingale, &c., chirp, squeak. [in t. vb) var. of PIPE]
peep, v.i. Look through narrow aperture (at, into, &c.); look furtively; (of daylight, flower, distant object) come cautiously or partly into view, emerge, (often out); (fig., of qualities &c.) show itself unconsciously. [f. 15th c., cf. PEAK]
peep, n. Furtive or peering glance; first appearance, esp. of dawn, of day; p.-of-day boys, Protestant organization in Ireland (1781-95) searching opponents' houses at daybreak for arms; p-hole, small hole to peep through; p-shoe, small exhibition of pictures &c. viewed through lens in small orifice (also fig.). [f. prec.] peeper, n. One who peeps; (slang) eye. peeper, -er, n. [origin in all senses. -EER]
peep, n. An equal in civil standing or rank: equal in any respect, as you will not easily find his p., whence peerless a., peerless ly adv., peerlessness n.; member of one of the degrees (duke, marquis, earl, viscount, baron) of nobility in United Kingdom, whence peer-
dom, n. State of the realm or United Kingdom (all of whom may sit in House of Lords), pp. of Scotland, of Ireland, (represented in H. of Lords by 16 elected to each parliament, by 28 elected for life); noble (of any country). [ME & OF per t. L par equal]
peer, v.t. & i. Rank with, equal; rank as
equal with; make (man) a peer. [f. OF preer t. L pæriare (par equal)].

peerage (i-j), n. The peers; nobility, aristocracy; rank of peer; book containing list of peers with genealogy &c. [ -AGE]

peevish, a. Querulous, irritable. Hence peevishly adv., peevishness n. [l]

peewit. See PEWIT.

peg (i-g), n. & v.t. 1. peg of wood, metal, &c., used, round & slightly tapering, for holding together parts of framework &c., stopping up vent of cask, hanging hats &c. on, holding ropes of tent, marking cabbages score, &c.; round peg in square hole 1; clothes-p. (fig.) a p. to hang (discourse &c.) on, (occasion, pretext, theme); a drink, esp. of brandy & soda-water; taken (off) a p. at, with peg marks, of &c. with pegs on cabbages-board; mark out boundaries of (mining claim &c.); p. (away), work persistently (at); p. out, (Croquet) hit peg with ball as final stroke in game, (slang) die, be ruined. [f. prec.]

Pegasus, n. Winged horse that with stroke of hoof caused fountains Hippocrene to flow on Mt Helicon, (fig.) poetic genius. [L, f. Gk Πέλαγος (pēg found)].

peignoir (pa-nwar, or as Fi), n. Woman's loose dressing-gown worn while hair is combed or coming out of bath. [F (peignier comb).]

peine forte et dure (F), n. Severe & hard punishment, i.e. pressing to death, inflicted on person charged with felony who refused to plead.

pejorative (or pijör-), a. & n. Depreciatory (word), as the y, suffix -aster. [f. L pejorare make worse (pejor, see -ATIVE)

pék'an, n. -Amer. carnivorous beast of weasal family, valued for fur. [f. native pékané].


pelage (i-g), n. Pelage, kind of black tea. [f. Chin, pel-ko (pek white + ko down), leaves being picked young with down on them]

pelage (i-g), n. Fur, hair, wool, &c., of quadruped. [F (OF pel hair + -AGE)].

Pelagian, 1, a. & n. (Follower) of the monk Pelagius (4th-5th c.), who denied doctrine of original sin. Hence PELAGIANISM n. -AN

pelagic (pel-äj'ik), a. Of, inhabiting, inhabitant of the open sea. [f. L pelagius (pelagus sea f. Gk pelagos) + -AN]

pelagic, a. Of, performed on, the open sea, esp. p. sealing. [f. L pelagicus (as prec. -10)].

pelargonium, n. Genus of plants with showy flowers & fragrant leaves. [f. Gk pelargos stork, prob. after geranium]

Pelagianism, n. The system of the Pelagians, an ancient race on coasts & islands of Eastern Mediterranean & Aegean; P. architecture, oldest form of masonry found in Greece. [f. L Pelagius (Pelasgi f. Gk Pelasgoi, see -10)]

peléria (or -en), n. Woman's long narrow cape or tippet. [f. F pèlerine, tem. of pèlerin PILGRIM]

pelé, n. Money, wealth, (usu. contempt). [f. OF pel(e), etym. dub.]

pélican, n. Large water-fowl with pouch

for storing fish, fished to feed its young with its own blood. [f. L pelicanus f. Gk pelikan, cf. pelikaс woodcock, pelikan, pelique]

pellisse (-es), n. Woman's mantle with armholes or sleeves, reaching to ankles; child's outdoor garment worn over other clothes. [F, f. L pellisca (vestis garment) of fur (pellis skin)]

pellagra, n. Disease frequent in Lombardy, marked by cracking of skin & often ending in insanity. So pellagra's a. [perh. f. It, pelle a thong, piece, small skin]

pellet, n., & v.t. Small ball of paper, bread, &c.; pill; small shot; circular boss in coins &c.; (vb) hit with (esp. paper) pp. [f. F pelote f. med. L. pelota f. pila ball]

pellicle, n. Thin skin; membrane; film. Hence pellicular 1 a. [f. L pellicula, dim. of pellis skin]

pellitory, n. 1. (P. of Spain) plant with pungent-flavoured root, used as local irritant &c. 2. (P. of the wall) low bushy plant with greenish flowers growing on or at foot of walls. [f. earlier pelleret f. L. Gk pellureon fever-fever, cf. puretus fever. 2. f. L pellarium (paries -etis wall)]

pell-mell, a., adv. a. In disorder, promiscuously; headlong, recklessly; (adj.) confused, tumid, uncalculated. Hence pell-mell, mélée. [f. F pelle-mêle (pete etym. dub. + melle prob. f. méler mix f. L misiculare f. L miscere]

pellucid, a. Transparent, clear; clear in style or expression; mentally clear. Hence or cogn. pellucidit'y n., pellucidly adv. [f. L pellucidus f. pellucere shine, see -ID]

pelota, n. Basque game like tennis, played with ball & racket. [Sp., = ball, f. pella f. L pila ball]

pelt, n. Skin of sheep or goat with short wool; raw skin of sheep &c. stripped of wool or fur, so pet'ry (l) n. [cogn. w. obs. pel skin f. OF pet t. L pelle]

pelt (i-g), v.t. & i., n. Assail with missiles (also fig.); (intr., of rain &c.) beat with violence; strike repeatedly with missiles, go on firing at; (at) pelting; (at) full p. (speed). [f]

pel'ta, n. (pl. -ae). Small light shield of ancient Greeks, Romans, &c.; (Bot.) shield-like structure, so pel'tate (i) a. [L. f. Gk pet'le]

pe'livis, n. (anat.). Basin-shaped cavity formed in most vertebrates by haunch-bones with sacrum & other vertebrae, whence pelvic a.; basin-like etc. [L. = basin]

Pembroke (60k), n. Town in Wales: P. table, p. table on four fixed legs with hinged flaps that can be spread out & supported on other legs.

pemmican, n. -Amer.-Ind. cake of dried & pounded meat mixed with melted fat; beef so treated & flavoured with currants &c. for forage (fig.) a.; &c. [f. native pemam (pemm) fat]

pemphigus, n. (path.). Formation of watery vesicles or eruptions on skin of body. Hence pemphigoid, pemphigous, aa. [f. Gk pemphig-igos bubble]

pen, n. Small enclosure for cows, sheep, poultry, &c., or for other purposes; (W.-Ind.) flower planter. [f. F pen, prob. sens. ax]

pen (i-g), v.t. Enclose, shut up, shut in; shut up (cattle &c.) in pen. [prob. f. prec.]

pen (i-g), n., & v.t. Quill-feather with quill pointed & split into two sections, for writing with ink; similar instrument of steel, gold, &c., fitted into rod of wood &c. (penholder); writing, style of this, as made a living with his p. p. yields a formidable p.; fountain-p. &c. & ink, instruments of writing, writing; p.-ink a., drawn, written, with these; p.-feather, quill-
feather of bird’s wing; penknife, small knife usu. carried in pocket; penman (n.), one who writes (a good, bad, &c.) hand, author; penmanship, skill in writing, style of handwriting, action or style of literary composition; p.-name, literary pseudonym; peneicpe, appliance usu. of small pieces of cloth for wiping p. after use; (v.t.) write, compose & write, (letter &c.), Hence penfut n. ([vb f. n.]). Of penne l. PENDANT 1.

pé[n]al, a. Of punishment; concerned with inflicting this, as p. laws; (of offence) punishable, esp. by law; inflicted as punishment, as p. servitude, imprisonment with hard labour, used as place of punishment, as a p. colony. Hence penal: r. adv. [F. pénal, p.1. adj. (pendere, to hang). G. Guot feine, see -AT].

pénitalize, v.t. Make, declare, (action) penal; (Sport.) subject (competitor, also fig.) to penalty or competitive disadvantage. [-ize]

pé[n]altny, n. Punishment, esp. (payment of) sum of money, for breach of law, rule, or contract; the p. of, disadvantage resulting from (quality &c.); (Sport.) disadvantage imposed on rival for breaking rule or winning previous contest. [ult. f. med. L poena/itas (as PÉNAL, see -TY)].

pé[n]ance, n., & v.t. (Rom. & Gk churches) a sacrament including contrition, confession, satisfaction, & absolution; act of self-mortification as expression of penitence, esp. one imposed by priest; do p. to perform such act; (v.t.) impose p. on. [f. Of peneance f. L paenitentia (as PÉNITENT, see -ANCE)].

Péna/tés, n. pl. (Rom. myth.) Household gods. [L. perh. f. pennis sanctuary]

pence. See PENNY.

pé[n]chent (F), n. Inclination, liking, (for; [f. part. of pencher slope f. L “pendiculare (pendère hanging)”.

pé[n]ci1 (-sl), n. (Archaic) artist’s paint-brush; (fig.) painter’s art or style; instrument for drawing or writing, esp. of black lead enclosed in cylinder of wood or in metal case with tapering end; (Optics) set of rays meeting at a point; (Geom.) figure formed by set of straight lines meeting at a point; p.-shaped object; p. cord, a rope forming a loop. [f. Of pinecil ult. f. L penicillum dim. of peniculus brush dim. of PENIS]

pé[n]ci2 (-sl), v.t. -il. Tint or mark (as) with lead pencil; jot down with pencil; enter (horse’s name) in betting-book; (esp. in p.p.) mark delicately with thin concentric lines of colour or shading. [f. prec.]

pé[n]dent, -ent (-sl), n. Hanging ornament, esp. one attached to necklace, bracelet, &c.; (Naut., also penna) short rope hanging from head of mast &c. with eye at lower end for receiving hooks of tackles, (also) tapering flag, esp. that flown at mast-head of vessel in commission, broad p., short swallow-tailed p. distinguishing captain’s ship in squadron; share of a light of watch by which it is suspended; (also pron. as F) match, parallel, companion, complement, (to). [F (ante, f. pendre hang f. L pendère, see -ANT].

pé[n]dent², -ant², a. Hanging; overhanging; undecided, pending, whence PENDENCY n. ([Gram.] of which the construction is incomplete)

pé[n]denté li’té, adv. Pending the suit. [L]

pé[n]dentive, n. (arch.) Each of spherical triangles formed by intersection of dome by two pairs of opposite arches springing from the four supporting columns. [f. (-tive, -riv], adj., as prec. + -ive]

pé[n]ding, a. & prep. Undecided, awaiting decision or settlement, as a suit, a treaty, was then p.; (prep.) during, as p. these negotiations (orig., while these negotiations are p.), until, as p. his return. [after F PÉDANT², -ING²]

péndra’gon, n. Ancient British or Welsh prince. [W. = chief leader (pen head + DRAGON standard)]

péndulate, v.i. Swing like a pendulum; (fig.) be undecided. [as foll. + -ATE²]

pénduline, a. (Of nest) suspended; (of bird) building such nest. [F (as foll. + -INE¹)]

péndulous, a. Suspended, hanging down, (esp. of bird’s nest, flower, &c.); oscillating. Hence pendulous ² adv. [L. L pendulus (pendère hanging)].

péndulum, n. Body suspended so as to be free to swing, esp. rod with weighted end regulating movement of clock’s works; swing of the p., alternation of power between political parties; compensation p.; person, thing, that oscillates (lit. & fig.). [f. L neut. adj. as prec.]

Péné’lope (f.), n. Chaste wife. [f. Gk Péné/pé- p., wife of Odysseus]

péné’tral’ia, n. pl. Innermost, smallest or recesses. [L. pl. of penetral, cogn. w. foll.]

pé nétrate, v.t. & i. Find access into or through, pass through; (of sight) pierce through (darkness, thicket, &c.); permeate; imbue (person, thing, with); (fig.) see into, find out, discern, (person’s mind, meaning, design, the truth); (fig.) do as a way (into, through, to). Hence or cogn. penetrability, penetrating, penetrate ₂, n., penetrable, penetrative, etc. [as PÉNAL, T Enter].

pé’nu/guin (g.-w.), n. Sea-fowl of southern hemisphere with wings represented by scaly feathers which it swells under water. [f. PÉNIAL, a. Of the penis. [-AL].

pé’nic/llate (-at), a. (nat. hist.) Furnished, with forming, small tuft(s); marked with streaks as of pencil or brush. [as PENCIL, -ATE²]

pé’ni/lsula, n. Piece of land almost surrounded by water or projecting far into the sea; the F., Spain & Portugal. [L. L penisinsula (as PÉNAL, see -AL).]

pé’ni/sular, a. & n. (Of the nature of) a peninsula; of the Peninsula or of the war there carried on between French & English &c. (1808-12); (n.) inhabitant of a peninsula, (P.) soldier of the P. war. [-AR²]

pé’ni/sulate, v.t. Make (land) into a peninsula. [-ATE²]

pé’nis, n. (pl. -nés) Copulatory organ of male animal. [L. -alis tail, penis]

pé’ni/ten/tent, a. & n. That repents, contrite; (n.) repentant sinner, person doing penance under direction of confessor, (pl.) various R.-C. orders associated for mutual discipline &c. Hence or cogn. пен/itence n., penentil/ity ³ adv. [f. F pénitént f. L paenitère repent, -ÊTÉ].

pé’ni/ten/tial, a. Of penitential laws; the p. of the psalms (vi. xxxii, xxxviiii, lii, cii, cxxxv, cxliii). Hence penen/tili/ally ² adv. [L med. L paenitentialis (paenitentia penitence, as prec., see -ENCE & -AL]

péten/tary, n. & a. Office in papal court deciding questions of penance, dispensations, &c.; Grand P., canonical court for pronouncing on others resolving on amendment; reformatory prison; (adj.) of penance, of reformatory treatment of criminals.

pénnant, n. =PENDANT¹ (naut.); =PENNON. [Compromise between pendant & pennon]

péniform, a. (nat. hist.) Having the form or appearance of a feather. So PENNI/FEROUS a. [f. L penne, feather, see -FORM]
penniless, a. Having no money; poor, destitute. [f. PENNY + -LESS]

pennill, n. (pl. -illation). (Stanza of) improvised verse sung to harp at Eisteddfod &c. [Welsh, f. penu head]

pennon, n. Long narrow flag, triangular or swallow-tailed, esp. as military ensign of lancer regiments; long pointed streamer of ship; flag. Hence pennonida, f. [f. Of penon prob. l. PUNIO]

penny, n. (pl. pence exc. as below). English bronze coin worth 1/12 of a shilling (pl. pence) combined with numbers from 2 to 11 & 20, pron. without stress, as sixpence but eighteen pence; after numeral written d. = denarius, &c.; pl. pennies of individual coins as such, as gave me my change in pence, digitum (bibl.) = denarius; a pretty p., a good sum of money; PETER'S p., pence; a p. for your thoughts (said of person absorbed in thought); in a p., in for a pound, thing once begun must be concluded at all costs; p.-a-line a., (of writing) cheap, superficial, p.-atiner, hack writer; p.-in-the-slot; p. post (for conveyance or letters at ordinary rate); p. of 21st day ( measurement); measure of weight, 24 grains, 1/20 of an ounce Troy; penny-wise, (over-)careful in small expenditures, esp. p.-wise & pound-footful, careful in small, wasteful in large matters; pennywort (-wert), (also wall p. w.) plant with rounded concave leaves growing in crevices of rocks & walls, (marsh or water p. w.) small herb with rounded leaves growing in shallow water, pennycress, pennycuick, (pennycrith, pennycrith), as much as can be bought for a penny, not a p.-w., not the least bit, a good, bad, p.-w. (bargain); fivep., temp., &c., nail, sizes of nail orig. costing 5d. &c. per 100. [OE peneing, cf. Du. pening, G pfennig]

pennyrail, n. Kind of mint cultivated for supposed medicinal virtues. [prob. = earlier pudiculum ryale of polioth, met. L pulegium dim. of pulegium + ROYAL]

pênonlogy, n. Study of punishment & of prison management. Hence penological, penologist, penologist n. [f. Gk poine fine + -os + -logy]

pensile, a. Hanging down, pendulous; (of bird &c.) that constructs p. nest. [f. L pensils (pendère pens- hang, see -it)]

pension (shn), n., & v.t. Periodical (usu. annual) payment made, esp. by government, combining payment in consideration of public services or of relinquishment of rights &c.; such payment to person who is not a professed servant for good will, secret service, &c., or to artists, scientists, &c., to enable them to carry on work of public interest; old-age p., weekly or monthly payment by government to workmen, poor persons, or every one, after specified age, or by death of owner. [Col. for F pensée Gray's Inn; (pron. as F) boarding-house at fixed rate, live en p. (as boarden); (v.t.) grant p. to, buy over with p.; p. off, dismiss with p. Hence pensionless a. [vb f. n.] F. l. pensionem payment (pendère pens- payment, -ion)

pensionable, a. Entitled, (of services &c.) entitled pensioner, t. pension. [ABLE]

pensionary, n. Rector of a pension; creature, hirerling; (Hist.) Grand P. first minister of Holland & Zealand (1619-1794). [f. med.L pensionarius (as pension, see -ARY 1)]

pensioner, n. Recipient of pension; hirerling, creature; (Camb. Univ.) undergraduate who is not a scholar on the foundation or a scholar but pays for his own common &c. [f. Of pensionnier (as prec.)]

pensive, a. Plunged in thought; melancholy. Hence pensively a. adv., pensive- ness n. [F (-i, -ire), f. penser think f. L pensare frequent, of pendère pens- weight | penstock, n. Sluice. flood-gate, [PEN in sense 'mill-dam + stock]

pent, a. Closely confined, shut in or up. [p. p. of pend. var. of PEN]}

penta-, in comb. (before vowel) penta- = Gk pente five, as: pentaclorour, musical instrument consisting of 5 strings, series of 5 notes; pentadactyl a. & n., penta- footed, with 5 toes; pentadactylus, a. & n., having 5 toes of each limb, so-ductylia, a. ductylia n.; pentagamous, with 5 pistils; pentáhédron solid figure of 5 faces, so-hédral a.; pentamérous, (Bot., also written 5-mérous) having parts of flower-whorl 5 in number, (Zool.) consisting of 5 joints; pentaurous, with 5 free stamens; pentapétal, p. petal, with 5 petals; pentápody, verse in sequence of 5, or verse in pentameter verse, consisting of 5 of 5 syllable measure).

pentad, n. The number, group, of five; (Chem.) element, radical, with combining power of five. [f. Gk pentas-ados (pente five, -ado)]

pentagon, n. Five-sided (usu. plane rectilinear) figure. Hence pentagona, a. [f. L. f. Gk pentagonon f. gonía angle]

pentagram, n. Five-pointed star formed by producing sides of pentagon both ways till each joins the ends of the wave, consisting of 5 of 5 syllable measure). [f. Gk pentagrammon f. grammé line]

pentámetro, n. (Gk & Lat. Pros.) form of dactylic verse composed of two halves, each of two feet (dactyls in second half, dactyls or spondees in first) & long syllable, chiefly used alternately with hexameters to form elegiac verse; English iambic verse of ten syllables.

pentane, n. Paraffin hydrocarbon occurring as a colourless fluid in petroleum &c. [f. Gk pente five + -ANE2]

pentateuch (-tik), n. First five books of O.T., traditionally ascribed to Moses. Hence pentateuchal, a. [f. L f. Gk pentateuchos implement, in late Gk, book) of five books]

pentécost, n. Jewish harvest festival, on fiftieth day of the Omer, i.e. at conclusion of seven weeks (ascribed to the giving of the wave-sheaf on second day of Passover; (archaic) Whitsunday. Hence pentecostal, a. [f. eccl. L. Gk pentécosth (hefítra) fiftieth, f. pentekonta fifty]

penthouse (-th), (archaic) pentice, n. Sloping roof, esp. as subsidiary structure attached to wall of main building; awning, canopy, shelter, as the like. [ME parke, prob. OE pente- dis, f. LL appendicium appendage (APPENDI) pentil'IMATE, a. & n. Last but one; (f.) last syllable but one. [coll. abbr.] f. L l. p. aeane almost + ULTIMATE after L paeulliminus

penu'mbra, n. Partly shaded region around shadow of opaque body, esp. round total shadow of moon or earth in eclipse; lighter outer part of eclipse; shadow. [f. L panum (penn-) + brum (b) dim. of brumus]

penurious, a. Poor, scanty; stingy, grudging, whence penurious].y a. adv., penuriousness, n. [f. med.L penuriousus (foli-, -ous)]


ponch (-on), n. (In India) foot-soldier, native constable, footman; (Sp.Amer.) day-laborer; (Mex.) enslaved debtor. [OF, Sp. f. LasP A W N]
people (pœ'pl), n., & v.t. Persons composing community, race, or nation, as the English p., English-speaking pp., a warlike p., (treated as sing.); the persons composing an army, or form-
ing its personnel, or class &c.; & of the p. of the western countries were in revolt, the p. here are serious; subjects of king &c., congregation of parish priest &c. (as pl.); armed followers, retinue, workpeople, &c. (as pl.); one’s parents or other relatives, as his p. are sure to hear of it; the commonly (as pl.); the body of enfranchised or qualified citizens (as pl.); persons in general, as p. don’t like to be kept waiting; (v.t.) fill with p., populate, fill (place with animals &c.), (of persons, animals, &c.) inhabit, occupy, fill, esp. in p.p., as a thickly peopled country. [f. OF pople, people, &c. f. L populus]

pépérino(-re). n. Light porous (usu. brown) volcanic rock formed of sand, cinders, &c. [It. for OFr. pêpère, L. pêperinus, sand-berried, fr. pêpère, sand-man, pêperum, sand, fr. Gr. pêperon, sand.]

pépér1, n. Pungent aromatic condiment got from dried berries of certain plants used whole (peppercorns) or ground into powder; Black P., plant chiefly used for this; black, white, p. (from unripe, ripe, berries); cayenne p.; (fig.) anything pungent; p.-d-salt, cloth of dark & light intermingled; p.-salt, cloth of dark & light intermingled; p.-box, small usu. round box with perforated lid for sprinkling p., irregular buttress in Eton fives-court; -castor, -er, = p.-box (1st sense); peppercorn, dried berry of Black P., esp. as nominal rent; peppermint, kind of mint grown for its essential oil, this oil, lozenge flavoured with peppermint; p.-pot, = p.-castor (also) W. Ind.; p.-palm, &c. stewed with red p. &c. [OF piper, L. piper = Gk peperi of oriental orig.]

pépper2, v.t. Sprinkle, treat, with pepper; besprinkle as with pepper; pelt with missiles (lit. & fig.); punish severely. [f. prec.]

péppery, a. Of, like, abounding in pepper; (fig.) pungent, stinging, hot tempered. [-pepry]

péptic, a. & n. Digestive; p. glands (secreting gastric juice); (n. pl. facett.) digestive organs. [f. G. peptikos (as prec., see -ik)]

péptone, n. One of albuminoid substances into which proteins are converted by action of peptic &c. Hence péptonize (3) v.t. [f. G pepton f. G. pepton cooked]

per, v.t. Through, by, by means of. 1. In L. pres.; p. annum, (so much) by the year, yearly; p. contra adv. & n., (on) the opposite side of (an account &c.); p. diem, mensēm, (so much) by the day, monthly; p. praecārationem (abr. per-)

pere, v.t. In pere, (p. per) = p. per, the action of (person signing document); p. saltumin, without intermediate steps, all at once; p. se, by or in itself, intrinsically. 2. As E. prep. by, by means or instrumentality of, as p. post, rail, stream, bearer; (facett) p. as usual, as usual; for each, as a shifting p. man, &c. cent. [L]

pere, v. t. To pass; through all over, (perforate, pervade); completely, very (perturb); to destruction, to the bad, (perverse, perdition). 2. Chem., denoting maximum of some element in combination; in names of binary compounds -ide (formerly -net), as -chloride, -iodide, -oxide, -sulphide; in adj. in -ic naming oxides, acids, &c. as -chloric, -iodic, -manganic; in names of salts of these &c. as -chlorate, -iodate, -manganate,-sulphate.

péradventure, adv. & n. (archaic). Perhaps; if, lest, p., if, lest, it chance that; (n.) uncertainty, chance, conjecture; beyond, without, (all) p. (doubt). [f. OF per or par aventure by chance (PER + aventure ADVENTURE)]

péral (-rāl, -rā, -ra'ya (rahyah), n. Vora-
cultural. A person's name.

perambulate, v.t. Walk through, over, or about; travel through & inspect (territory); formally establish boundaries of (parish &c.) by walking round them. Hence or cogn. perambula'tion, n., perambu'ltatory a. [f. L per-
(ambulare walk, see -ATE)]

perambulator, n. Infant's carriage for one or two children, with three or four wheels, pushed from behind (coll.) abbr. pram). [f. prec. + or2]

perca'le (-al, -ahl), n. A closely woven cotton fabric. [f. etym. dub.]

perceive (év), v.t. Apprehend with the mind, observe, understand, (circumstance, that, here, &c.); recognize or distinguish through one of the senses, esp. sight. [f. OF percevoir (circope see -v) pere'cept = capere take seizures thoroughly]

perce'ntage, n. Rate, proportion, per cent; (loosely) proportion, as only a small p. of books are worth reading. [-AGE]

percep'tive, n. (philos.) Object of perception; mental product, as opp. to action, of perceiving.

percep'tible, a. That can be perceived by senses or intellect. Hence percepti'vity n., percepti'bi1 adv. [f. L perceptibilis (as prec., see -BLE)]

perception, n. Act, faculty, of perceiving; intuitive recognition of (truth, aesthetic quality, &c.); (philos.) action by which the mind refers its sensations to external object as cause; (law) collection of (rents &c.). Hence percep'tion'al, perce'ptive, aa., percep'tivity adv., perce'ptiveness, perceptiv'i'ty, nn. [OF. L perceptionem (as percei'vE, see -ION)]

perch1, n. European spiny-finned freshwater fish, used as food. [f. F. Perche f. L. Gk. Perche]

perch2, n. Horizontal bar for bird to rest upon; anything serving for this, as bird takes its p. (alights); (fig.) elevated or secure position; hop the p., die, knock (person) off his p., vanish, destroy, him; centre pole of some four-wheeled vehicles; (also pole, rod) measure of length esp. for land, 5 yds, square p., 30 sq. yds. [f. F. Perche f. L. pertica pole, perch]
perforate, v.t. & i. Make hole(s) through, pierce, esp. make rows of holes in (sheet) to separate stamps, coupons, &c., make an opening into; pass, extend, through; (intr.) penetrate (into, through, &c.). Hence or cogn. perfora-
tion, perforator-(2), n., perforative a. [L. L. perforare.] Perf.
perforce, adv. & n. Of necessity; (rare) necessity, esp. of, by, p. [L. of par force by force].

perform, v.t. & i. Carry into effect (command, promise, task, operation, &c.); go through, execute, (public function, play, piece of music, &c.); (intr.) act in play, play, sing, act of playing, playing, act on the stage, execute tricks &c. at public show &c., hence perforating. a. Hence perforable a., performer3 n. [OF (par- PER- + former form, or perf. corrupt. of parfournir f. fourrir furnish)].

performance, n. Execution (of command &c.); carrying out, doing; notable deed; performing of play or public exhibition, as there are two pp. a day, the afternoon p. [ANCE].

perfunctory, a. Done merely for sake of getting through a duty, acting thus, superficial, mechanical, as a p. inspection, inquiring, in a p. manner. Hence perfunctorily adv., perfunctoriness n. [f. LL perforcularis l. perforfiungi-fenetr, perform, see -ORY].

perfuse (2), v.t. & i. pour (esp. water; &c.) cover, suffuse, (with radiance &c.); pour (water &c.) through or over. Hence or cogn. perfusion (-zmn) n., perfusive (-s) a. [L. PER+ufendere fusi-pour].

pergamentous, a. Of or like parchment. [f. L AS PARCHMENT + -EOS].

pergola, n. Arbour, covered walk, formed of growing plants trained over trellis-work. [It., L pergula projecting roof (pereproceed).

pergunnah, -gaña (-gu), n. Division of territory, in group of villages. [f. Pers. & Hind. parganah district].

perhaps [coloq. praps, adv. It may be, possibly, as p. he has lost it, he has p. lost it, you would like to see it?. [PER+haps (pl. n.).

pere, n. (Pers. Myth.) fairy good (orig. evil) genius; beautiful or graceful being. [Pers.]

pério- in comb. =Gk peri round, about, as: -anth, floral envelope; -caridium, membranous sac enclosing the heart, so caridac, caridial; -carp, seed-vessel, wall of ripened ovary of plant; -chondrium (k-) membrane enveloping cartilages (except at joints); -ctenal (geol.), a ring in rock, as a central point; -gynos, (of stamen) situated around pistil or ovary; -oëtium, membrane enveloping the bones, so oëtal a., ostitis n.; -terial, (of temple) surrounded by single row of pillars; -scope, kind of photographic object-glass, (also) apparatus used in submarine boat for seeing objects above water; -scopic, enabling one to see distinctly for some distance round axis of vision; -sperm, mass of albumen outside embryonic in some seeds; -stone, (Bot.) fringe of small teeth around mouth of capsule in mosses, (Zool.) parts around mouth in various invertebrates; -lyphitis, inflammation of some part around the caecum, e.g. appendicitis. 
pérïap't, n. Thing worn about the person as charm, amulet. [F. F pérïap't f. Gk pêrïap't (apotôn f. káp'tó fasten)]

pêrîcldse, n. Mineral consisting of magnesia & protokse of iron, found esp. at Vesu- vius. [F. pêrïcldse (in sense 'very') + Gk klásis breaking, from its perfect cleavage]

pêrîcîpôt, n. Short passage, paragraph; [L. f. Gk perîkîpôt cutting f. kîpôt cut!]

pêrîcrânîum, n. Membrane enveloping skull; (fetal) skull, brain. [F. Gk pêrîkranônum (kranion CRanium)]

pêrîdôt, n. (Jeweler's name for) olivine, kind of crysolite. [F. pêrîdôt, cym. dub.]

pêrîphérîa, n. That point in planet's orbit at which it is nearest to earth (cf. APOGE). Hence pêrîg'êan a. [F. F pêrîgêe f. L. f. Gk pêrîkê (geo'n f. gé earth)]

pêrîhel'îon, n. That point in planet's orbit at which it is nearest to sun (cf. APEHELION).
[f. pêrî- + Gk hélios sun]

pêrîl, n. & v. -l'd. Danger; in p. of (in danger) of one's life &c.; do you do it at your p., you take the risk; keep off at your p. (take the risk if you do not); (v.t.) expose to danger, imperil. Hence or cogn. pêrîlous a., pêrîlously2 adv., pêrîlousness n. [vb f. n.] F. F pêrîl f. L. pêrîculum (-pêrî ttry)]

pêrmîter, n. Circumference, outline, of closed figure in plane or on a sphere; instrument for measuring the field of vision. [C. L. Gk pêrî (metros f. metron measure)]

pêriné'um, n. (anat.) Region of the body between anus & scrotum or vulva. Hence pêriné'âl a. [L. f. Gk pêrinaios, cf. pêris - inos scrotum]

pêrîod, n. Round of time marked by recurring astronomical coincidences; time of planet's revolution; time during which disease runs its course; (pl.) menses; indefinite portion of history, life, &c.; any portion of time; the p., the present day; complete sentence, esp. one of several clauses; (pl.) rhetorical language; full pause at end of sentence; full stop (.) marking this; set of figures marked off in large number; sign in numeration, recurring decimals, &c. [F. F pêrîode f. L. Gk pêrîôdo'dos = lôdos way)]

pêrîôdic, a. Of revolution of heavenly body, as p. motion; recurring at regular intervals, so p.territry n.; recurring at intervals; expressed in (rhetorical) periods. [F. F pêrîôdiq f. L. Gk pêrîôdikos (as prec., see -iô)]

pêrîôdical, a. & n. = prec. (not in last sense); expressed in (rhetorical) periods, e.g. monthly. Hence pêrîôdically2 adv. [-al]

pêrîpatêtîc, a. & n. (P.) Aristotelian (a. & n.; so called from Aristotel's custom of walking in Lyceum while teaching); walking from place to place, on matters of business, itinerant, whence pêrîpatêtîcally adv. & pêrîpatêtîcian (a. & n. facet.) itinerant dealer. Hence pêrîpatêtîcîs'm(2,3) n. [F. F pêrîpatêtîque f. L. f. Gk pêrîpatêkôs f. pêrîpatê (walk), see -ik]

pêrîpete'îa (-ia), -tìa, n. Sudden change of fortune in drama or in life. [Gk pêrîpeteia f. pêrîpetô (walk)]

pêrîphérîe, n. Bounding line round of space surface; external boundary or surface. Hence pêrîphérîa, pêrîphérîally2 adv. [OF. F pêrîferâie f. L. f. Gk pêrîpherèa f. pêrîphrôr (bear) circumference]

pêrîphrâsîs, n. (pl. -ases). Roundabout way of speaking, circumlocution; roundabout phrase. Hence or cogn. pêrîphrâstîc a., pêrîphrâstîcally adv. [L f. Gk, f. pêrîphrâsî (phrâsar declare, vbl adj. -phrastos); also anglicized pêrîphrâse (pl. pron. -iz)]

pêrîsh, v.î. Suffer destruction, lose life, come to untimely end; we were pêrîshed (much incommoded) with cold, hunger, &c. [Of OF pêrîr (see -ir) + E. f. L. pêrîr (pêrîr) (go) pêrîsh] pêrîshable, a. & n. Liable to perish; subject to speedy decay; (n. pl.) things (esp. foodstuffs in transit) subject to this. Hence pêrîshable'sness n. [-able]

pêrîshîng, a. In vb senses also; (of cold, hunger, &c.) deadly, whence pêrîshîngly2 adv. [-îly]

pepîpômenôn, a. & n. (Gk gram.). (Word) with circumflex accent on last syllable. [abbr. of Gk pêrîspômenôn (also used in E. neat, part. of pêrî (spâd) draw draw round, mark with circumflex]

pêrîstâlith, n. (archaeol.). Ring of standing stones round burial-mound &c. [irreg. f. Gk pêrîstâlithos (standing) + -îth]

pêrîsta'lis, n. (physiol.). Automatic muscular movement consisting of wave-like contractions in successive circles, by which contents of alimentary canal &c. are propelled along it. Hence or cogn. pêrîsta'ltic a., pêrîsta'ltically adv. [Gk. f. pêrîstêlîo sendî]

pêrîsterô'nic, a. Of pigeons. [prob. Gk pêrîstêrôn (pepîstomê)-] [L. pêrîsterônic (peri-)stomus (stomach)]

pêrîstîly, n. Row of columns surrounding temple, court, cloister, &c.; space so surrounded.
[f. F pêrîstîle f. L. f. Gk pêrîstîlon f. stûlos pillar]

pêrîtonê'um, -naeum, n. (anat.). Double serous membrane lining cavity of abdomen. Hence pêrîtonê'al a., pêrîtonê'tîs n. [L. Gk pêrîtonê - naum (n. of periôdon - naeum)]

pêrîwig, n. Wig. Hence pêrîwigged2 a. [earlier pêrîyuke f. F as PEKE]


pêrîwînkle, n. Gastropod molluse much used for food. [OE has pêrivincan, vine-]

pejûre (-jer), v. refl. P. oneself, forswear oneself; (p.p.) guilty of perjury. So pêjûr'în f. [OF pêjûrjar f. L. pêjûrjar (swear)]

pêjûry, n. Swearing to statement known to be false; wilful utterance of false evidence while on oath; breach of oath. So pêjûriqûs (-joor) a., pêjûriqûously2 adv. [F. AF pêjûrie f. L. pêjûrium as prec.]

pêrk, v.î. & t., & a. (Also p. up) lift one's head, thrust oneself forward, briskly or impudently; (trans. &c.) smarten up; hold up (head, tail) self-assertively; (adj., rare) perký. [pêrîkîly2 adv., pêrîkîness n. [prec. + -î]

pêrîlite, n. Obsidian or other vitreous rock in form of enamel-like globules. [As pêrîl, see -î]

pêrîmanent, n. Lasting, intended to last, indefinitely (cf. TEMPORARY); p. way, finished road-bed of railway. Hence or cogn. pêrîmançence, permanency, nn., pêrîmanentely2 adv. [F. L. pêrîmançer îre remain], -înt] pêrîmite, v.î. & t. Fine, penetrative, pervade, saturate; diffuse itself through, among, &c. Hence or cogn. pêrîmeabilitie, pêrîmea'ncence, permane'nt, nn., pêrîme'able, mea'nt, aa. [F. L. pêrîmea run], see -înt]

pêrîman' a. Of the uppermost division of the Palaeozoic series of strata, consisting chiefly
PERMISSIBLE 611 PERSONAL

of red sandstone & magnesian limestone. [Perm. E-Russian province, + IAN]

PERMISSIBLE, a. Allowable. Hence PERMISsibly 2 adv. [OF, prob. f. med.L permissibilis (as PERMIT, see -BLE)

PERMIT, v.t. & i. (t.-t). Allow, as p. me to remark, appeals are permitted. p. it to be altered. (infr.) adm'it of (alteration &c.), [f. L permittor (as PERMIT, see -ION)]

PERMIT, n. Written order giving permission esp. for landing or removing of dutiable goods &c.; (also permit't) permission. [f. prec.]

PERMUTATION, n. (Math.) variation of the order of a set of things linearly arranged, any one such arrangement; (rare) alteration. [f. OF "permuto"n f. l. permuto'namen (foll., -ION)]

PERMUTE, v.t. Alter the order of. [f. L "permutare" (change)]

PERN, n. HONEY-buzzard. [ireg. f. Gk petter-nis, kind of hawk]

PERNICIOUS, a. Destructive, ruinous, fatal. Hence PERNICIOUSLY 2 adv. PERNICIOUSNESS n. [f. L "pernicieus" f. L "pernicio"us (perruage, ruin p. per-+ nec"ness death, see -OUS)]

PERNICY, a. (colloq.) Fastidious; ticklish, requiring careful handling. [?] PERNOCTATION, n. Passing the night; (Eccl.) all-night vigil. [f. L "pernctatio l. "pernctare f. nux noctis night", see -TION]

PERORATE, v.t. Sum up & conclude speech, whereas per-oration n.; speak at length. [f. L "perorare" speak]

PERPEND, v.t. (archaic). Ponder, consider, (matter or abs.). [f. L "perpendere" weigh]

PERPENDICULAR, a. & n. At right angles to plane of horizon; (loosely, of ascent &c.) very steep; erect, upright; (facet.) in standing position; (Geom.) at right angles (to given line, plane, or surface); (Pl. Style, (N.) plumb-rule or other instrument for showing p. line; p. line, the p. line or direction; (slang) meal &c. at which guests stand. Hence PERPENDICULARITY n., PERPENDICULARLY 2 adv. [f. O.F. "perpendiculer l. "perpendiculairis (perpendicul-airum) plum-line, as prec., see -AR 1)]

PERPETRATE, v.t. Perform, commit, (crime, blunder, pun or other thing viewed as outrageous). So PERPETRATION, PERPETRATOR n. [f. L "perpetrare = patrare effect", -ATE 3]

PERPETUAL, a. Eternal; permanent during life; applicable, valid for ever or for indefinite time; p. motion (of machine that should go on for ever unless stopped by external force or worn out); continuous; (colloq.) frequent, repeated, as this p. nagging. Hence PERPETUALITY n., PERPETUALLY 2 adv. [f. L "perpetuus" (perh. f. PER-+ petere seek), see -AL]

PERPETUATE, v.t. Make perpetual; preserve from oblivion. Hence or cogn. PERPETUATION, PERPETUATOR 2, nn. [f. L "perpetuare" as prec., see -ATE 3]

PERPETUITY, n. Quality of being perpetual; in, to, for, p. for ever; perpetual possession or position; perpetual annuity. [f. F "perpetu"tatem (as PERPETUAL, see -TY)]

PERPLEX, v.t. Bewilder, puzzle, (person, his mind); complicate, confuse, (matter); entangle, intertwine, (esp. in p.p.). Hence PERPLEXEDLY 2, PERPLEXINGLY 2 adv. [f. obs. "perplex a. f. L "perplexus p.p. of piddere plait"

PERPLEXITY, n. Bewilderment; what causes this; entangled state. [f. LL "perplexitas" (as prec., see -TY)]

PERQUISITE (z-) n. Casual profit, esp. (Law) that coming to lord of manor beyond regular revenue; thing that has served its primary use and to which subordinate or servant has then a customary right; as remants of the day; commons are among the pp. of college scotts; customary gratuity. [f. L PERCUIrere, quisit-( quaercere seek) search narrowly for]

PERRON, n. Platform in front of door of church or other large building, ascended by steps. [f. L p.e tra stone, see -ON]

PERSE, v.t. Draw from juice of pears fermented ruin; (esp. of perfé f. L perfé = L perfé near)


PERSECUTE, v.t. Pursue with enmity and injury (esp. holder of opinion held to be heretical); harass, worry; importune (person with questions &c.). So PERSECUTION, PERSECUCTOR 2, nn. [f. F persécurer f. L "perseque"t (seel secul- follow) pursue]

PERSEVERANCE, n. Steadfast pursuit of an aim, constant persistence, so PERSEVERANT a. (rare); (Theol.) continuance in state of grace. [f. F "perseveréance f. L perseverantia (as foll., see -ANCE)]

PERSEVERE (-er), v.i. Continue steadfastly, persist, (in course or duty, doing, or task, or abs.). Hence PERSEVERINGLY 2 adv. [f. F pere-"verer f. L perseverare f. PErSeverse USERSE SEVERE]

PERSIAN (-shn), a. & n. (Inhabitant of Persia, as P. carpet, cat (with long silky hair & thick tail). [AN]

PERSIENNES (-en) n. pl. Outside window-blinds of light horizontal laths. [F, = Persian (fem. pl. adj.)]

PERSIFLAGE (parsiflah'zh), n. Light raillery, banter. [F. p.e r[ejler = sifler f. L sibile\whistle, see -AGE]

PERSIMMON, n. American date-plum, yellow fruit becoming sweet when softened by frost. [corrupt. of native name]

PERSIST(-si) (-si) v.i. Continue firmly or obstinately (in opinion, course, doing) esp. against constraint &c. Hence or cogn. PERSISTENCE, PERSISTENCY n., PERSISTENTLY 2 adv. [f. L PErSistere stand]

PERSON (sn) n. Individual human being; (contempt.) who is this p.?; young p., young man or (usu.) woman; living body of human being, as he had a fine p., attracted by her fortune not her p.; acting, appearing, in his own (proper) p. or in p. (himself, person) (L.) found a friend in (the p. of) his landlord; (Law) human being (natural p.) or body corporate (artificial p.) with recognized rights & duties; character in play or story; the three pp. (modes of being) of the Godhead, Father, Son, Holy Spirit; (Gram.) each of the three classes of personal pronouns &c. denoting respectively (1st, 2nd, 3rd). (Spoken to second p.), & spoken of (third p.); (Zool.) individual of a compound or colonial organism. [f. Of or FROM f. L persona player's mask, character in play, (LL) human being, perh. cogn. w. PER-

PERSO\NA, n. Person as: p. gr\te, acceptable person; n. in\' p. PERSON;

PERSONABLE, a. Handsome, comely. [-ABL PERSONAGE, n. Person of rank or importance; person; character in play &c. [OF, = med.L personaticum (as PERSON, see -AGE)]

PERSONAL, a. One's own, individual, private, as to suit his p. convenience, this is p. to himself; done, made, &c., in person, asp. service. acquaintance, interview; directed, referre-
med. L pessarium f. L f. Gk pessos oval stone used in game like draughts]

pe'ssimism, n. Tendency to look at the worst aspect of things (cf. optimism); doctrine that this world is the worst possible, or that all things tend to evil. So pe'ssimist n., pe'ssimi'stic a., pe'ssimis'tically adv. [f. L pessimus worst.

pe'st, v.t. Troublesome or destructive person, animal, or thing; (now rare) pestilence; p-house, hospital for plague &c. [f. F pest (l. pestes plague)

pe'ster, v.t. Trouble, plague. [perh. f. F empestrer f. L postierum tether, as pastor]

pe'sti'ferous, a. Noxious, pestilential; (fig.) bearing moral contagion, pernicious. [f. L pesta.

pe'stion, n. Any fatal epidemic disease, esp. bubonic plague. So pe'tition'al a. [f. L pestiliania (as foll., see -ence)

pe'stilent, a. Destructive to life, deadly; (fig.) injurious to morals &c.; (colloq.) troublesome, plague. Hence pe'stilently adv. [f. L pestilen
tens (also -lentus) f. pestes plague

pe'stile'scence, n. & n. Club-shaped infection; for spreading disease. [f. L pester mortal; kinds of appliance for pounding &c.; (v.t.) pound (as with; p.) use p. [f. OF pestel f. L pestillum (pinserne pist-pound)

pe't, n. & v.t. Animal tamed & kept as favourite or treated with fondness; darling, favourite, (often attrib.); one's 

petal, n. One of the divisions of the corolla of a flower. Hence pe'taline (-in), (-pe'ta
til)ed, petaloid, aa. [f. Gk petalion thin plate, leaf, (pl.-spread)

pe'tal-ointed, a. Petaloid.

pe'tal-on, n. Gold plate on mitre of Jewish high priest. [as petal]

pe'tard, n. Small engine of war formerly used to blow in door &c.; kind of firework, cracker; hoist 2 with his own p. [f. F pétard (péter break wind ult. f. L pedere, see -ARDI)

pe'tasus, n. Ancient Greek low-crowned broad-brimmed hat, esp. as worn by Hermes; winged hat of Hermes. [L, f. Gk petasos

petra, n. Gk pus of mussels most of which have a parachute enabling them to take flying leaps. [f. Gk petarvistes performer on spring-board (petarvon)

Pe'ter, a. Male Christian name; St P., one of Christ's disciples; rob P. to pay Paul, take away from one to give to another, dis
dcharge one debt by incurring another; blue P.; P's fish, haddock or other fish with marks successful to have been made by St P.'s thumb & finger; P'-penny, P's-penny or piece, (Hist.) annual tax of penny paid to papal treasury, (since 1800) voluntary payments to papal treasury. [f. L f. Gk Petros stone

Pe'ter, v.i. (slang). (Of stream, vein of ore, & fig.) p. out, give out, come to an end. [f. G petrichom (-sh) n. Thin black or brownish silt rubbery or coagulated or beehives former
ly worn; cloth for these. [Visscount P., c. 1812]

pé'tiole, n. (bot.). Leaf-stalk. Hence pe'ti'o-la-1, pe'ti'o-la-2, aa. [f. L petiolus little foot, stalk

petit (pét), a. Petits-chevau-v (vô), a gambling game; p.-meitür (mét), dandy, coxcomb; p. malt, mild form of epilepsia; p. souper (soopa), informal idiom for a few intimates; petits soins, small attentions; p. verre (vair), glass of liqueur. [F. = little

pet'tio (tisliô, -ttiiô), n. P. principii, begging the question. [L, as foll.

pet'tion (tishn), n., & v.t. & i. Asking, supplication, request; formal written supplication from one or more persons to sovereign &c.; (Hist.) P. & Advice, Parliament's remonstrance to Cromwell, 1657, P. of Right, parliamentary declaration of rights & liberties of the people of Great Britain (Ldk) kinds of formal written application to a court (v.t.) make p. to (sovereign &c. for thing, to do); (v.i) ask humbly (for thing, to be allowed to do &c.). Hence or cogn. pet'tionARY 1 a.

pet'tionER, n. [f. F pétition f. Lit. pétitionem (peterc-itit- seek, see -iox]

pé'trel, n. (Also storm-p., stormy p.) small seabird with black & white plumage & long wings. [perh. f. Sl PETER & TREL

petrif'c, v.t. & i. Convert into stone; (fig.) paralyse, stupefy, with astonishment, terror, &c.; deprive (mind, doctrine, &c.) of vitality, stiffen; (intr.) turn into stone (lit. & fig.). [f. L petrificare rock, see -FY

pé'tro, in comb. = Gk petra rock, as: glyph, rock-carving; graph, rock-inscription; graphy, scientific description of formation & composition of rocks, so -grapher n., -graphic(al) aa.; logy, study of origin, structure, &c., of rocks, so -log(ical) aa., -logically adv., -logist n.

pé'trol, n. & v.t. Refined petroleum as used in (v.t.) supply (motor) with this. [f. F pérole f. foll.

pé'troleum, n. Mineral oil found in rocks or on surface of water, used for illumination & mechanical power. [med. L (L & Gk petra rock + oleum oil)

pé'troleur (pêtrôl), n. (fem. -euse pron. -erz). Incendiary who uses petroleum. [F

pé'trolia, n. & v.t. petrole or petroleum. [f. L petroli incomb. = Gk petra rock + -olos, see -LA

pé'trolin, n. Oil got from petroleum; sub

stance got from Rangoon petroleum. [18th

pé'tronel, n. (hist.). Large pistol used esp.

by horse-soldiers in 16-17th cc. [f. F pétrolal (potein chinest, ult. f. L pectus- oris, see -AL) the butt end rested against chest in firing

pé'trous, a. Of, like, rock, esp. (Anat.) ap

plied to hard part of the temporal bone. [f. L petrosus & Gk petros & -ous]

pé'ttica, n. Skirt dependent from waist, worn by women, girls, & young boys, either externally or beneath gown or frock; have known him ever since he was in pp. (a small child); she is a Cromwell in pp. (in all but sex); woman, girl, (pl.) female sex; (attrib.) feminine, esp. p. government, predominance of woman in the sphere of politics. [f. L petticoat]

pé'tticoa'tless, aa. [earlier petty con

f. v.g. Practise legal chicanery; quibble, wrangle, about petty points. [prob. back-formation f. foll.

pet'tifog'er, n. Inferior legal practicer; rascally attorney; petty practitioner in any department. Hence pet'ttig'gery (-i) n. pe'ttig'ger

pet'tish, a. Peevish, petulant, easily put out. Hence pet'tishly adv. pet'tish'ness n. [f. pet't + -ISH

pet'titoes, n. pl. Pig's trotters. [f

pet'to, n. In p., in one's own breast, in se
cret. [It. f. L pectus

pet'ty, a. Unimportant, trivial; little-minded; minor, inferior, on a small scale, as princes, farmers; p. cash, small cash items of receipt or expenditure; p. officer, officer in navy corresponding in rank to N.C.O.; p. jury, lar
petulant, a. Peevishly impatient or irritable. Hence or cogn. petulence n., petu-lantly adv. [f. F petulant f. L petulatUM (petulare dim. of petere seek, see -anti)]

petunia, n. Plant with white, purple, or violet flowers of funnel shape; dark violet, purple, (esp. attrib.). [F F petunia S. Amer. petunia (petun-)]

petun'stše (-ŏn-, -ăn.), n. White earth used in China for making porcelain. [f. Chin. pai-tun-tze (pai white + tun stone + suf. -tze)]

pet (pēt), n. & v.t. Place (often enclosed & raised) in church appropriated to a family (f . family p.) or others; fixed bench with back & chair at church entrance (for p. or pew) (v.t.) furnish with pp., enclose in p. Hence pew'age(n) n., pew'less a. [ME pewe prob. f. OF pyue balcony f. L podii pl. of podium f. Gk podion pedestal (pous pods foot)]

pewit, peewit, (pe'wit, pū't), n. Lapwing; its cry; p. (pull), black-headed gull. [init.]

pew'ter (pū'ter), n. Grey alloy of tin & lead or other metal. Formerly p. of tin (pewter) prize-money. [ME & OF peutre It. pietro, etym. dub.]

penn'ing, -ing, n. Small German copper coin worth ½ of English penny. [G, cogn. PENNY]

phgestureon (fă'tn, fătn.), n. Light four-wheeled open carriage, usu. drawn by pair of horses. [f. Gk. phaistos son of Helios (Sun-god) and famous for bad driving of sun chariot]

phâged(a)ena (-j-) n., Phage'dena (-j-) n. Spreading ulcer. So phagedaenic, -dēnic, a. [L f. Gk phagedainā (phag- eat)]

phâ'goctype, n. Leucocyte capable of guarding the system against infection by absorbing microbes. [f. Gk phag-eat + o- + -cyte]

phâ'go'ous in comb. =Gk. -phagos eating -ous

phâ'lan'ge, (-j)., See PHALANX

phala'ngal, a. (anat.). Of a phalanx. [AL]

phala'nger (-j), n. Kinds of Australian marsupial of arboreal habits, e.g. flying-squirrel or opossum. [f. Gk phalaggeion spider's web (webbed), from webbed toes of hind feet]

phâ'lanstery, n. (Buildings) of socialist PHALANX. Hence phalansterian a. & n. [f. F phalangester f. oll. after monastère]

phâ'lanx, n. (pl. phâ'lanxes, phâ'lanģēs). (Gk Ant.) line of battle, esp. body of Macedonian infantry drawn up in close order; set of persons banded together for common purpose. [f. Gk phalangē (phalanx)]

phâ'lanstery, n. (Buildings) of socialist PHALANX. Hence phalansterian a. & n. [f. F phalangester f. oll. after monastère]


phâ'lar√'gin, a. (pl. phâ'lar'gins) Image of the penes, generated in religious systems as symbolizing generative power in nature. Hence or cogn. phâ'licic a., phâ'llic(ism) (-ism) n. [L, f. Gk phallos]

phâ'na'ret, n. Resident in the Phanar quarter of Constantinople; member of the Greek official class under the Turks. [f. mod. Gk phânerēt, gen. phânerētai lighthouse f. Gk pharos, phaneros, see -ot-]

phâ'nerogam, n. (bot.). Plant that has stamens & pistils, flowering plant, (cf. CRYPTO- GAM). So PHANEROΓAM'IC, PHANERO'GAMIC, PHANEROGAM'IC, PHANER- OGLAMIC, PHANEROGAM'ous a. [f. F phanérogame f. Gk phaneros visible + gamos-married]

phâ'nsi'går, n. Thug. [Hind. (phânsi-noose)]

phâ'ntasm (zım), n. Illusion, phantom; illusion likenes [of]. (Psychics) supposed vision of absent (living or dead) person. Hence phantasmal, phantasmic, a. phantasmally adv. [f. F fantasse f. L f. Gk phantasma (phantazō make visible f. phantéin show, see -mi)]

phantasmagoria, n. Exhibition of optical illusions in London in 1820; shifting scene of objects, figures. Hence phantom-gorical a. [f. prec. + Gk agora assembly]

phantom, n. Apparition, spectre; image (of); vain show, form without substance or reality; mental illusion; (attrib.) apparent, illusive, as p. tumour, temporary swelling. [ME & OF fantosme PHANTASM]

phantom (ro), n. Generic name of ancient Egyptian kings; P's serpent, chemical toy fusing in serpentine form. [f. L f. Gk Phàrao ult. f. Egypt. pr'o great house]

phà'rise, n. One of ancient Jewish sect distinguished by strict observance of traditional & written law & pretensions to sanctity; self-righteous person, formalist, hypocrite. Hence chalk phar'sical, -ically adv. Phà'ralism n. [f. L f. Gk Pharisaioi (phar'sals)]

pharmacology, n. Theory of pharmacy. Hence pharmacologist n. [f. Gk pharmakon drug + -LOGY]

pharma'cope'ia (-pēz), n. Book (esp. one officially published) containing list of drugs with directions for use; stock of drugs. Hence pharmacopoeiaal a. [f. Gk pharmakē (pharmakeutikos pharmaceutē) drug + pharmakon drug]

pharmacy, n. Preparation & (esp. medical) dispensing of drugs; drug-store, dispensary. [f. OF farmacie f. LL f. Gk pharmacia practice of the druggist (pharmakaus pharma'cophon drug)]

phà'phos, n. Lighthouse or beacon to guide mariners. [L f. Gk Phàphos, island off Alexandria, lighthouse on this]

phâ'rynx, n. Cavity, with enclosing muscles & mucous membrane, behind & communicating with nose, mouth, & larynx. Hence phary'nge'al, pharyng'eal, (a.), aa., pharyn'getic (-tix) (-tis) n. [f. Gk pharyngē]

phase (-z), n. Aspect of moon or planet, according to amount of illumination (esp. applied to new moon, first quarter, full moon, last quarter); stage of change or development. Hence phâ'sic a. [f. Gk phasis appearance (phan- show), also in E w. pl. pron. -sēz]

phâ'sias (-i), n. [pl. phâ'sias (-i)] f. Gk phasis (of) (see -OT-)

phen(o)- in comb. =Gk phainōs shining (phan- show), in chem. names of substances derived from coal-tar (orig. in manufacture of illuminating gas), as: ph'antocin, an antipyretic; ph'anthrene, a. A. Gk. P. ph'enny, radical found in benzene, phenol, &c.

pheno'logy, n. Study of the times of recurring natural phenomena esp. in relation to climatic conditions. So pheno'logical a. [f. PHENOMENON + -LOGY]

phen'o'menal, a. Of the nature of a phen-
nomenon, sensible, perceptible; concerned with phenomena; remarkable, prodigious. Hence **phenomenal** adj. [-AL]  
**Phenomenalism**, n. Doctrine that phenomena are the only objects of knowledge. So **Phenomenalism** st., Phenomenalistic a. [prec. + -ism]  
**Phenomenize**, v.t. Represent, as phenomenal. [-IZE]  
**Phenomenon**, n. (pl. -na). Thing that appears or is perceived, esp. thing the cause of which is in question; (Philos.) that of which the senses or mind directly takes note, immediate object of perception; remarkable person, thing, occurrence, &c. [f. LL f. Gk phatos, sight, appearance. Phileus dear, in Gk found as suf. only in personal names w. sense 'dear to' (Dipheus dear to Zeus), the sense 'loving' being given in Gk by Philo. Hence **philous** a.  
**Philanderer**, v.t. Make love esp. in trifling manner, dangle after woman. Hence **philanderer** n. [f. philanderer n. f. Gk Philanderos f. Gk love man] prop. = fond of men, taken in sense 'lover'.  
**Philanthropes**, n. = **Philanthropists**. [f. Gk Philanthropos man]  
**Philanthropic**, a. Loving one's fellow men, benevolent, humane. Hence **philanthropically** adv. [f. F philanthrope (as prec., see -iC)]  
**Philanthropy**, n. Love, practical benevolence, towards mankind. [f. LL f. Gk philanthropia (as Philanthropes)]  
**Philately**, v.t. Stamp-collecting. Hence **philatelic** a. | **Philatelist** s. [f. F philatelie s. exemption from payment f. a. not + telos toll, tax]  
**Philharmonic**, a. & n. (Person) fond of music. [f. F Philharmonique harmonic]  
**Philhellenic** (én), a. & n. (Person) loving or friendly to the Greeks or supporting the cause of Greece independent. So **philhellensim, philhellenism**, philhellenist n. nn. [f. Gk Philhellen = Hellen Greek]  
**Philippic**, n. (Pl) orations of Demosthenes against Philip of Macedon, Cicero's orations against Antony; bitter invective. [f. L f. Gk Philippikos (Philippus Philip, see -ic)]  
**Philippine** (-én), a. & n. (Person) loving or friendly to the Greeks or supporting the cause of Greece independent. So **philhellensim, philhellenism**, philhellenist n. nn. [f. Gk Philhellen = Hellen Greek]  
**Phlebione**, n. & a. One of an alien warlike people in S. Palestine who harassed the Israelites; (facet.) enemy into whose hands one may fall, e.g. bailiff, critic, &c.; (in German univ., after G philister) non-student, outsider; uncultured person, one whose interests are mate-

**Phlegm** (-ém), n. Thick viscid (semifluid) substance secreted by mucous membranes (formerly regarded as one of the four **humours**) of the body. The viscid, mucous discharges of cough &c., whence **phlegm** a.; coolness, sluggishness, apathy; (supposed to result from predominance of p. in constitution), so **phlegmatic** (-ém) a., **phlegmatically** adv. [f.
PHLEGMON

OF fleume f. LL f. Gk phlegma -matos morbid clammy humour (phlegö burn, see -mI)

phleg'mon, n. Inflammatory tumour, boil.

Hence phleg'monic, phleg'monous, aa. [ME f. L. f. Gk phlegmoné (phlegö burn)]

phlé'om, n. (bot.). Bask with associated tissues. [f. Gk phloos bark + -ema (see -mI)]

phlō'stic (-j,-g), a. Of phlogiston; (Med.) inflammation (Inhabitant) Syria) -fearer,

stance sounds, (n. =-fearing, -fearer, f. F -phöbe f. L f. Gk -phobs, adj. suf., f. phobs fear, as in hydrophobe, Anglophobe, Rassophobe

-phon, n. phs, suf. f. L f. Gk -phobia, forming abstract n. f. adj. in -phoe, as hydropobia, Anglophobia.

pho'nie, n. Utter vocal sound (usu. opp. to articulate). Hence pho'natie n., pho'natary a. [f. Gk phône voice + -ATE]

phon'aftal, ph. f. Gk pho'ssys, a. Living five or six centuries in Arabian desert burnt itself on funeral pile & rose from the ashes with renewed youth to live through another cycle; paragon. [L, f Gk pho'nia Phoenician, purple, phoenix]

phon'ate, v.i. Utter vocal sound (usu. opp. to articulate). Hence pho'nation n., pho'natary a. [f. Gk phône voice + -ATE]

phon'endoscope, n. Apparatus for automatically recording vibrations of sound. [as prec. + AUTO + -GRAPH]

phone1, n., & v.i. & t. (colloq.). Telephone. phone2, n. Simple vowel or consonant sound. [f. Gk phônê voice]

phon-endoscope, n. Apparatus for making small sounds (esp. in human body) distinctly audible. [L phon(endo)scope, f. L phon(endo)scope, f. Gk phônescope, f. Gk phône voice + -SCOPE]

phon'etie, a. & n. Representing vocal sounds, esp. (of systems of spelling) using always same letter for same sound, whence pho'neticism, phon'etiest, nn., phon'etieize (v.t.) of vocal sounds; (n. pl.) (study of) p. phenomena of a language. Hence pho'netically adv., pho'netician n. [f. Gk phonètikos (spelling) see -ETIC]

phon'etist, n. Person versed in phonetics; advocate of phonetic spelling. [-IST]

phon'ie, a. Of sound, acoustic; of vocal sounds. [f. Gk phonie voice + -IE]

phôno- in comb. = Gk phônê sound, as: -rite, kinds of volcanic rock ringing when struck; -logy, science of vocal sounds, system of sounds in a language, so -lo'gical(ly) a. (logically adv., -ogist n. -scope, instrument recording number or force of sound-waves; -scope, apparatus for transmitting telephone messages along telephone wire without interfering with the current transmitting telegraph messages [Gk poros passage], so -spôrical; -scope, apparatus for testing musical strings, (also) instrument for representing sound-vibrations in visible form, so -typical(ly) a., -typist, -typy, nn.

phôno'gram, n. Symbol representing spoken sound, esp. in Pitman's phonography; sound record made by phonograph. [PHONO, -GRAM]

photogr'aph, n., & v.t. Picture automatically recording & reproducing sounds; (v.t.) record, reproduce, b. p. [PHONO + -GRAPH]

pho'nography, n. Pitman's phonetic shorthand, whence pho'nographer, pho'nographer, nn.; automatic recording of sounds, as by phonograph. Hence pho'nographic, adj., pho'nographically adv. [PHONO + -GRAPH]

pho'aphore, s. = bearer, f. F -phöre f. Gk -phoros (phöre bear), used to form technical wds, as carpophore, semaphore. Hence -phorous, adj. suf., -phore + -ous, synonymous w. -ferous, but prop. used only in wds f. Gk carropolis.

pho'sphate (at), n. A salt of phosphoric acid, formed by reaction of inorganic & alumina as constituents of cereals & c. Hence pho'sphatic a. [F (PHOSPHO + -ATE)]

pho'sphene, n. Appearance of rings of light produced by pressure on eyeball, due to irritation of retina. [irreg. f. Gk phos light + phainô show]

pho'sphide, n. (chem.). Combination of phosphorus with another element or radical. [f. PHOSPHO + -IDE]

pho'sphite, n. (chem.). A salt of phosphorous acid. [F (PHOSPHO + -ITE)]

phosph(o)- in comb. = PHOSPHORUS.

pho'sphorate, v.t. Combine, impregnate, with phosphorus. [ATE]

pho'sphoroscope, n. Emit luminosity without combustible mixture or other sensible heat. Hence pho'sphorescence n.

pho'sphorescent a. [F. PHOSPHOR + L -scure of inceptive vas]

pho'sphorate, n. A non-crystallized variety of phosphatc of lime. [f. PHOSPHORUS + -RTE]

pho'sphoro- in comb. = PHOSPHORUS, as: -gentic, causing phosphorescence; -graph, evanescent picture on phosphorescent surface, so -graphy n., -graphic, appratus for measuring duration of phosphorescence, (also) toy containing various phosphorescent substances glowing with different coloured light.

pho'sphorus, n. A non-metallic element, a yellowish wax-like substance undergoing slow combustion at ordinary temperatures & hence appearing luminous in the dark; phosph(ata) or phosph(ate) (chem.). (or phosphor) bone due to p. fumes esp. in match-making. Hence or cogn. pho'sphoric, pho'sphorous, aa., pho'sphorism(5) n. (path.). [L, = morning star, f. Gk phôsphoros (phôs light + -phoros -bringing f. phero)]

pho'sphureted, a. Combined chemically with phosphorus. [f. obs. pho'sphuret phos + -ED]

pho'ssy. See PHOSPHORS.

pho'tism, n. Hallucinatory sensation or vision of light. [f. Gk phôtismos (phôtizô shine f. phôs photons light, see -ISI)]

pho'to, n. (pl. -os), & v.t. = PHOTOGRAPH.

photo in comb. = Gk phôs photons light (sometimes = photographic), as: -chromy, colour-photography; -gen, kind of paraffin oil; -gentic producing or emitting light; -glyph, -gliphy, engraved plate produced by action of light, art of producing such plates; -meter, instrument for measuring intensity of light, so -metric, -metry; -phobia (path.), dread of light; -phone apparatus in which sounds are transmitted by light; -sphere, luminous envelope of aura produced when its light & heat radiate, so -sphecric a.; -type, plate for printing from produced by photographic process, picture &c. printed from this; -zincography, photographic production of design on zinc plate.

photogr'aph, n., & v.t. Picture, likeness,
taken by means of chemical action of light on sensitive film on basis of glass, paper, metal, &c.; (v.t.) take p. of (person &c. or abs.; (quasi-pass.) I always p. badly (come out badly in p.). Hence **photographer**1, **photography**1, &c., phono-**graph**1, **phonograph**1, **photoge-**

**Phrenology** (v.t.) belonging. Hence **photographic**1, **photography**1, etc. Picture produced from photographic negative transferred to metal plate & etched in this process; (v.t.) reproduce thus. [f. (photo- + gravure engraving)

**Phrase** (v.t.), & n., & v.t. Mode of expression, divided into simple p., felicity of p.; idiom, expression; small group of words usu, without predicate, esp. preposition with the word(s) it governs, equivalent to adjective, adverb, or noun (e.g. the house on the hill, I refuse to do it); short pithy expression; (pl.) mere words, as we have had enough of pp.; (Mus.) short & more or less independent passage forming part of longer passage or of whole piece; -monger, person addicted to fine-sounding phrases; (v.t.) express in words, as thus he phrased it. [vbf n.] f. LL f. Gk phrasis (phrasō tell).

**Phrāsēogram** n. Written symbol representing a phrase esp. in shorthand. [as prec. + o- + GRAM]

**phrāsēograph** n. Phrase for which there is a phraseogram. [as prec. + -OGRAPH]

**phrātery** n. (Gk Hist.) division of the people, esp. (in Athens) each of three subdivisions of the phyle or tribe; tribal division among primitive races. [f. Gk phratria (phrater, -tér, chieftain); vbf. of phrēnātikos = Gk phrenētikos (phrenēs, mind; see -TIS & -IC)]

**phrēnētikos** a. Pratical, fanatic. [of phrēnetike f. Lf. late Gk phrēnetikos = Gk phrenētikos (phrenēs, mind; see -TIS & -IC)]

**phrēnic** a. (anat.). Of the diaphragm. [f. Gk phrēn phrenos diaphragm, mind, see -IC]

**phreno-**

**phreno-logic(al) a., phraseological**. [as prec. + -LOGY]

**phrātry** n. (facett.). Place for thinking in, thinkery. [f. Gk phrōstistēria (phrōstis, think f. phrontis thought)]

**Phrygian**, a. Of Phrygia, ancient country in Asia Minor; (Mus.) i. mode, ancient Greek mode or mode of character; ii. cap., ancient conical peaked cap now identified with e.g. of liberty. [f. L Phrygianus (Phrygia, see -AN)]

**phthísis** (fth., -th.), n. Progressive wasting disease, esp. pulmonary consumption. [Gk (phthōn decay)]

**phylac-**

**phylac-tery** n. Small leather box containing Hebrew texts on vellum, worn by Jews to remind them to keep the law; (usu. ostentation). [as prec. + -ARY]

**Phylyans** (v.t.) arranging of leaves on axis or stem; -zer (f. Gk xéros dry.) genus of plant-lice, vine-pest.

**phýlo-** in comb. = Gk phýllon leaf, as: pha- gen, animal that feeds on leaves, so phágous a.; -pod a. & n., leaf-footed (crustacean); -stome, leafy-seeded plant; -axis, arrangement of leaves on axis or stem; -zer (f. Gk xéros dry.) genus of plant-lice, vine-pest.

**phýlo-** in comb. = Gk phýllon leaf, tribe, in biol. wds, as: -genes, -geny, racial evolution of animal or plant type, history of this, so -genetic, -genic, aa., -genetically adv.


**phýsick** (-z), n., & v.t. (-ck). Art of healing; medical profession; (coll.) medicine, as a study or (pl.) the science; treatment of diseases of matter & energy or of action of different forms of energy on matter in general (excluding chemistry & biology); (v.t.) dose with (pill. & fig.), [vbf f. n.] f. Of fysique f. L f. Gk phusíkē (epístēmé knowledge) of nature (phasis, see -IC)

**phýsical** a. Of matter, material, as p. force to matter of, according to laws of natural philosophy, as p. explanations of miracles, a p. impossibility; belonging to physics; bodily, as p. exercise, strength, beauty; p. geography (dealing with natural features). Hence **physically** adv., **physioco** comb. form. [f. med. L physicalis (as prec., see -AL)]

**physician**, n. One who practises the healing art including medicine & surgery; one legally qualified in medicine as well as in surgery; (fig.) healer. [Of Fœcucan (as PHYSIC, see -ICIAN)]

**physician** n. Student of physics or of natural science in general; believer in the material origin of vital phenomena (cf. VITALIST), so **physicism** n. [PHYSIC + -IST]

**physiology**, a. Suggestive of physics. [-y]

**physical** a. Of or according to the laws of natural philosophy as: -cracy, government according to natural order; -rat, advocate of this, esp. member of Ques-nay's school in France in 18th c.; -geny, genesis of vital functions; -latry, nature-worship.

**physiog-**

**physiognomy** (or -ogn.), n. Art of judging character from features of face or form of body, whence **physiognomist** (or -ogn.) n.; cast of features, face; face, face; external features of country &c.; characteristic (moral or other) aspect. Hence or cogn. **physiognom-** [mICAL,AA, physiognomically], adv. ([on-], -ogn.-). [ME fysonyme f. med. L phisonomia f. Gk phusiongónomia judging of a man's nature (by his features) f. phusis nature + gýnom judge f. gnó know]

**physiograph**, n. Description of nature, of the natural phylomena, or of a class of objects; physical geography. Hence **physiograph-** n. [as prec. + -GRAPHY]

**physiography**, n. Science of normal functions and phenomena of living things (comprising animal and vegetable p.). Hence or cogn. **physiologic(al) a., physiologically** adv. [f. L f. Gk phusia, see -LOGIA]

**physique** (-ek), n. Bodily structure, organization, and development. [F, n. f. adj. (as PHYSIC)

**phyte**, suf. repr. Gk phytοn plant, denoting a vegetable organism, as **proto-phyte, saprophyte**. See also ZOO-phyte.

**phyto-** in comb. = Gk phytοn plant, as: -genes, -geny, generation or evolution of plants; -geny, development of man, plant unit; -phagos, feeding on plants; -tom, dissection of plants; -zōn (pl. -zō- or -a) plant-like or zoophyte.

**p1**, n. Greek letter p (=). esp. (Math.) as symbol of ratio of circumference of circle to diameter (3.14159).

**p2**, (also: pl. -ang), =PIOS, [abbr.]

**piaculare**, n. Expiatory. [f. L piaculat- (piaculam, expiation f. piare appease, see -AR)]

**piaffe**, v.i. (Of horse &c.) move as in trot, but slower. [f. F piaffer, etym. dub.]
pią'fén, n. Movement of piæfling. [as prec.]  
pi'ā má'tér, n. (nat.). Innermost meninx. [med. L transl. of Arab. umm raqüihqah mother  
tenderer]  
piánet'te, n. Low pianino. [Piano, étte]  
pian'í'n'o (-né), n. Small upright piano. [It.,  
dim. of piano]  
pianís'simo, adv. & n. (mus.). (Passage to be played) very softly. [It., superl. of piano]  
pianis'te, n. Player on piano. [f. F  
pianiste (also in E, usu. as fem.), see -ist]  
pia'ño1 (pyah), adv. & n. (mus.). (Passage to be played) softly. [It., f. L planus flat, (LL) soft]  
pia'ño2, pi'anoforte (or -t), n. Musical instrument with metal strings struck by hammers  
worked from a keyboard (vibration being stopped by dampers), and usu. furnished with pedals for regulating volume; grand p., large harp-shaped p. with horizontal strings; upright p., p. with vertical strings;  
cottage p., low upright p. with strings ascending obliquely; p.-organ, mechanical  
constructed like barrel-organ; p.-player, contriv. for playing p. mechanically. [It.,  
earlier piano e forte soft and strong]  
piano'la, n. Kind of mechanical piano-player. [trade name]  
piás'tre, -ter, n. Spanish silver coin, about  
$2; small Turkish coin worth 2 diner. [f. F  
(fête), f. It. piastra, ult. as PLASTER]  
pia'zza (-aza), n. Public square or market- 
places, from Italian town: (U.S.) verandah of  
house. [It., ult. f. L platea f. Gk plátēa  
(hodos) broad (street)]  
pibroch (pē-broch), n. Series of variations  
for bagpipe, chiefly military. [f. Gael. pioba'-reachd (piobair pipe f. piob f. E PIPE)]  
pica, n. Size of TYPE. [earlier sense, col-  
clection of herbs about Easter and other movable  
feasts. f. med. L pēca, perh. = L pīca magpie,  
hist. unexpl.]  
picador', n. Mounted man with lance in  
bull-fight. [Sp. picar prick]  
picam'ar, n. Bitter oil got from wood-tar.  
[f. L pīcās pitch + amarūs bitter]  
picare'sque (-k), n. (Of a style of fiction)  
picaretaca (picaro rogue, etym. dub., -ESQUE)]  
picaro'on, n. & v.i. Rogue; thief; pirate;  
pirate ship; (v.i.) play the pirate or brigand.  
[f. Sp. picarón (as prec., see -オン)]  
piccalillii, n. Pickle of chopped vegetables  
& hot spices. [l]  
piccanin'yī pík, n. & a. Child, esp. of  
natives of W. African or Australian natives;  
(adj.) very small, baby. [f. Sp. pequeño or Port.  
pequeno, dim. -íni, small]  
pí'colo, n. Small flute, octave higher than  
the ordinary. [It., =small (flute)]  
pic, n. E. Ind. copper coin, $ of anna. [f.  
Hind, paisa]  
pichic'ía (pítsb), n. Small burrowing  
animal, of Chili, allied to armadillos. [f. Sp.  
pichiciego perh. f. nativo pichey + Sp. ciego blind  
f. L caecus]  

take up (graines &c.) in bill; (of persons) eat  
(food, or meal, or abs.) in small bits, (colloq.)  
eat (t. & i); select carefully, as p. one's words,  
way, steps, p. & choose, select fastidiously; p.  
(contrive) a quarrel with; (p. person's) pocket,  
steal its contents; (intr.) p. & steal, pilfer;  
p. a lock, open it (esp. with intent to rob) with  
pointed instrument, skeleton key, &c.; pull  
p. (esp. p. or as &c.); p. to pocket (also fig.)  
criticize (person &c.) hostily; p. off,  
pluck off, (also) shoot (persons &c.) deliberately  
one by one; p. out, select, distinguish from sur-  
rounding objects, relieve (ground colour with  
another), make out (meaning of passage &c.),  
play (tune) by ear on piano &c.; p. up, break  
up (ground &c.) with p. (also p. new hook of &c.  
&c.); see one; p. a fall &c., gain acquire  
(livelihood, profit, tricks, information), take  
(person or thing overtaken) along with one,  
esp. train steps to p. up passengers, regain  
lost path &c., flesh, spirit, (intr.) recover  
health, make acquaintance with; p. lock,  
person who picks locks, instrument used for  
this; p.-me-up, stimulating drink (also fig.);  
pickpocket, person who picks pockets, pilfer  
(esp. of ball in cricket). [OE has piken, pik-  
ken, hist. dub., cf. prec. & F piquer prick]  
pick3, n. Picking; selection; the best part  
of. [f. prec.]  
p'ek-a-back, adv. On shoulders or back  
like bungee (of the way person or thing is  
carried). [i]  
p'ekkax(e), n. & v.t. & i. = pick 1; (v.t.)  
break (ground &c.) with p.; (v.i) work with p.  
[ME & OF picois cogn. w. Of F PICE, assim.  
to AXE]  
p'eker, n. One who picks, gathers, or  
collects, as hop, rup., p. kinds of instrument  
lke picking (in var. senses). [ER]  
p'ekerel, n. Young pike. [PIKE 1. -EL]  
p'icket, n. & v.t. & i. Pointed stake or peg  
driven into ground to form palisade, tether  
to horse, &c.; (Hist.) (stake with pointed top  
on which person stood as) form of military punish-  
ment; (Mil., also piquet) small body of troops  
out (outlying p.) to watch for enemy, or  
(outside p.) an outpost; (mil.) point on  
sentinels, outpost; (usu. pl.) men stationed in  
a body or singly by trade-union to dissuade  
men from work during strike &c.; (vb) secure  
(place) with stakes, tether, post (men) asp.,  
beset (workmen) with pp., act as p. [vb f. n.]  
f. F  
p'iquet pointed stake f. piquer prick]  
p'icking, n. In vb senses, esp. p. & stealing  
(pl): gleanings, remaining scraps; (pl)  
pilferings. [-ING]  
p'ikle, n. & v.t. Brine, vinegar, or similar  
liquor in which flesh, vegetables, &c., are  
preserved; ROD in p.; food, esp. (pl) vegetables  
preserved in p.; acid solution for cleaning  
purposes &c.; sad, sorry, nice, &c. (plight);  
mischievous child; (v.t.) preserve in p. (esp.  
in p.) &c.; treat p. &c.; (vb) add vinegar or  
(salt) rub salt or vinegar on (person's back) after flogg. [prob. f. MDu.  
pekel etym. dub.]  
p'icksome, a. Fastidious [pick 2 + Some]  
p'ickw'ick, n. Kind of cigar. [see foll.]  
Pickwickian, a. (facet.) (Of words) used  
in a P. (technical, constructive, or esoteric  
sense. [see Dickens Pickwickian]  
p'ickle, n. & v. (V.) Pleasure party including  
meal out of doors; (v.i) take part in this  
[OE pickeren]  
p'ick'nick 2, a. (colloq.). [vb f. n.] f. F  
piquant nique etym. dub.]  
p'icot (kö), n. Small loop of twisted thread  
in edging to lace &c. [F. dim. of pic peak, point  
picotee, n. Carnation of which flowers have
home messages tied to its neck &c.); simpleton, gull, as PLUCK 2 a p.; clay p., clay saucer thrown into air from trap as mark for shooting; p.-breast, deformed human chest laterally constricted, so p.-breasted; pigeon, pigeon, a bird; p.-box, p.-box, a small recess for p. to nest in, one of a set of compartments for papers &c. in cabinet &c. (v.t.) deposit (document) in this, put aside (matter) for future consideration, assign (thing) to definite place in memory; p.'s milk, partly-digested food with which pp. feed their young, imaginary article [as (v.t.) cheat (person of thing).] [f. OF pignon f. LL pippionem (nom. -io) young cheeping bird (piperie cheep).]

pigeonry, n. Pigeon-house. [-ry]
piggery, n. Pig-breeding establishment; pigsty; dirty place; piggishness. [-ry]
piggy, n. Little pig; (nursery) pig's-eye, little pig; dirty child; game of tip-cat. [-y]
pigmament, n. Colouring-matter used as paint or dye; natural-colouring matter of a tissue. Hence pigmental, pigmentary 1, aa. [f. L pigmentum (pig'- root of pigmentare) paint.]

pigmy, see PYGMY.

pigtail, n. Tobacco twisted into thin roll; plait of hair hanging from back of head, esp. after playing cards, et al. [-tail]

pike, n., & v.t. Long wooden shaft with steel or iron head, formerly important weapon of infantry; (dia.) pickaxe, spike; [perh. diff. wd of Norse orig.] peak to top of hill (in names of hills in Lake district); [prob. abbr. of p.-fish, from its pointed snout] large voracious fresh- water or salt-water fish; (v.t.) thrust through, kill with; p. pikeman, miner who uses pickaxe. [in first sense f. F pique, cf. F piquer prick, pick pickaxe, cogn. w.] OE piec, etym. dub.]

pike2, n. Toll-bar; toll; turnpike road; pike-man, keeper of turnpike. [abbr. of TURNPike]

pikewast, n. Wooden shaft of pike; plain as a p. [orig. packeth, smooth staff used by pedlar], quite plain. [PIKE 1 + STAFF]

pilaster, n. Rectangular column, esp. one engaged in wall. [f. F pilastre f. It. pilastro t. med.L pilastrum (L pilata, pillar, see -ASTER)]

pilau, -aw, -ow,-aw,-o, -aff, n. Oriental dish of rice with meat, spices, &c. [Pers. (-aw)]

pilch, n. Triangular funnel wrapper for infants. [OE pylec, as PELisse]

pilchard, n. Small sea-fish allied to hering. [f.]

pilchorn, n. Kind of oat in which husk does not adhere to grain. [= pilled corn]

pile1, n., & v.t. Pointed stake or post; heavy beam driven vertically into bed of river &c., as support for bridge &c.; p.-driver, machine for driving pp.; (v.t.) furnish with pp., drive pp. into. [orig.]

pile2, n. Heap of things laid more or less regularly upon one another; (funeral) p., heap of combustibles on which corpse is burnt; (colloq.) heap of money, fortune, as make a p., make one's p. (as much as one wants); lofty mass of buildings; series of plates of dissimilar metals laid together for leveling around for flattening by press; p., pile, heap, heap, spore, heap, fun. (v.t.) heap up, heap into. [f. F. piler]

pile3, v.t. Heap up (often up on); p. arms, place (usu. four) rifles with butts on ground & muzzles together in pyramidal form so as to be readily available; (colloq.) p. up (or on) the apology, intensify painful description &c. p. on, exaggerate; load (table &c. with). [v.t. prec.]

pile4, n. (archaic). Reverse of coin; cross or p., heads or tails. [as FILE 2, orig. = under iron of minting apparatus]

pil, n. Soft hair, down, wool of sheep; nap on cloth, esp. on velvet, plush, &c., or on carpet, as two, three, -p. carpet. Hence pilly 2 a. [f. L pilis hair]

pilfer, n. (Pl.) Hemorrhoids, disease marked by tumours of veins of lower rectum; (sing.) such tumour; pilewort, lesser celandine (from reputed efficacy against pp.). [f. L pilula ball]

pilfer, v.t. Steal (thing or abs.) esp. in small quantities. Hence pilferage3 (f.), pilferer 1, nn. [ult. f. OE pelre f. PILF]

pilgarlic, n. (archaic). Bald head; baldness; bald man; poor creature. [= pilled or pecked garlic]

pilgrim, n., & v.i. One who journeys to sacred place as act of religious devotion; P. Fathers, English Puritans who founded colony of Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1620; (v.i.) wander like a p. Hence pilgrimize2 (v.i. [ME pelegrim f. OE pelerige t. perigrine f. PERIer ge f. ager field] abroad, -INE 1)

pilgrimage (i.-i), n. & v.i. Pilgrim's journey, esp. go on (a) p.; (fig.) mortal life viewed as a journey; (v.i.) go on a p. [f. OF pelerinage f. peleriner go as a pilgrim (as prec.).]

piliferous, a. Having hair (esp. in Bot.). So PILIFORM a. [f. L pilus hair, see PILENOTS]

pilim, n. & v.t. Breast of p. [as adj.;] ball of medicinal substance for swallowing whole; p.-box, shallow cylindrical box for holding pp., (facet.) small vessel or building; GILD 1 the p.; (slang or facet.) ball; e.g. cannon-ball, tennis-ball; (pl.) billiards; pillof, kinds of plant with small globular involucres; (v.t., slang) blackball, de- feat; [f. L pilula, dim. of pilula] pilli, v.t. & i. Pile, plunger; (dialed) =PEEL 3. [prob. f. L pilare make bare of hair (pilus), cf. PEEL 3]

pillage (-ij), n. & v.t. Plunder, esp. as practised in war; (v.t.) sack, plunder, (place, person, or abs.). Hence pillerager 1. [vba.f. n.] F. f. pilier as prec., see -AGE]

pillar, n. & v.t. Vertical structure of stone, wood, metal, &c., slender in proportion to height, used as support or ornament; post, pedestal; (fig.) person who is a main supporter, as a p. of the faith; upright mass of air, water, &c. (Mining) solid mass of coal &c. left to support roof of the working; driven from p. to p. to post (to & fro. from one resource to another); p.-box, hollow p. about 5 ft high in which letters may be posted; (v.t.) support (as) with pp. Hence pillaer 1. [L pilare, to pile f. late pop. L pilare (pila, pillar, see -AR 1.)]

pillon, n. (hist.). Woman's light saddle; cushion attached to hinder part of saddle for second rider, usu. woman. [prob. of Celt. orig., ult. f. L pellis skin]

pilbinks, n. (hist.). Instrument of torture for squeezing fingers. [-bink]

pillory, n. [prob.

pilchard, n. Wooden framework with holes for head & hands of offender exposed to public ridicule &c.; (v.t.) put in the p., (fig.) expose to ridicule. [f. OF pellori, etym. dub.]

pillow, n., & v.t. & i. Cushion of linen &c., stuffed with feathers &c. as support for head in reclining esp. in bed; take conceit of one's p., take a night to reflect; (techn.) p.-shaped support for a person in bed; case of case of linen &c. for p.; (v.t.) rest prop up on, p.; (v.i.) rest on p. Hence pillowy 2 a. [OF pyle, pilu, cf. Du. peluw, G pfuhl]

pilose, -ous, aa. Covered with hair. Hence pilosity n. [f. L pilosus (pilus hair, -ose)]

pilot, n. & v.t. Steersman, esp. one qualified by local knowledge, (fig.) guide, esp. in human field; p.-cloth, blue woolen cloth for great-coat &c.; p.-engine (clearing the way for another);
pil'tule, pil-len, n. Pill; small pill. Hence pil'lar, pil'ulous, aa. [f. Gk píncléodos fatty; (pímelo fat, see -o'de)]
pímento, n. Dried aromatic berries of a certain tree, Jamaica pepper; the tree. [f. Sp. pintimda l. pigmentum pigment, (med.l) spice]
pímp, n. & v.i. Pander. [etym. dub.; F has pimpant seductive in appearance]
píponents, n. (usu.) Found in cornfields & waste ground, with scarlet (also blue or white) flowers closing in cloudy or rainy weather. [f. Of pímpolte f. med.l. pípolotta perh. corrupt. of bipípolotta double dim. of [(pennis) pína f. pensa] feather two-winged]
pímping, a. Small, mean; sickly. [?] pímple, n. Small solid round tumour of the skin; inflammatory. Hence pímpled, pímply, aa. [?] pín, n. Thin piece of (usu. tinned brass or iron) wire with sharp point & round flattened head for fastening together parts of dress, papers, &c.; peg of wood or metal for various purposes; each of the pegs round which strings of musical instrument are fastened; thole, bailing, drawing, -p., ha'lee, ninepin, doet, c. (pl. bedgongs) pegs, pins, sticks, used in archery; pierced wood, metal, or tinned brass for fixing a pin (usu. T-shaped) on his pp.; pp. & needles, tingling sensation in limb recovering from numbness; small cask of 4 gal.; pi'n'cushion, small cushion for sticking pp. in to keep them ready for use; p.-feather, ungrown feather; p.-fire cartridge (exploded by means of p.); p.-head, (fig.) minute thing; p.-hole (made by p. or into which peg fits); p.-money, annual allowance to woman for dress expenses &c., allowance settled on wife for private expenditure; p.-pick, (fig.) trifling irritation; pintail, kinds of duck & goose with pointed tail; p.-wheel, small catharine-wheel. [com. LG: OE pínan, Du. pín, G pinn(e), perh. f. L. pinna point]
pín, n. Fasten (thing to another, pp., &c., things together) with pins; transfuse with pin, lancet, &c.; p.-on (roundly or implicitly) one's pp. &c.; seize & hold fast (against wall &c.); bind (person &c., often down) to (promise, arrangement); enclose by bars &c. [f. prec. last sense perh. f. obs. pind impound]
pí'n'afare, n. Child's washable covering worn over frock to protect it from dirt. Hence pí'n'afared, pí'n'afared, aa. [?pín + -are]
pínce-nez (F), n. Pair of eyeglasses with spring to clip nose. [f. Lit., -pinch-nose]
píncers, n. pl. (Also a pair of pp.) Gripping-tool made of two limbs pivoted together forming pair of jaws with pair of handles to press them together with; similar organ of crustaceans. [f. L. pedis, n. foot, &c., indig. v. origin, see -ette]
píncette (F), n. Small pickers, tweezers.
píncich, n. Nip, squeeze; (fig.) stress (of poverty &c.); at a p. (critical juncture); as much as can be taken up with tips of finger & thumb, as a p. of snuff, salt. [f. foll.]
píncich, n. & v.t. & i. Nip, squeeze, esp. between tips of finger & thumb (also fig. of cold hunger, &c.); that is where the shoe pinches, that is the difficulty or trouble; extort (money &c. from, out of, person &c.); (stint (person &c. in, of, for, food &c.); be niggardly; urge (horse esp. in race); soil (ship) close-hauled; ( slang) steal (thing), rob (person), arrest, take into custody. [f. ONF *pinchir (F pincer), etym. dub.]
pl'nechbeek, n. & a. Gold-like alloy of copper & zinc used in cheap jewellery &c.; counterfeit, sham. [f. C. P., watchmaker, d. 1732]
píndari (-e), n. Mounted marauder in India in 17th & 18th ce. [f. Hind, píndari]
pi'nees, n. pl. Or, liked, the Greek poet Pindar. (n., usu. pl.) P. odes, metre, verse(s). [f. L. F. Gk Píndarikos (Pindaros, see -ic)]
pi'n, n. Genus of trees with evergreen needle-shaped leaves, many species of which afford timber, tar, & turpentine; p.-apple, large collective fruit of the ananas, so called from resemblance to p.-cone; p.-beauty, p. carn., moth, whose larvae feed on p.-trees; p.-cone, fruit of the p. [OE pin f. L. pína]
pi'ně, v.i. Languish, waste away, from grief, disease, &c.; long eagerly (for, after, to do). [OE píminan f. obs. pín pain f. L. poena punishment, pain]
pí'ner, n. Place in which pine-apples are grown; plantation of pines. [ERY]
pí'nefold, n. & v.t. Pound for stray cattle &c.; (v.t.) confine in this. [OE pundfald (p pund FOLD + puld FOLD)]
píng, n. & v.i. Arupt ringing sound as of rifle bullet flying through air; (v.i.) make, fly with his weapon. [lit.]
pí'ng-po'ng, n. Game like lawn-tennis played on table with celluloid balls & (usu.) parchment bats. [lim. f. sound of bat]
píngluid (gw)-, a. (usu. facet.) Fat, oily, greasy. [f. L. pinguis fat + -id]
pínguín (gw)-, n. W.-Ind. plant or fruit allied to pineapple. [?] pí'neon, n. Terminal segment of bird's wing; (poet.) wing; any flight-feather of wing, (in carving) part of wing corresponding to forearm. [f. Of pígon f. L. penna feather, -oyn]
pí'non, v.t. Cut off pinion of (wing, bird) to prevent flight; bind the arms of (person), bind (arms); bind (person &c.) fast to (thing). [f. prec.]
pí'non, n. Small cog-wheel engaging with larger one; cogged spindle engaging with wheel. [f. F. pígon f. O. pénèon battlef. L. pinna battle, see -oyn]
pi'nk, n. & a. Garden plant with sweet-smelling white, pink, crimson, or variegated flowers; the p. (embodied perfection) of elegance &c.; the p. (most perfect condition) of health &c.; (of &c.) slightly inclined to; a bird's red-coated; the p. hunter; (adj.) of pale red colour of various kinds, as rose, salmone, &c., whence pínkis, pl. pínkis, aa., pínkness n.; p.-eye, contagious fever of horse, contagious ophthalmitis in man. [?] pí'nk, n. Yellowish pigment made by combining vegetable colouring matter with some white base (broom, &c.). [L. pína] pí'nik, n. (hist.). Sailing-vesseled with narrow stern (orig. small & flat-bottomed), [prob. f. MDU, pinck etym. dub.]
pi'nk, v.t. Pierce with sword &c., (also p. out) ornament (feather &c.) with perforations; adorn, deck. [cf. LG pinken strike, peak, perh. var. of picken pick]
pi'nis, n. & a. Young salmo; (dial.) minnow. [also in dial. G]
pí'nu, n. (pl. ae). Broad upper part of external ear; primary division of pinnae leaf; fin, fin-like structure. [L. penna]
pinnace (-as), n. Man-of-war’s double-banked (usu. eight-oared) boat; (Hist.) small usu. two-masted vessel. [f. F pinnasse prob. f. L pinnis pīnus]

pinnate, n., & v.t. Small ornamental turketiy usu. ending in pyramid or cone, crowning a buttress, roof, &c.; natural peak; (fig.) culmination, climax; (v.t.) set (as on p.) the form of, furnish with pp. [ME & OF pinnatc f. LL pinnaculm (pīnus wing, see -CULm)]
pinnate (-at), a. (Bot.) of compound leaf) with pinnate division of petals (Zool.) with branches, tentacles, &c., on each side of an axis. Hence pinnat

pinner, n. In vbl senses; also: colt: two long side-flaps pinned on. [f. PIN v. -ER]
pinni- in comb. —PINNA, PIN, as: -grade, -ped, &c., pins (animal) pinnoître-, -tere, (fr.) Genus of small crabs commensally inhabiting shells of oyster, mussel, &c. [f. L f. G pinnitœres (pīna, biivalve mollusc, &c.)]
pinnule, n. (Bot.) secondary division of pinnate leaf; (Zool.) part, organ, like small wing, set on fin; sight at end of index of arachnida & Echinoderma. [L pinnula dim. of PINNA]
pinnny, n. Childish abbr. of PинаFORE.
pinnocele, n. (U.S.) “Game like bezique.” [f. PIN v. -L]
pinole, n. (U.S.) “Meal made from parched corn-flour mixed with sweet flour, sugar, &c.” [Amer.-Sp., f. Aztec pinollot]
pin, n. 1. Lack of capacity for liquids &c., 2. of gallon. [f. F pīn, etym. dub.]
pinte, n. Kinds of pin or bolt, esp. one on which some other part turns. [OE pīntel pen, etym. dub. f. Du. & G pīnten]
plnxit, pinxérent, v.t. (So- & so-) painted it (in signature to picture, as FECIT). [L]
pinny, n. A. Of, like, abounding in pines. [v.-Y]
piolet (pyōlā), n. Alpinist’s ice-axe. [f.]
pioneer, n., & v.t. & i. (Mil.) one of body of foot-soldiers marching in advance with spades &c. to prepare road for main body; begin. [OE pīnioge, fr. pīn “pine”] act as p.; (v.t.) open up road (as &c.) of, act as p. to, conduct. ([vb f. n.] F f. Pioneer foot-soldier, pioneer, (pion, f. L as PAWN-

pious, a. Devout, religious; p. founder (of college &c. for glory of God & good of man); (archaic) dutiful; p. fraud. Hence pious-

-ly adv. [f. L pīius dutiful, pius, -OUS]
piles, n. Each spot on playing-cards, dice, or dominoes; single blossom of clustered inflorescence; rhombohedral segment of surface of pine-apple, etc. [OE pīle, -gaet, -gæt, -gæt]
pip, v.t. (coll.) Blowball; defeat; hit with shot. [f. prec. or foll.]
pip, n. Seed of apple, pear, orange, &c. Hence pipple-less a. [earlier-, & prob. abbr. of PIP]
pipe, n. Tube of wood, metal, &c., esp. for conveying water, gas, &c.; musical wind-instrument consisting of single tube; each of the tubes by which sound is produced in organ; (pl.) BAG pipes; boats’ main’s whistle, sounding of this; voice, esp. in singing; song, note, of bird; tubular organ, vessel, &c., in animal body; cylindrical vein of ore; channel of decoy for wild fowl; (also tobacco-p.) narrow tube of clay, wood, &c. with bowl at one end for draw-

ers; (sp.) smoking pipe. Each devout, disease furnish also winning of, whose (archaic) dominoes white tubes &c. &c. (pyola*), side 1 (pinna, pinxer’unt, pipes water, cf. &c. (U.S.) like, to pintar (pion, blossom vbl pinned, v.t. (pion, -pina’r, -pinxer’unt, -pipes) (v.i. as) painted on pipe; lead, bring, (person, &c.) by sound of pipe; summon (crew up, to meal, work, &c.) by sounding whistle; whistle; utter in shrill voice; p. up, begin to play or sing; p. one’s eye(s), weep; propagate (pinks &c.) by cuttings taken off at joint of stem; trim (dress), ornament (cake &c.), with pinno; &c. furnish with pipes.

pip, n. One who plays on pipe, esp. strolling musician; pay the p. (& call the tune), bear the cost (& have control) of a proceeding &c.; kinds of fish; broken-winded horse; decy dog.

pipette (-et), n. Slender tube for transferring &c. small quantities, esp. in chemistry. [f. Pipette prov. of Attic]
pipin, n. In vbl senses, also: ornamentation of dress by means of cord enclosed in pipe-like fold; ornamental cord-like lines of sugar on cake. [f. PIPE 2 + ING]

pip’ing, a. In vbl senses; also: the p. time(s) of peace (marked by piping as opp. to martial music); p. (blowing) hot. [f. PIPE 2 + ING]

pipistrele’le, n. Small kind of bat. [f. (lit.) pipistrello, rip, f. L vesperpilo bat (vesper evening)]
pipit, n. Bird like lark. [prob. imit.]
pippin, n. Small earthenware pot or pan. [f.]
pipin, n. Kinds of apple. [ME & OF pippy, etym. dub.]
piquant (pikant), a. Agreeably pungent, soothing; appeasing; figur. pleasantly stimulating or disturbing to the mind. Hence piquancy.

pique’ (pek), v.t. & n. Irritate, wound the pride of; arouse (curiosity, interest); plume oneself on (n.) ill-feeling, enmity, resentment, as in a fit of p., look a. against me. [f. F pique f. OE pique, vb (dut.) f. OE pique, f. pic pet, etym. dub.]
pique’, n. & v.t. & i. Winning of 30 points at piquet before opponent begins to count; (v.t.) score a p. against; (v.i.) score a p. [f. (vb f. n.) F f. pic pet, etym. dub.]
piqué (pek’ā), n. Stiff ribbed cotton fabric. [f. P. p. of piquer, see Pique]
pique’t, n. (v.t. & i. Game card for with back of 32 cards. [f. etym. dub.]
piragua, perлага, (-w), n. Long narrow canoe made from single tree-trunk; two-masted sailing-barge. [Sp., f. Carb.=dug-out]
pirate (-at), n. & v.t. & i. (Ship used by) sea-robber; marauder; one who infringes another’s copyright; bus that encroaches on recognized route or on legitimate property, esp. for large profit. [v.t. plunder, (also) reproduce (book &c.) without leave for one’s own profit; (v.i.) play the p. Hence or cogn. pîr’acy n., pîr’atic(At) aa,
PIROGUE 623

PIROUETTE [pizhət], n. & v.i. Ballet-dancer's spin round on one foot or on point of toe; dance thus. [It. F. pirueto] (fig.) [F]

PIQUEER [pizhər], n. & v.i. & v.t. [esp. &c.] (fig.) [v.i.] & [v.t.]

PIT low in animal or plant body or on any surface; of the stomach, depression between cartilage or cartilages; depressed scar, as after small-pox; that part of the roof of the mouth which is on floor of house, now usu. the part of the plate or false stalls; people occupying this; pitfall, covered p. as trap for animals &c., (fig.) unsuspected snare or danger; pitman, collier, (U.S.) connecting-rod in machinery. [OE pyt, cf. Du. put, G pfütz, L puteus well]

PIT-pat [pit-pat], n. & v.t. Pat (esp. vegetables &c., for storage); set (cock, dec. &c.) to fight in pit (against another), (fig.) match (person against); make pits, esp. scars, in (esp. in p.p.). [v. prec.

PICT [pit-(a)-pat, adv. & n. With the sound, palpably, pattingly, as his heart, feet, went p.; (n.) the sound p. [imit.]

PICT 1, n. & v.t. Black or dark-brown tenacious, semi-liquid when hot, hard when cold, got from distillation of tar or turpentine, used for caulking seams of ships &c.; p.-blende, native oxide of uranium, found in p.-like masses; p.-cap, cap lined with p., used as instrument of torture; p.-pine, specially resinous kinds of p.-tree; pithstone, old volcanic rock looking like p.; (v.t.) cover, coat, smear, with; [cf. OE pik f. L pice pishe]

PITCH 2, v.t. & i. Fix &c. (l. of a place or person) (abs.) encamp; (Crick.) p. wickets, fix stumps in ground & place bails; fix plant, (thing) in definite position; expose (wares) for sale in market &c.; pave, prepare, (road) with stones set on end; pitched (arranged) battle; (Mus.) set at particular pitch, (fig.) express in particular key; throw, (in games) throw (flat object) towards a target (slang) hell (tale, yarn) fall heavily on one's head, into, &c.; (of ship) plunge in longitudinal direction (cf. ROLL); p. in (collog.), set to work vigorously; p. into (collog.), assail forcibly with blows, words, &c., make vigorous attack on, (person, food, &c.); p. upon, decide upon; p. &c.-toss, game of skill & chance in which coins are pitched at a mark; p.-farthing, = chuck 3, farthing. [ME pichen, etym. dub., perh. cogn. w. PICK]

PITCH 3, n. Pitching (e.g. of ship); mode of delivering cricket-ball in bowling; quantity of commodity pitched in market; place at which one (e.g. street performer, bookmaker) is stationed; (Crick.) place between & about wickets; (bookmaker) do business with falcon &c. scares before swooping on, as by his fellow, &c. (also fig.) height, degree, intensity, of (quality &c.); (Mus.) degree of acuteness or graveness of tone; degree of slope; steepness of roof's slope; (Mech.) distance between successive points or lines, e.g. between successive teeth of cog-wheel; p.-pipe, small pipe blown by mouth to set p. for singing or tuning; p.-tooth, bored wheel ene-

PITCHER 1, n. Large usu. earthenware vessel with handle or two ears & usu. a lip, for holding liquors; little pp. have long ears, children are apt to overheat; (Bot.) modified leaf in p. form, p.-plant (with such leaves). Hence petcherful 2, n. [L. Of pickierf. med. L picarium, pickier]

PITCHER 2, n. In vbl senses of PITCH 3, esp. player who delivers ball, esp. in baseball; street vendor who pitches stall in fixed place; stone used for paving. [ER]

PITCHFORK, n. & v.t. Long-handled fork with two sharp prongs for pitching hay &c.; (v.t.) cast (as) with p., (fig.) thrust (person) forcibly into position, office, &c. [earlier also pick-fork, prob. f. PICK 1 & FORK, assoc. w. PITCH], n. On the ground, with another. [v. prec.]

PITFALL, n. In vbl senses of PITCHFORK, esp. when player who delivers ball, esp. in baseball; street vendor who pitches stall in fixed place; stone used for paving. [ER]

PITTY, a. Of, like, dark &c. as, pitch. [v.]

PITIOUS, a. Calling for pity, deplorable.
place, n. Particular part of space; part of space occupied by person or thing, as it has changed its p.; city, town, village, &c.; (in names of groups of buildings) Ely & P.; residence, dwelling; country-house with surroundings; building of specified purpose, as of, amusement, worship, bathing-p. (H. of Commons another p., H. of Lords; particular spot on surface &c., as a sore p. on his wrist; sore; passage of book &c.; rank, station, as servants must know their p., keep him in his p.; (Racing) position among placed competitors; position of spot, edge, ends, head; specified place in decimal or similar notation, as calculated to 50 decimal pp.; step in progression of argument, statement, &c., as in the first, second, p.; proper or natural position, as take your p., there is no p. for doubt; space, seat, accommodation, for person &c., at table, in conveyance, &c., as take two pp. in the coach, always a p. for you at my table; in p. of; instead of; take the p. of, be substituted for; office, employment, esp. government appointment; duties of office &c., as it is not my p. to inquire into that; in, out of, p. (unsuitable, inappropriate; give p. to, make room for, be succeeded by; take p., happen; p. brick (imperfectly burnt from being on windward side of kiln); p. -kick (Footb.), to make a kick for another player for that purpose on ground; placeman, holder of public office, esp. one appointed from motives of interest. [F. f. Lf. Gk plateia (hodos) broad (way)]

place, v.t. Put (thing &c.) in particular place; arrange (set of things) in their proper places; appoint (person, esp. clergyman) to; find situation, its, in, among; (money); dispose of (goods) to customer; put (order for goods &c.) into hands of firm &c.; repose (confidence &c. in, on); assign rank to; locate; state position of (usu. any of first 3 horses or runners) in race, be placed, be among first three; get (goal) by place, -kick. [prec.]

placenta, n. Flattened circular spongy vascular organ in higher mammals, expelled in parturition after nourishing foetus, which is attached to it by umbilical cord; (Bot.) part of carpel to which ovules are attached. Hence placental, a. [f. L. placenta = Gk plakoëis -entos flat cake f. root of plax plakos flat plate] pla'cer, n. Deposit of sand, gravel, &c., in bed of stream &c., containing valuable minerals in articles of commerce, esp. in California, &c., cogn. w. plac bank, plazer sand-bank, f. plaza place,]

placé, sentence & n. (Univ.). P., non p., it pleases me (not) (forms used in voting for or against measure); (n.) such vote. [L]

plácido, a. Mild; peaceful; serene. Hence or cogn. placidly, adv. [f. L placidus (placère please, see below) -ly,] placet, a. (Of one) in woman's skirt; p.-kite, opening in outer skirt giving access to this. [perh. var. of placard]

plácido, a. (Of scales) plate-shaped; (of fish) with p. scales. [f. Gk plakos plate, -oid] pla'fond (F.), p. Ceiling, esp. one enriched with paintings; such painting.

plagai, (of musical modes) bearing their sounds comprised between the dominant & its octave; p. cadence (in which chord of subdominant immediately precedes that of the tonic). Cf. AUTHENTIC.


plagiarize (-iz), v.t. Take and use another person's (thoughts, writings, inventions, or abs.) as one's own. So plagiarism, plagiarist, n. [f. foll. + -ize]
plagiarism, n. = plagiarismism; = plagiarist. [f. L. plagiarus kidnapper (plagiae kidnapi)]
plagiarism (-oj) in comb. = Gk plagios oblique, as: cephar'ti', having anterior part of skull more developed on one side, posterior on the other; -aesth'ic (Min.), having oblique cleavage; -ome, fish with mouth placed transversely behind eye.

plague, n. & v.t. Affliction, esp. as divine punishment; (colloq.) nuisance, trouble; pestilence, esp. a disease (oriental or bubonic) p.; (as imprecation) p. on it & c.; p-spot, spot on skin characteristic of p., locality infected with p.; (v.t.) afflict with p., (colloq.) annoy, bother, whence p.ish adj. [OE plagge f. L. plag(a) stroke (plague of plainsman) beat breast. cf. Gk πλέγομαι stroke, ψέδος stroke]

plaguey (g), a. & adv. (colloq.). Annoyingly; exceedingingly, as was p. glad to get back again. Hence plaguily adj. [f. prec. + -ily]

place, n. European flat-fish much used as food. f. OF plaiz f. L. platea (perh. f. Gk πλατός broad)

plaid (plád). Long piece of twilled woollen cloth, usu. with chequered or tartan pattern, outer article of Highland costume; cloth used for this. Hence plaiden a. [cf. Gael. plaide, Ir. plaid, etym. dub.]

plain, a., adv., n. Clear, evident; simple, readily understood, as p. words, English; not intricate, as p. seeing; unembellished, (of drawings &c.) not coloured; (of form) not rich or highly seasoned; not luxurious, as p. living, outspoken, straightforward; unsophisticated, as I am a p. man; of homely manners, dress, or appearance, ugly; as p. a pity the poor girl is so p.; p. as a peke-staff; (adv.) clearly, as learn to speak p.; p.-chant = p.-song; p. clothes, unofficial dress; p. dealing, candour, straightforwardness; p. sailing, sailing in a p. course, (v.t.) with care of choice; p.-chant, p.-song, vocal music composed in mediaeval modes & in free rhythm depending on accentuation of the words, and sung in unison; p.-spoke, outspoken; p. tile, flat roofing-tile; (n.) level tract of country; p-plainman, inhabitant of a p.

Hence plainly adv., plainness n. [OF, L. planus a., -arn neut. adj. as in n.]

plain, a., adv., v.t., n. Mourn; complain; emit plaintive sound. [f. OF plaine (st. plaing) f. L. plangere plan-, beat breast]

plaint, n. (Law) accusation, charge; (poet.) lamentation, complaint. [ME & OF (1) plaint f. L. planctus = (2) plantea f. med.L. planctum fem. p.p. as n.; both as prec.]

plaintiff, n. Party who brings suit into court, as in law, mediator. [OF as foll.]

plaintive, a. Expressive of sorrow; mournful. Hence plaintively adj., plaintiveness n. [OF -itive, -ive, L. as PLAIN 2, see -IVE]

plaint (plat), n. & v.t. (Now usu. PLEAT) fold, crease, esp. flattened fold in cloth made by doubling it upon itself, (v.t.) fold (cloth &c.) thus; (now rarely PLAT) contexture of three courts of lawn, medallions of hair, ribbon, straw, &c.; (v.t.) form (hair, straw, &c.) into p. [vb n. f. OE pleot, ploet, f. L. pliacare pleaticum fold] plan, n. & v.t. Drawing, diagram, made by projection on flat surface (cf. ELEVATION), esp. one showing relative position of parts of (one floor of) a building; large-scale detailed map of town or district; table indicating times, places, &c.; scheme of arrangement: project, design. p., better p. is to peel them after boiling; p. of campaign; (Perspective) any of the imaginary planes, perpendicular to line of vision, passing through objects shown in picture; make a p. of (ground, existing building); design (building to be constructed &c.), scheme, arrange beforehand, (procedure &c.). Hence planless a. [vb n. F, f. L as PLAIN 1]

planch (sh). n. Slab of metal, stone, &c. esp. of baked fire-clay used in enamelling. [f. F planche PLAN] planchet (plan'shets), n. Plain disk of metal of which coin is made. [prec. + -et] planchetet (plan'shets'or'as F.), n. Small usu. heart-shaped board supported by two castors & pencil, which when person's fingers rest lightly on board is traced letters &c. without consciousness direction. [F. dim. of planche PLAN]

plane, n. Genus of tall spreading trees with broad angular palmately-lobed leaves; p.-tree (of the genus). [F, f. L. Gk πλατός broad]

plane, n. & v.t. Tool for smoothing surface of woodwork by paring shavings from it, consisting of wooden or metal stock from smooth bottom of which projects a steel blade; similar tool for smoothing metal; smoothing-p. (used for smoothing surface, cf. jack): & TRYING-p.; moulding-p. (for wooden moldings); (v.t.) smooth (wood, metal) with p., planed. p.-frill of p. irregularities. f. p. the way. [m.] f. L. LL. plana, (vb) f. f. planer; both f. L. planare (as PLAN 3)

plane, n. Surface such that the straight line joining any two points in it lies wholly in it; imaginary surface of this kind in which all material bodies lie; level surface; INCLINE'd p.; each of the main features of a crystal; main road in mine; (fig.) level (of thought, knowledge, &c.), as his superstitition places him on the same p. as the savage; p. sailing, art of determining ship's place on the theory that she is moving on a p. (fig. now usu. PLAN 1 sailing) simple course. [f. L. planum, neut. as foll.]

plane, a. Perfectly level, as a PLAN? (of angle, figure, &c.) lying in a plane; p. chart (on which meridians & parallels of latitude are represented by equidistant straight lines, used in PLAN? sailing); p.-table, surveying instrument used for measuring angles in mapping, (v.t.) survey (area with this). [f. L. planus flat; cf. F. plat, &c.]

planet (plánit), n. (Hellen.) heavenly body distinguished from fixed stars by having apparent motion of its own (Moon, Mercury, Venus, Sun, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, &c.) (Astron.) with reference to its supposed influence on persons & events; (Astron.) primary pp., heavenly bodies revolving in approximately circular orbits round sun (major pp., Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune, Uranus; minor pp., the asteroids, whose orbits lie between those of Mars & Jupiter), secondary pp. (also satellites), those that revolve round primary; SUN- & c.; p.-struck, -stricken, bewildered, terrified. [ME & OF planete f. LL. Gk planetes wanderer, planet, L. planamovider] planete, n. Chasuble. [f. med.L. planetae, as p.] planétarium, n. Orrery, model of planetary system. [as foll.]

plánetary, a. Of planets, as p. influence, motions; p. hour, twelfth part of natural day or night; p. (solar) system: terrestrial, mundane; wandering, erratic. [f. L. planetae (as PLANET), see -ARY]

plane, n. Migratory PLANE. [OLD]

plangent, a. Loud-sounding, esp. like sound of breaking waves. Hence plangent n. f. L. plangere beat the breast, see -ENT

plano- in comb. = L. planum level, smooth,
plane, as: -meter, instrument for mechanically measuring area of irregular plane figure; -metry, measurement of plane surfaces; -metal, vessel with flat petals; -sphere, map formed by projection of (part of) sphere or plane, (revolting p., device for showing the part of the heavens visible at given time & place), so -pheric a.

plánish, v.t. Flatten (sheet-metal &c.) with smooth-faced hammer or otherwise; flatten out (coining-metal before rolling; paper &c.) with roller &c. Hence pla-nish1r (l., 2n.) [f. obs. F. planir smooth (plan as PLANE a., as PLANE b.), see -ish].

plank1, n. Long flat piece of smoothed timber, 2 to 6 in. thick, 9 or more in. wide (cf. BOARD1); item of political or other programme (cf. PLATFORM); walk the p., (of pirates' captive &c.) walk blindfold into sea along p. laid over side of ship; p.-bed (of boards, without mattress, used as prison discipline &c.). [f. ONF planke f. L. planca prob. f. root of Gk. plax, plakos flat plate]

plank2, v.t. Furnish, cover, floor, with planks, whence pla'mking1 (2, 3 n.; (slang) put down, esp. pay (money or obs. down) on the shelf of.

pláunktón, n. (biol.). The forms of drifting or floating organic life found at various depths in the ocean, taken collectively. [G, f. Gk. plakhtos wandering (plazomai)].

pláño- in comb. = L. planus, flat, as: -convece, -conveix, (of lens &c.) with one surface plane & the other concave, convex; -metr, flat plate usu. of cast iron, as gauge for plane surfaces.

plant1, n. Member of the vegetable kingdom (often restricted to the smaller pp., excluding trees and shrubs); crop; growth, as in p., growing, lose p., die off, miss p., fail to spring from seed; mode of planting oneself, pose; fixtures, implements, machinery, &c., used in industrial process, (Hist.) machinery of intellectual work &c.; (slang) planned swindle or burglary, hoax; (slang) detective, picket of these; -louse, kinds of insect that infest pp., esp. aphids. Hence pla'nter n., pla'ntikea. [OE. plante f. L. planta slip, cutting; partly also f. fol.]

plant2, v.t. Place (tree, shoot, bulb, seed, cuttings) in ground that it may take root & grow; deposit (young fish, spawn, oysters) in river &c.; p. out, transfer (plant) from pot or frame to open ground, set out (seedlings) at intervals; fix firmly (in, on, ground &c.); station (person), esp. as spy; p. oneself, take up a position; establish, found, (community, city, church); settle (person) in a place as colonist &c.; (slang) furnish (land with plants, district with settlers, &c.); (slang) deliver (brow, thrust) with definite aim; (slang) conceal (stolen goods &c.); (slang) place (gold dust, ore) in mining claim to encourage prospective buyer, cf. SALT v.; (slang) devise (fraudulent scheme); abandon, as there I was, fairly planted. Hence plant*able a. [OE. plante].

plantain1 (tín). n. Genus of plants, esp. the Greater P., low herb with broad flat leaves spread out close to ground & seeds much used for cage-birds. [ME & OF. L. plantaginum (nom. -go) prob. f. planta sole of foot, from its prostrate leaves]

plantain2 (tín). n. Tree-like tropical herbaceous plant allied to banana and bearing similar fruit; its fruit. [16th-c. plantánn f. Sp. plántano; Sp. has also plántano PLANE1 tree (obs. E. plantain)]

plántar, a. (anat.). Of the sole of the foot.

plátation, n. Assembling of planted growing person, esp. peper unc., on which cotton, tobacco, &c. are cultivated (formerly by servile labour); p. song (of the kind sung by negroes on American pp.; (Hist.) colonization, colony, [f. L. plantatio as PLANT2, see -ATION]].

planter, n. Cultivator of soil; (in Ireland) English settler on forfeited lands in 17th c., (In.) person settled on ground at once in walking.

plantership n. [PLANT2 + -ER].

plántigrade, a. & n. (Animal) that walks on its soles (cf. DIGITIGRADE); (of human being) placing whole soles on ground at once in walking.

planteracy, n. Dominant class of planters in W. Indies &c.; [irreg. f. PLANTER + -A + -CRACY].

plántxny, n. (fr. mus.). Animated harp tune moving in triplets. [f.]

plaque- (al), n. Ornamental tablet of metal, porcelain, &c., plain or decorated; small tablet as badge of rank in honorary order; (Path.) pla'te of erosion &c.


plash, v.t. & i., & n. Strike surface of (water) so as to break it up; splash (t. & i.); (n.) splash, plunge. Hence pla'shy3 a. [cf. Du. plassen, G. platschen, prob. imit.]

plash1, v.t. Bend down and interweave (branches, twigs) to form hedge; make, renew, (hedge) thus. [f. Of plaissier ult. f. L. plectere plait; cf. PLEACH].

plasm (zim). n. Living matter of a cell, protoplasm, esp. general body of this as distinct from nucleus. [f. foll.]

pláisma (-z). n. Green variety of quartz; colourless coagulable part of blood, lymph, or milk, in which the corpuscles or oil-globules float, so plasmática = prec., whence plásma.

plásmica. [ll. & gk. (mato), = thing moulded (plásmo mould; see -mi)].

plás'min, n. (chem.). A proteid obtained from the plasma of the blood. [f. F. plasmine (as prec., see -mi).]

plasmóVa. [ll. = as, -gen, true or formative protoplasm; -geny, -gon, mode of spontaneous generation, when the organism arises in an organic-formative fluid; -ogy, study of ultimate corpuscles of living matter; -lysis, contraction of protoplasm of vegetable cell under action of certain reagents, so -lyse v.l., subject to this].

plasmó'mum, n. (biol. pl.-a). Mass of naked protoplasm formed by fusion or aggregation of amoeboïd bodies; parasitic organism found in blood of patients with recent malaria &c. [mod. L. f. PLASMA + OD IUM].

plaster1, n. Curative application consisting of some substance spread upon muslin &c. & capable of adhering to the temperature of the body, as: (1) MUSTARD, sticking, -p., soft plastic mixture, esp. of lime, sand, & hair, for spreading on walls &c. to form smooth surface; p. of Paris, fine white p. of gypsum used for making moulds & as cement &c. [prepared from gypsums of Montmartre, Paris].

plaster2, v.t. Cover (wall &c.) with plaster or the like, whence plasterer1 n.; coat, bedaub; (fig.) load to excess (with praise &c.);
apply medical plaster to, (facet.) give compensation for (blow, wound); stick, fix, (thing) like plaster upon surface; treat (wine) with gypsum &c. to neutralize acidity. [f. prec.]

plastic, a. Moulding, giving form to clay, wax, &c., so as to produce. (fig.) Those concerned with modelling in clay, sculpture, ceramics; p. surgery, (repairing deficiency of structure); causing growth of natural forms, formative, procreative; (fig.) formative of immaterial things; produced by moulding; capable of being (easily) moulded; p. clay (Geol.), middle group of Eocene beds; (fig.) plant, supple, (Biol.) capable of forming living tissue, those concerned with the correction of bronchitis. Hence plastically adv. plasticity n. [f. L Gk plastikos (plasté made mould, see -ic)]

plasticine, n. Proprietary name for a plastic substance used esp. in schools as substitute for modelling clay. [-INE 4]

plaster, n. Fencer's leather-covered breast-plate; ornamental front to woman's bodice; man's stanchied shirt-front; ventral part of shell of tortoise or turtle, corresponding part in other animals; (Hist.) steel breast-plate. [f. L piastron (piastra breastplate, as PLASTER, see -0ON)]

plate, n. 1. Patch, plot, of ground, as grass-p. 2. Form of PLOTTING 2. 3. P. & v.t. PLAIT (2nd sense).

platter, n. Dish of food. [f. see PLATE 1]

platan, n. Oriental plane-tree. [f. L platanus plane-tree]

plate, n. 1. Flat thin usu. rigid sheet of metal &c. of even surface and more or less uniform thickness; this as part of mechanism; smooth piece of metal &c. for engraving; impression from this; - BOOK 2. a piece of metal with p. name, number, &c. on it s. fixed on something, as coffin, door, name, &c.; thin sheet of metal, glass, &c., coated with sensitive film for photography (whole-p., 8% x 11 in., half-p., 6½ x 9¼, quarter-p. 4½ x 3¼); stereotype or electrotype cast of page of composed movable types, from which sheets are printed; horizontal timber laid along top of wall or at top or bottom of a framing, as roof-plate, wall-plate, etc. (also p. with cornice); railway (collective sing.) table & domestic utensils of silver, gold, or other metal, as pewter p., electro-p.; silver or gold cup as prize for (orig. horse-race, such race; selling p., horse-race winner of which must be sold at fixed price; shallow usu. circular vessel, now usu. of earthenware or china, from which food is eaten, as dessert, dinner, soup, -p.; contents of this, as a p. of strawberries; similar vessel used for collection in churches &c., as put a shilling in the p.; p. basket (for spoons, forks, &c.); p. glass, thick glass of fine quality cast in pp. for shop-windows &c.; p. layer, man employed in fixing & repairing railway; p. mark, half-mark; p. powder (for cleaning silver); p. rack (in which pp. are kept or placed to dry). Hence platable (2) n. p. flat, & adj. 1. Fem. of plat. 2. n. Fruit of the native p. squash, ult. f. Gk plastos broad]

plate, v.t. Cover (esp. ship) with plates of metal for protection, ornament, &c.; cover (other metal) with thin coat of silver, gold, or tin; make a plate of (type) for printing. [f. prec.]

plateau, -to, n. (pl. -s, -z, pl. -s). Tableland; ornamented tray or dish; decorative plaque; woman's hat with level top. [f. L OF platet.]

platter, n. (chiefly archaic). Flat dish or plate, often of wood. [ME & OF platter platter]

platy-, in comb. = Gk. platos broad, flat, as -pous, Australian duck-mole, ornithorhyncus; -p'rhine, (of monkeys) with nostrils far apart & directed forwards or sideways.

plaudit, n. (usu. in pl.). Round of applause; emphatic expression of approval. [Shortened fr. L plauditum applause (also as N noun) pl. imprecation of plaudere applause, said by Roman actors to this nat.]

plausible (z)-a. Of arguments, statements, &c. specious, seeming reasonable or probable; (of persons) fair-spoken (usu. implying deceit). Hence or cogn. plausibilit\'y n. plausibly 2 adv. [f. L plausibilis (as prec., see -BLE)]

play, v.i. & t. Move about in lively or capricious manner. frisk, flit, flutter, pass gently about (about, about), strike lightly (up &c.); alternate rapidly, as see p. When a flat dress p. on her neck, smile played on his lips, wind plays on water, his fancy played round the idea; (of part of mechanism &c.) have free movement; wield freely, as p. a good knife & fork, eat heartily, p. a good stick, fence well;
allow (fish) to exhaust itself by pulling against line; discharge (guns &c. on), discharge guns (on), (intr., of guns) be fired (on); direct (light on, over, along, &c.), (intr., of light) pass (over, along, &c.); perform, execute, (trick, prank, joke, on person, or with double object); amuse oneself, sport, frolic; p. with, amuse oneself with, trifle with, treat lightly; p. upon words, pun, (dial., esp. of workmen on strike) abstain from work; employ oneself in the game of (cricket, whist, &c., orabs.); p. duck's & drakes, p. fast & loose; in Cricket, Lawn Tennis, &c., as bowler's warning to batsman &c. p. ! p. pretend for fun (that we are gipsies &c.); (Crick., of wicket) be not ready or seasonable to play; p. or-pay bet (holding good whether horse runs or not); game, gamble; p. fair, foul, or (fig.) act (unfairly); p. observe the rules of the game (also fig.); p. into the hands of, act so as to give advantage to (opponent or partner); (slang) p. it on, p. it low on, p. (low) down on, take mean advantage of (person); p. upon the square; p. at, engage in (game), (fig.) engage in (fighting &c.) in trivial or half-hearted way; contend against (person) in game; employ (person) to play in game, include in team; p. boot; move (piece in chess &c.); take (playing-card) from one's hand & lay it face upwards on table in one's turn, (fig.) p. one's cards well, make good use of opportunities; (Crick. &c.) strike, (fig.)act, (Crick.) p. on (abs.), the ball on to one's own wicket and so put oneself out; p. off, oppose (person against another) esp. for one's own advantage, (also cause) person to exhibit himself disadvantageously, (also) pass (thing) off as something else; perform on (musical instrument or abs.); perform (on instrument); perform (in concert; (in company with); (in concert with); (in company with another actor), (fig.) back up, flatter, toady. Hence playable. [OE plegan, plagian, plegian, cf. MDu. plegen dance, be glad, cogn. w. Du. plegen, G plegen, take charge of] play. n. Brisk, light, or fitful movement; activity, operation, as lively p. of fancy, other forces come into p., are in full p., are brought or come into p., make p. act effectively, esp. (Racing, Hunting) exercise pursuers or followers; freedom of movement, space for this, scope for activity, as bolts should have half an inch of p., allow full p. to curiosity; amusement, as at p., engaged in playing; said it only in p. (not seriously); p. of words, trifling with words, p. on words, pun; playing of game, movement in game, as p. of chess, p. of cards, (move in p.); in p. (being used in ordinary course of p.), is out of p. (temporarily removed from p. according to rules), so p., part of ground within definite boundaries; child's-p.: fair2, foil, poul, p.; cessation from work (of workmen on strike &c.); dramatic piece, drama; gaming, gambolling, a piece of gaming, p. placard, announcing that p. is out (abs.); c. play, (Gold.) driver; p. day, school holiday, week-day on which miners &c. do not work; p.-debt (incurred in gaming); playfellow, companion in (usu. children's) p.; playgoer, frequenter of theatre; playground, piece of ground used for p., esp. at school; play-house, theatre, playmate, playfellow; plaything, toy, (fig.) person &c. treated as mere toy; playtime; playwright, dramatist. [OE plega as prec.] player. n. In vbIsenses, esp. person engaged at the time, person skilful, in a game; professional p. at cricket &c.; actor; (Pool, Croquet) ball that after present p. has finished break &c. will play on him. [ME pleger, OE plagnor] playful. a. Frolicsome, sportive; humorous, jocular. Hence playfully adv., playfulness n. [-FUL] playing. n. In vbIsenses; p.-cards, set or pack of cards used in games. [-ING] plea. n. Pleading, argument, excuse; (Law) formal statement by or on behalf of defendant, or plaintiff, esp. as new fact; Court of common 1 P.; (Hist.) action at law. [ME & OF plaids l. Placitum decree, neut. p. of placeré please] pleasch (etsh), v.t. Entwine, interlace; esp. =plash. [ME pleieche, as plash] plead. (ed), v.t. & i. Address court as advocate on behalf of either party, so plea and n.; maintain (cause) in court; allege formally as plea, (fig.) allege as excuse &c., as I can only p.inexperience, so plea dABLE; p.(not) guilty, deny, confess, liability or guilt; p. with, make earnest appeal to (person for person, for, against, thing, decision, &c.), whence pleading. 2 adv. [f. Of plaidier (as plea)] pleading. n. In vbIsenses; formal (now usu.) statement of cause of action or defence; special p. [-ING] pleasance (plé'zans), n. (archaie). Pleasure, enjoyment; pleasure-ground, esp. one attached to mansion, (now chiefly surviving in proper names). [f. Of plaisance (as foll., see -ANC)] pleasant (plé'zent), a. Agreeable to mind, feelings, or senses, as a p. breeze, flavour, discovery, collection; has a manner, spent a time agreeably, evening; (archaie) jocular, facetious. Hence pleasantly2 adv., pleasantness n. [f. Of plaisant (as PLEASE, see -ANT)] pleasantry (plé'zanty), n. Jocularity; humorous speech, jest. [f. F plaisanterie (prec., -ERY)] please (pléz), v.t. Be agreeable to, as meant only to p. the eye, his last book will p. you; p. your master, to accord with, to suit; (fig.) make p. from; I shall (vulg. will) be pleased (glad) to do, esp. as polite form of consent or offer; think fit, as take as many as you p.; (in formal or iron. deference) His Majesty has been graciously pleased to confer &c., your lordship was pleased to doubt my veracity; (with it as subject, expressed or omitted, representing a prec. or foll. infinitive, clause, or (reasonable) &c.); now, if you p., he expects me to pay for it! (imper., orig. may it please you) ring the bell, p. may I come in ?, coffee for two, p. (to) return it soon, n. don't (or not) to forget the key. Hence pleased1, pleasing2, aa., pleasantly2 adv. [ME plaise f. Of plaisir (as plaise) 1. PLACE] pleasurable (plezh'ur). a. Pleasant, agreeable. Hence pleasurableness n., pleasurably2 adv. [f. foll. +ABLE] pleasure (plé'zher), n. & v.t. & i. Enjoyment, delight; sensuous enjoyment as chief object of life, as a life given up to p., man of p., profligate; will, desire, as shall not consult his p., can be postponed during our p., can be
altered at p.; (royal formula) it is our p. to, we are graciously pleased to, (vulg.) it is our p. to submit (we have p. in submitting) balance-sheet &c.; to converse with him is a source of p.; do me the p. of gratifying me by dining with me; he takes (a) p. in (likes contradicting or contravening) &c. (archaic) are now taking their p. (enjoying themselves) at Bath; p.-boat (used for p., not business); p.-ground (laid out for p.); (v.t.) give p. to; (in thing, in doing). [(v, f. n.) ME & OF please, pleasir, please used as n.]

pleat (et), n., & v.t. =plaint (1st sense). [coll.- lateral form of pleat]

plebian (bén), n. & a. Commoner in ancient Rome (cf. patronis); commoner; (adj.) of low birth, of the common people, coarse, base, ignoble. Hence plebianness n., plebearn (es) v.t. [L f. plebites (plebs common people) + -AN]

plebiscite (-it), n. (Rom. Hist.) law enacted by commonly in comitia tributa; (mod.) direct vote of all electors of State on important public question; public expression of community's opinion, without or with binding force. So plebiscitary a. [f. F plébiscite f. L plebiscitum (plebs plebs commons + seïum decree + seïcere vote for); plectrum, m. small instrument of ivory, quill, or bone, for plucking strings of zither &c. [L f. Gk plétron (pleó strike)]

pledge 1, n. Thing handed over to person as security (cf. enable for fulfillment of contract, payment of debt, &c., & liable to forfeiture in case of failure; thing put in pawn; (fig.) one's child; thing given as token of favour &c. or of something to come; drinking of a health, toast, &c.; promise, as an act of secrecy; solemn engagement to abstain from intoxicants, as take, sign, keep, the p.; state of being pledged, as goods lying in p., taken out of p. [ME & OF plege &c., prob. f. med.L plecere warrant, engage, of G orig., cf. plight]

pledge 2, v.t. Deposit as security, pawn; (fig.) plight one's honour, word, &c.; drink to the health of. Hence pledgeable a. [f. precinct common]

pledget, n. Small compress of lint &c. for wound &c. [?] Plead (pli), n. (pl.) ads, -ades. (Pl.) cluster of small stars in Taurus, usu. spoken of as 7; (fig., sing.) brilliant group of (usu. 7) persons or things. [L f. Pléctis f. Gk Pleto-ads]

pleistocene (pli), a. (geol.). Of the division of the Quaternary Era, which includes the Baconic Ice Formations, and the transition phases of the glacial epoch. [f. Gk pleistos most + kainos new]

pleinary, n. Entire, absolute, unqualified; (of assembly) fully attended; p. inspiration. Hence pleinarily adv. [f. LL plenarius (plenus full, see -ARY)]

plenipotential, a. & n. (Person) invested with full power, esp. as ambassador or envoy, to act independently of the government. [f. L med.L plenipotentiarius f. LL plenipotienarius (plenus full + potens power, potential, capable of doing), see -ARY]

plenitude, n. Fullness, completeness; abundance. [OF, f. L plenitudine (plenus full, see -TUDE)]

plenteous, a. (chiefly poet.). Plentiful. Hence plenteousness n.; plenteously adv. plenteousness n. (s. piece, -in) + -est
tulntful, a. Abundant, copious. Hence plentifully adv., plentifulness n. [f. follow + full]

plenty, n. & adv. Abundance, as much as one could desire, (of thing or abs.), as p. of cake, here is cake in p., we are in p. of time; horn of p., cornucopia; (adv., colloq.) p. (quite) large &c. enough. [f. OF plentif f. L plenitatem (plenus full, see -RY)]

plenum, n. Space completely filled with matter; full assembly. [L neut. of plenus full]

pleonasm, n. (gram.). Redundancy of expression. So pleonastic &c., pleonastically adv. [f. L f. Gk plenásmonos (pleonazo add superfluous f. pleon more)

pleiosaurus, n. Extinct marine reptile with long neck, short tail, & four large paddles. [Gk pléosios near + sauros lizard]

pleora (plo'rea), n. Either of the two serous membranes lining the thorax & enveloping the lungs in mammals; part of the body-wall in invertebrates. Hence pleura't a. (Gk = side of body, rib)

pleurisy, n. Inflammation of the pleura, usu. caused by chill, & marked by pain in chest or side, fever, &c. So pleuritic a. [f. OF pleurisie f. LL pleuritis altered f. Gk pleuritis (as prec., see -ris), also used in F]

pleuro- in comb. (before vowel pleur-) = Gk pleura, side, pleura, rib; as: pleurogy'dia, pain in the lungs; pleuro-pneumonia, pneumonia complicated with pleurisy, esp. as contagious disease of horned cattle.

pleximeter, n. (med.). Thin plate of ivory &c. placed on part of the body & struck with plexor in medical percussion. [f. Gk plézis stroke (pleó strike) + -METER]

plexus, n. (Anat.) network of fibres or vessels in animal body, as gastric, pulmonary, &c.; network, complication. Hence plexiform a. [L, gen. -is, f. plecere plex. plait]

pleble, a. = foll. Hence plobility n., plobility adv. [f. plocate bend, f. plecere plex. plait]

plexor, n. (med.). Small hammer used with pleximeter. [irreg. as prec. + -OR]

plexus, a. (pl.-ae). Fold, as of skin or membrane; p. (polo'niaca Polish), matted filthy condition of hair due to disease. [med.L, as foll.]

plecitate (at), a. (bot., zool., geol.). Folded. So plocated f. a. (f. L plecere fold, see -ATE)

plecitation, n. Folding; fold; folded condition. [OF as prec., see -ATION]

plecters, n. pl. Pickers having long jaws with spiny or toothed surfaces, for bending wire &c. [f. now dial. ply bend (see plicable) + -ER]

plight 1 (plit), v.t. & n. Pledge (one's truth, faith, promise, esp. in p.p.); engage oneself (to person, esp. in p.p. as plighted lovers); (n.) engagement. [OF (plithlan vb f. plith danger, esp. Du. pligt, G pflicht, responsibility, duty, f. W. German) take on risk or danger]

plight 2 (ploit), n. Condition, state, esp. a sorry, evil, hopeless, &c. p. [ME plit, doublet of plait]

plemsoll, a. P. line, P.'s mark. [S. P., agitator for Merchant Shipping Act of 1876]

plinth, n. Lower square member of base of column; projecting part of wall immediately above ground. [f. L (= plinth) f. Gk plinthos tile, brick]

plinthite, n. Kind of brick-red clay. [as prec. + -ITE]

plocene (-én), a. (geol.). Of the newest divi-
sion of Tertiary formation. [f. Gk pleión more + kairos new]

plod, v.i. & I. & n. Walk laboriously, trudge, (on, along, etc.); drudge, slave, (at &c.); make (one's) way laboriously; (n.) laborious walk or work. Hence plöd'der1 n., plöddingly2 adv. [prob. imit.]

plop, n., adv., v.i. & t. Sound as of smooth object dropping into water without splash; act of falling on this; (adv.) with a p.; (v.i. & t.) (cause to) fall thus. [imit.]

plot1 n. Piece (usu. small) of ground; plan of play, poem, novel, &c., whence plot'less a.; conspiracy; spy plan. [f.]

plot2 v.t. Make plan or map of (existing object, place or thing to be laid out, constructed, &c.); (of object or abs.). Hence plotter1 n. [f. prec.]

plough1 (ow), n. Implement for cutting furrows in soil & turning it up, consisting of cutting blade (plain) or (ploughshare) fixed in frame drawn by horses &c. & guided by man (ploughman); put one's hand to the p., undertake task (Luke ix. 62); ploughed land; kinds of instruments (for cutting up blocks of ice). snow-p. (for clearing away snow); = CHARLES'S WAIN (f. foll.) rejection of candidate in examination: p.-beam, central beam of p.; p.-boy, boy who leads horses &c. at p.; p.-land; Hist., as much land as could be ploughed by one team of 8 oxen in the year, unit of ass. in England &c. of England (cf. hide?); P.-Monday (first after Epiphany); p.-shoe, appliance for protecting or supporting ploughshare; p.-staff, (end) of a plough, used to clear coulter &c. from earth &c.; p.-tail, rear of p. (fig.) farm-labour, as at the p.-tail. [late OE plough, cf. Du. ploeg, plough; OE plugging, y ploeg]

plough2 v.t. & i. Turn up (earth or abs.) with plough, e.g. before sowing (p. the seed or sands, labour uselessly); root out, cast up, thrust down, (roots, weeds) with plough; furrow, scratch, (surface) as with plough; produce (furrow, line) thus; produce wrinkles in (brow &c.); advance laboriously (through snow &c., through book &c.); (of ship &c.) cleave (surface of water, its way, &c.); (slang) reject (canon, order). [OF, Du. pluik, pluiken]

plover (pluv.), n. Kinds of gregarious gral. lapwing, esp. Golden, Grey, P. & (pop.) lapwing (whose eggs are sold as p.'s); p.-page, p. page, p. dunlin & other birds said to follow golden p. [f. OF plouyer f. LL pluvarius (pluvia rain, reference unexpl., see -ary)]

pluck1 n. Plucking, twitch; rejection, failure, in examination; heart, liver, & lungs, of beast as food; courage, spirit, bravery (plucked out of fire).

pluck2 v.t. & i. Pull off, pick, (flower, feather, hair); (archaic) pull, drag, snatch, (away, of), p. at, p. at, p. tug, snatch, at, strip of (bird) or feathers, natural or moral condition acting thus; kinds of stoppage for vessel or pipe; FIRE 1-p., a. tobacco pressed into cake or stick, piece of this cut off for chewing. [prob. f. MDu. plug, pluge, etym. dub.]

plug1 n. Piece of wood &c. fitting tightly into hole, used to fill gap or act as wedge (in various objects); prevent normal or mental condition acting thus; kinds of stopper for vessel or pipe; FIRE 1-p., a. tobacco pressed into cake or stick, piece of this cut off for chewing. [prob. f. MDu. plugge, etym. dub.]

plug2 v.t. & i. Stop (hole &c., often up) with plug; (slang) shoot; (slang) strike with fist; colloq. p. (away at work &c.). [f. prec.]

plum, n. Roundish fleshy fruit with sweet pulp & flattened pointed stone; (also p. tree) tree bearing this; dried grape or raisin as used for cakes &c.; sugar-p., French p., fine kind of prune; (fig.) good thing, best of a collection, prize in life &c.; (slang) £100,000; p.-cake (containing raisins, currants, &c.); p.-duff, plain flour pudding with raisins or currants; p.-pudding, boiled pudding of flour and fruit, raisins, currants, eggs, spices, &c., eaten at Christmas, (also) ordinary suet-pudding with raisins, p.-pudding, (Dalmatian or Spotted Coach) dog, p.-pudding stone (Geol.), conglomerate of flint or other pebbles. [OE plume, cf. G plume, Du. pruim, it. LL pruna (L prunus) f. LL pruna (& Gk plume, fr. prouno].

plumage (plü'mij), n. Plumage of bird's feathers. Hence (-plü'maged)2 a. [OF (plumé, -age)]

plumassier (plü'massyr), n. One who trades or works in ornamental feathers. [f. (plumasse, augment. of PLUMP, see -ery)]

plumb1 (m), n., a., adv. Ball of lead, esp. that attached to mason's p.-line (string for testing absolute plumb-line or plumbosity of wall, &c.); (fig., esp. in a vertical; of p., not vertical: sounding-lead, plumm; p.-rule, mason's p.-line attached to board; (adj.) vertical, (fig.) downright, sheer, as p. nonsense, (Crick., of wicket) level, true; (adv.) vertically, (fig.) exactly, as points p. in the same direction. [adj. & adv. f. n.] f. P.lumb b. L plumbum lead]

plumb2 plumb b. (m), v.t. & i. Sound (sea, measure) level, right, straight, with plumb, whence plumbera, make vertical; (intr.) work as plumber. [f. prec.]

plumbago (plu'mag), n. Black lead, graphite, a form of carbon used for pencils &c. & mixed with clay for making crucibles; leadwort, plant with p.-coloured flowers. Hence plumbaginaceus a. [L. gen. pruns, f. plumbum lead]

plumbous (plu'mos), a. & n. Black, leaden, glazed. [f. L plumbus (as prec.) + -ous]

plumber (plu'mer), n. Artisan who fits & repairs pipes, cisterns, &c., with lead, zinc, or tin. So plumbery (2, 3) n. [f. OF plummer f. L plumbarius (as prec., see -ary)]

plumbic (plu'mik), a. Chem. combined with lead, so plumbiferous a., Path. due to presence of lead, so plumbism (5) n. [f. L plumb- um lead + -ic]

plume1 n. Feather, esp. large one used for ornament; (fig.) borrowed pp. (referring to fable of jackdaw in peacock’s pp.); ornamental feather or bunch of feathers, esp. as attached to helmet or hat, or worn in hair, as court p. (of ostrich feathers); (Zool.) feather-like part or formation. Hence plumelessness a.; plumeless, plumeless a.

plumez. v.t. Furnish with plumes(s); dress oneself with borrowed plumes; pride oneself (on esp. something trivial or to which one has no claim); (of bird) trim, dress, (feathers). [f. prec.]

plummer-block, n. (mech.) Metal case for supporting revolving shaft, with movable cover giving access to bearings. [pl.]

plummet, n. (Weights attached to) plumb-line; sounding-lead; (fig.) oppressive or obstructive weight; weight attached to fishing-line to keep float upright. [ME & OF plumbem dim. as PLUMB]

plummy, a. Of. abounding in, plums; (col.) rich, rich, desirable. [pl.]

plumose a. Feathered; featherlike. [f. L plumosus (as PLUME 1, see -ose)]

plump1, a., v.t. & i. (Especially of persons or parts of body) full, rounded, fleshy, filled out; (v.t.) make p., fatten up; (v.i.) become p., swell out or up. Hence plumpily2 adv., plumpness n., plumply2 a. [cf. Du. plomp blun]
pol'Acre (-ahker), -'a'cca, n. Three-masted Mediterranean merchant vessel. [L. F polacre-aque, Polish, Pole, hist. unexpl.]

pol'lar, a. & n. Of, near, either pole of the earth or of the celestial sphere; p. (white) bear, hare; p. circles (parallel to equator at distance of 23° 28' from the poles); p. distance, angular distance of point on sphere from nearer pole; having polarly, magnetic; having contrary qualities; having negative electricity; (of molecules) symmetrically arranged in definite direction; (Geom.) relating to a pole, p. curve (related in particular way to given curve & to fixed point called pole); (fig.) analogous to the pole of the earth or to the pole-star; (fig.) directly opposite in character; (n.) p. curve. [Hence p'olar, a. & n.] [f. med. L. pol'laris, a po'lar bear; as, pol'lar bear, pol'lar bear; as, pol'lar game, pol'lar game; as, pol'lar bear]

polari- in comb. = prec., as: polari-meter, pola'roscope, instruments for showing polarization of light, so-metric, -scope'ic, aa., -metry n.

pol'arity, n. Tendency of lodestone, magnetized bar, &c., to point with its extremities to the magnetic poles of the earth; tendency of a body to place its mathematical axis in particular direction, &c.; having contrary qualities; (also fig.) electrical condition of body as positive or negative; (fig.) magnetic attraction towards an object. [ch.]

pol'arize, v.t. & l. Modify the vibrations of (light, radiant heat, &c.) so that the ray exhibits different properties on different sides, opposite sides being dark, light, &c. (fig.) angles showing maximum difference; (Magn. Electr.) give polarity to (bar, coil); (fig.) give arbitrary direction, special meaning, &c., to (word &c.), (also) give unity of direction. Hence or cogn.

pol'arizable a., po'larization, po'lariz'er n., n. (partly thr. F) p. polar, see -ize]

po'latou'che (-otosh), n. Small flying squirrel.

pöld'an, n. Piece of low-lying land reclaimed from sea or river in Netherlands. [Du.]

pole n., &v.t. Long slender rounded tapering piece of wood or (rarely) metal esp. as support for tent, telegraph wires, &c.; wooden shaft fitted to fore-carriage of vehicle & attached to yokes or collars of the horses &c.; (as much as) one yard (five feet) in length; (fig.) a pole of a ship; (fig.) a pole of a bill; (fig.) help of p. held in hands; (v.t.) furnish with pp., push, move, &c., &c., &c. [vb. f. n.] OK pal, cf. Du. paal, G pfahl, f. L palus stake]

pole n., North, South, p., the two points in the celestial sphere about which the stars appear to revolve, (also) N. & S. extremities of earth's axis; (Geom.) pp. of a circle of a sphere, the two poles in which axis of that circle cuts surface of sphere, (also) fixed point to which others are referred; each of the two opposite points on surface of magnet at which magnetic forces are manifested; each of two terminal points (positive, negative, p.) of electric cell, battery, &c.; (Biol.) extremity of main axis of an ovule or pollen grain; (fig.) each of two opposed principles &c.; p. star, a star of Ursus Minor, now about 11° distant from N. pole of heavens, (fig.) thing serving as guide, lodestar, centre of attraction. Hence po'leward a., po'leward(s) adv. [f. L. f. Gk polos pivot, axis, sky]

pole, n. Native of Poland. [G. f. Pol. Pol'jane lit. field-dwellers (pole field)]

pole-ax(e), n. Battle-axe; axe formerly used in naval warfare as weapon & for cutting ropes &c.; halbert; butcher's axe with hammer at back. [ME pollax (POL'AX + AXE)]

polecat, n. Small dark-brown carnivorous quadruped of weasel family, native of Europe. [ME polecat (po'le-cat, etym. dub. + cat)]

pöl'emarch (-k), n. (Gk Hist.) Military commander-in-chief with varying civil functions; (in Athens) third archon orig. with military functions, [f. Gk polemarchos (polo'mos war + ar-khos -ruler)]

pole'mic, a. & n. Controversial, disputatious; (n.) controversial discussion, (pl.) practice of this, esp. in theology. (also) controversy, content. [-mikos, -mikos]

po'lemic-al adv., po'lemicize (2) v.t. [f. Gk polemikos (polo'mos war, see -10)]

pole'nts, n. Italian porridge made of barley, chestnut meal, &c. [It.]

pol'i'ce (-ês), n. & v.t. Civil administration, public order; department of government concerned with this; civil force responsible for maintaining public order; (as pl.) members of this, as the p. are on his track; p. court (of summary jurisdiction, dealing with charges preferred by the p.); p. magistrate (presiding in p. court); poli'ceman, member of p. force; p. office, headquarters of p. in city or town; p. officer, policeman; p. station, office of local p. force, (v.t.) control (country &c.) by means of furnishing with p. forces &c.; (v.t.) in control. [F. f. med. L politia = L politia POLICY']

polle'nic, n. Clinic in private houses, not in hospital; out-patients' department of hospital. [f. G poliklinik (Gk polis city, CLINIC)]

po'licy, n. Political sagacity; statecraft; prudent conduct, sagacity; craftsmanship; course adopted by government, party, &c.; (Sc.) park round country seat &c.; Court of F., legislative council in British Guiana. [f. Of politie i. f. f. Gk politeia citizenship, polity (polîtes citizen f. polis city); in Sc. sense (earlier =improvement of estate) confused w. L polites polisished]

po'licy, n. (In full, p. of assurance, insur-'ance,) document containing contract of assurance or insurance. [f. F police bill of lading, contract of insurance, prob. f. med.L apodissia f. L f. Gk apodeizis demonstration, proof, f. apo(d)eknûmi show]

po'l'gar, n. Feudal chief in S. India; predatory follower of such chief; p. dog (variety from the p. country). [ult. F. Tamil paIyakkar (paIyakkar) feudal estate]

po'lish, v.t. & i. Make, become, smooth & glossy by friction; (fig.) make elegant or cultured, refine, (esp. in p.p.); smarten up; p. off, finish off quickly. Hence po'lishable a. po'lisher 1. (1, 2) n. [f. F polir (see -ish 2) f. L polir'-it]

po'lish, n. Smoothness, glossiness, produced by friction; such friction; substance used to produce smooth surface, as FRENCH, FURNITURE, brass, -p.; (fig.) refinement. [f. prec.]

po'lish, a. Of Poland or the Poles. [-ish']

po'litic(-k), n. (hist.) Governor of some Oriental cities, e.g. Thassaloniaca, under Romans. [f. Gk polîtarhês (polîtes citizen + -archês ruler)]

po'litic, a. of refined manners, courteous; cultivated, cultured; well-bred; (of literature &c.) refined, elegant, as p. letters. Hence po'litely adv., po'liteness n. [f. L as POLISH]

po'litic, a. & n. (Of person) sagacious, prudent; (of actions &c.) judicious, expedient; scheming, crafty; BODY 1 p. (n. pl.) science & art of government, political affairs or life; political principles, as what are his pp. (fig.) conduct of private affairs. Hence po'litically adv. [f. F politique i. f. f. Gk politikos (as POLICY, see -10)]

p oli'tical, a. & n. Of the State or its government; of public affairs; of politics; (of person)
engaged in civil administration, as p. agent, resident; (in India) government official advising ruler of native State; having an organized polity; belonging to, taking a side in politics; p. economy; p. geography (dealing with boundaries & possessions of States; p. verse, modern Greek verse composed by accent, not quantity, with accent on last syllable but one; (of) proleptic.

polite
cian (-shi), n. One skilled in politics, statesman; one interested or engaged in politics, esp. as profession; (U.S.) one who makes a trade of politics. [f. POLITIC, see -CIAN]

politeize, v. l. & t. Act the politician; engage in, talk, politics; give political character to. [A.T.-Z]

poly- in comb. - politically, political & -a. - economical, geographical, moral, social; religious, (us.) pertaining to politics as influenced by religion. [as POLITIC]

polity, n. Condition of civil order; form, process, of civil government; organized society, state. [f. obs. F polotie, as POLICY]

polk, v. I. Dance polka. [f. F polker as foll.]

polka, n. Lively dance of Bohemian origin in 3/4 time, usually a woman's light, fitting jacket, usu. knitted. [F & G. etym. dub.]

poll, n. (Now dial. or facet.) human head; part of this on which hair grows, as grey, flaxen, p.; counting of votes esp. at parliamentary or other election; voting at election, as exclusion of women from the p.; number of votes recorded, as heavy, light, p.; p.-tac (levied by M.B. &c.), hornless, p. poll top of head, cf. D. pulw, Sw. dial. pull

polli, n., v. & I. (Archaic) crop the hair of; cut off top of (tree, plant), esp. make a pollard of; cut off horns of (cattle, esp. in p.p.); take the votes of, (pass) have one's vote taken; (of candidate) receive (so many votes); give (vote); give one's vote. Hence poll'able a. [f. prec.]

poller, a. & n. (Adj. in comb.) hornless, as p.-beast, ox; (n.) p.-beast, esp. one of a breed of hornless oxen. [short for p.p. of prec.]

poll, n. (P.) conventional proper name of parrot; (also p.-parrot) parrot. [altered f. Molt familiar equivalent of Mary]

poll, n. (Camb. Univ. slang. The P., the passmen; go out in the P., take pass degree; attrib.) Degree, man. [perh. f. POLLO]


pollam, n. Federal estate of poligraf. [f. Tamil palaiyanam]

pollan, n. Irish fresh-water fish. [cf. Gael. pollarg, Ir. pollog, perh. f. Ir. poll inland lake]

pollard, n., & v. Animal that has cast or lost its horns; ox, sheep, goat, of hornless variety; tree polled so as to produce close coiled head of young branches; bran sifted from flour, (tech.) fine bran containing some flour; (v.t.) make a p. of (tree). [POLL + ARD]

pollen, n. & v. Fine powderish substance discharged from anther of flower, male element that fertilizes ovules; (v.t.) convey p. to, cover with p. Hence pollen-less, pollen-ic, pollini-

polleniferous, a. [L. gen. = polleniferum = fine flour, dust; neuter of pollen, pollen, fr. poll-, p. of polleis, tribe; the name was given because the first polleniferous plant, the grass, was a chief element in the food of the bees, who do not till yet formally accepted, & therefore revocable. [f. L. pollinio (pollinhar, frequent of, polli-

narii promise, see -ATION]


pollio, n. pl. Hol p., most people, the majority, the rabble. [Gk, lit. the many]

pollute, v. Destroy the purity or sanctity of; make (water &c.) foul or filthy. So polli-

nate n. [f. L. polluere -lut. (poll = pro forth + tuere wash)]

pollo, n. Game of Eastern origin like hockey played on horseback; water p., hockey played on water by swimmers. [It.]

polonaise (-az), n. Woman's dress consisting of bodice with skirt open from waist downwards; (music for) slow dance of Polish origin. [f. fem. (as n.) of polonais Polish]

polony, n. (Also P. sausoye) sausage of partly cooked pork. [perh. f. med. L Polonio parrot, f. poltroon]


poll postle, club, etym. dub., + FOOT

polltroon, n. Spiritually coward. So pol-

troonery(-y) n. [f. F poltron f. It. poltrone (poltro sluggard, lazy, f. obs. poltro bed perch. OHG polstar bolster, see -OOS]

poly- in comb. = Gk polus many, as: =ade-

tive with, beside, over, on; rounder of bundles; =a ndrist, woman with several hus-

bands; =a ndrous, of, practising, polyandry, (Bot.) with numerous stamens; =an-

dry, plurality of husbands; =archy, government by many; =atome, containing many (esp. replaceable hydrogen) atoms; =auto graphy, lithography; =ba'sic chem., having more than two bases or bases or base; =ba'sic, having several carpels; =chaete (két) a. & n., chae'tous, -chaetous, aa., (worm) with many bristles on the foot-stumps; =chro'ile, colouring matter of saffron, exhibiting various colours under various reagents; =dactyl a. & n., animal with more than normal number of fingers or toes; =daem'onism, belief in many supernatural powers; =gastric, with many stomachs; =ge-ne-

tics, formation of a race or species from several independent ancestors or germ, so =gen-etic, =genetic, aa.; =g e'tic (Chem.) forming more than one compound with hydrogen &c., (Geol.) =genous; =genism, theory of polygeny; =genist, holder of this, so =gen'istic a.; =genous, (Geol.) composed of various kinds of rock, (Chem.) =g enic; =geny, origination of mankind from several independent pairs of ancestors; =gram, many-lined figure or design; =graph, kinds of copying apparatus, (also) writer of many or various works, so =gra'phic a., =graphy n.; =gynous, of, practising, polygyny, (Bot.) with many pistils, styles, or stigmas; =gyn, plurality of wives; =hé'dron, many (usu. more than six)-sided solid, so=hé'dral, -hédric aa., -mé'rlic, -méridional, -méridian; =no'mial, called by several different names; =ömmuy, use of different names for same thing; =öppia, affection of the eyes in which one object appears as two or more; =pet'alous, having many or (usu.) separate petals; =phagous, voracious, (Zool.) feeding on various kinds of food; =phone, letter, symbol, sign, figure, numeral, number; =pho núal a. & n. (Alg. =Mul-tima-

niom), many-voiced, (Philol.) standing fordifferent sounds, (Mus.) contrapuntal; =phony, quality of being polyphonic, (Mus.) counterpoint; =phy-

létique, =genetic; =phy'llous, =sé'palous, having many or (usu.) separate leaves, sepals; =stone a. & n., (animal) with many mouths or suckers, so =stomous a.; =syn'é'tic, (of languages) combining several words of a sentence (i.e. very long object) into one; =tha'lemon, (nat. hist.) chambered -type, kind of stereotype, copy of engraving &c. made from this; =zo'a, class of
compound invertebrates, so -zo'ic a.; -zo'nal, (of lighthouse lens) composed of several annular segments.

pol'yanthus, n. Kinds of cultivated primula. [f. POLY- + Gk anthos flower]

polychro'matic, a. Many-coloured. [POLY-]

poly'chrome, a. & n. Painted, printed, decorated, in many colours; work of art in several colours, esp. of artist. Hence poly'chromous, a. [f. POLYCHROMA'TIC]

poly'chro'my, n. Art of painting in several colours, esp. as applied to ancient pottery &c. [f. F polychromie (as prec., see -Y)]

poly'clin'ic, n. Clinic devoted to various diseases; general hospital. [POLY-; altered in sense & form f. POLICLINICA]

poly'gamous, a. Having more than one wife (fem., husb.) at once, so poly'gam'ic a., poly'gam'ist, poly'gamy', mn. (Zool.) having more than one mate; (Bot.) bearing some flowers with stamens only, some with both, on same or on different plants. [f. late Gk polygamous (POLY- + -gamos marrying)]

poly'glot, a. & n. One of many languages; (person speaking) writing several languages, (book, esp. Bible) written in several languages. Hence poly'glot'tal, poly'glot'tic, aa.

poly'gon, n. Figure (usu. plane rectilinear) with many (usu. more than four) angles or sides; p. of forces, p. illustrating theorem relating to number of forces acting at a point. Hence poly'gon'al, a. poly'gon'ally, adv. [f. L f. Gk polygōnōn neut. adj. as n. (POLY- + -gōnos-angled)]

poly'gonum, n. Genus of plants including knoggrass, knagweed, &c. [f. Gk polugōnōn (POLY- + -gonu knee)]

poly'hist'or, n. Man of varied learning, great scholar. [f. Gk poluistōr (POLY- + histōr, see HISTORY)]

poly'math, n. = prec. So poly'math', n. [f. Gk polomathēs (POLY- + mathēt st. of manthandō learn)]

Poly'ne' sia, n. Small islands in Pacific Ocean east of Australia. Hence Poly'ne'sian, a. [f. POLY- + Gk ainos island]

poly'nia, n. Space or open water in midst of ice, esp. in arctic seas. [f. Russ. polin'ya (pole field)]

poly'pie, n. Kinds of animal of low organization, e.g. hydra; individual of some compound organisms. [f. P(pé), as POLYPES]

poly'par'y, n. Common stem or supporting structure of a colony of polyps. [ARY- + ARUM]

poly'pid'om, n. (or -pol), n. = prec. [f. POLYPUS + L domus house]

poly'piter, n. Individual polyp. [pte]

poly'pod, a. & n. (Animal) with many feet. [f. F poly'pod f. Gk as POLYPUS]

poly'pody, n. Genus of ferns, esp. (common p.) species growing on moist rocks, walls, &c. [f. L. Gk polupodion, as POLYPUS]

poly'poid, a. Of, like, a polyp or a polypus. [ptm]

poly'pus, n. (pl. -pi). Kinds of tumour, usu. with ramifications like tentacles. [L. f. Gk polupus cuttle-fish, polypus in nose (POLY- + -pus -podos footed)]

poly'syll'a'ble, a. (Of word) having many syllables; marked by polysyllables. Hence poly'sylla'bically, adv. [f. med.L f. Gk polusyllabos (as foll.) + -IC]

polysyllable, n. Polysyllabic word. [f. med.L polusyllabā (voc word), see POLY- & SYLLABLE]

poly'techn'ic, a. & n. Dealing with, devoted to, various arts, as p. school; P. (Institution), technical school, esp. one in London orig. opened 1833. [f. F polystechnique f. Gk polytechneos (POLY- + techne art), see -IC]

poly'the'ism, n. Belief in, worship of, many gods or mother nature. Hence poly'the'ist, a. [f. F polytheisme f. Gk polytheōs of many gods (POLY- + THEOS + god), see -ISM]
concerned with the conditions that will render a given problem capable of innumerable solutions; corollary. So porismàtic, poristic, aa. [f. L. Gk porisma -mato (- porizo deduce f. poros way, see -mi.]

pork, n. Flesh (esp. fresh) of swine used as food; p.-butcher, one who slaughters pigs for sale; p.-pork (of minced & p.); p.-fig hat (with flat top & brim turned up all round). [f. L. porcus hog]

porker, n. Pig raised for food; young fattened hog, so porket 1.n. [prec. -er1]

porling, n. Young or small pig. [-LING]

porky, a. Of, like, pork, esp. (colloq.) fishy, fat. [-Y]

porcin- in comb. = Gk porcinal harlot, as: -cracy, dominant influence of harlots, esp. in government of Rome in 10th c.; -graphy, description of manners &c. of harlots, treatment of obscene subjects in literature, such literature, so -grapher n., -graphie a.

poro\plastic (or p-o'-t), a. (surg.). (Of felt) both porous & plastic. [AS P. + PLASTIC]

porous, a. Full of holes; having porosity; porousness, [OUs]

porophyry, n. Hard rock anciently quarried in Egypt, composed of crystals of white or red felspar in red ground-mass; (Geol.) unstratified or igneous rock having homogeneous base in which crystals of one or more minerals are disseminated. [ult. f. L. porphyrus purple]

porpoise (-us), n. Cetacean mammal five feet long with blunt rounded snout. [f. OF porpis f. L. porcus hog + pisces fish]

porpaccous (-shus), a. Leek-green. [f. L. porpaccius f. porcus hog + (F. pisces) fish]

porpigo, n. (path.). Seamy eruption of scalp. So porpiginous a. [L. gen. -ginius]

porringen, n. Small basin from which soup &c. is eaten esp. by children. [earlier potaling &c., see -ER 1]; for -n. cf. passenger, messenger.

port, n. Harbour (lit. & fig.); town, place, possessing harbour, esp. one where customs officers are stationed; (in proper names) P. Arthur, Said, &c.; free p., one open for merchants of all nations to load & unload in, (also) exemption for imports or exports; close p. (lying up river); CINCERE PORTS-ADMIRAL (in command of naval p.). [OE, f. L. portus]

port 2.n. Gate, gateway, esp. of walled town (chiefly Sc.); (Naut.) opening in side of ship for entrance, loading, &c., (also) = p.-hole (Mech.) aperture for passage of steam, water, &c.; curved mouthpiece of some bridle-bits; p.-hole, aperture in ship’s side for admission of light & air; (arch.) pintail channel. [f. F. porte f. L. porta gate]

port 3.n. External deportment, carriage, bearing. [F. as foll.]

port, v.t. (mil.). Carry (rifle, sword) diagonally across & close to the body, with barrel or blade opposite middle of left shoulder, esp. p. arms. [f. F. porter f. L. portare carry]

porthole, n. & v.t. & i. (naut.). (Also lardboard) left-hand side of ship looking forward (cf. starboard), as put the helm to p. or a.-p.; (attrib.) on your p. (left bow &c.; (v.t.) turn (helm or abs.) to left side of ship; (v.i.) of ship) turn to her p. side. [etym. dub.; perh. f. PORT 1; vb earlier than n.]

port, n. Strong sweet dark-red wine of Portugal. [shortened f. Oporto, city of Portugal]

portable, a. movable, convenient for carrying, as p. furnace, railway. Hence portability n. [f. L. portabilis (portare carry, -BLE)]

portage (adj. n., & v.t. Carrying, carriage; path of this kind; path made by a mariner for own venture or to be let by him for freight in lieu of wages; carrying of boats or goods between two lakes or rivers, place at which this is necessary; (v.t.) convey (boat, goods) over a p. [f. as PORT 4, see -AGE]

portal 1.n. Doorway, gateway, esp. elaborate one. [f. L. porta porteal neat. adj. as n. (porta gate, see -AL)

portal 2.a. (anat.). Of the porta or transverse fissure of the liver, as p. vein (conveying blood to liver). [f. med. L. portalis as prec.]

portamente, n. (mus.). Gliding continuously from one pitch to another. [It.]

portative, a. Serving to carry or support. [f. L. portare carry, see -IVE]

portellinis, n. Strong heavy grating sliping up & down in vertical grooves at sides of gateway in fortress &c. Hence portellis'ed a. [f. Of porte colecie slipping door (porte door f. L. porta, see COULISSE)]

Porte, n. The (Subtine or Ottomian) P., Ottoman court at Constantinople. Turkish government. [f. (in full) la Sublime P., transl. of Turk. official title of central office of Ottoman government]

porte- in comb. = F porte- imperat. of porter carry in wds meaning ‘-case’, ‘-holder’, as: porte-creyon, metal tube or other holder for crayon; portefeuille, portfolio; porte-monnaie, flat leather purse or pocket-book.

porte-cochère (F.), n. Carriage-entrance.

portend, v.t. Foreshow, foreshadow, as an omen; give warning of, as this portends a renewal of the conflict. [f. L. portendere -ten- (por- + tendere direct)]

portent, n. Omen, significant sign; prodigy, marvellous thing. So portent'ous a., portent'siously adv. [f. L. portentum as prec.]

porter 1.n. Gate-keeper, door-keeper. [ME & AF. f. L. portarius (porte door, see -ER 2)]

porter 2.n. Employed to carry burdens, esp. servant of railway company who handles luggage, whence porterage(n) n.; dark brown bitter beer brewed from charred or browned malt (perh. orig. made esp. for porters);
p.-house, house at which p. & other liquors are retailed, (also) one where steaks, chops, &c., are served; p.-house steak, choice cut of beef of between sirloin & tender-loin. [f. Of porter f. L. portatore, porte carry, see -OR]

portfire, n. Device for firing rockets, igniting explosives in mining, &c. [f. PORTE- + FIRE]

portfólio, n. Case for keeping loose sheets of paper, drawings, &c.; (fig.) office of minister of state. [It. portafogli (porte imperat. of porte canorie & tendere-oin.)]

portico, n. Colonnade, roof supported by columns at regular intervals, usu. attached as porch to a building. [It., f. L. porticus (porte door)]

portiere (portyær), n. Curtain hung over doorways. [f. F. med. L. portaria fem. adj. as n. (porte door, see -ARY]

portilla, n. V.t. Part. share; dowry, whence portionness a.; one’s destiny, one’s lot; a p., some of (anything); (v.t.) divide (thing) into shares, distribute out, assign (thing to person) as share, give dowry to. [lvb f. F}
porcioner] f. OF porcion f. L portionem (nom. 
to cogn. w. pars PART)
portly, a. Bulky, corpulent; of stately ap-
ppearance. Hence portliness n. [point, -ly]
portment (topt), n. (pl. -s, -x pr. -z). Ob-
long stiff leather case for carrying clothes &c.
when travelling; (fig.) factitious word blinding
the sounds & combining the meanings of two
others (e.g. selfy = selfish & skinny). [f. F port-
ment (contrast: manner)]
portolano (lah)-h), n. (hist.) Book of sailing
directions with description of harbours &c.
[lt. (porto) PORT]
portrait (t-t), n. Likeness of person or ani-
mal made by drawing, painting, photography,
&c.; (fig.) type, similitude; verbal picture, gra-
phic portrait, p. p. as portrait.
portrayer, n. One who paints or takes
portraits. [-ist]
portraiture, n. Portraying; portrait;
graphic description. [OF (portraire + -ure)]
portray, v.t. Make likeness of; describe
graphically. Hence portrayal (2) n. [f. F
poutraire f. L phostrare trest, draw].
porcupine (f.); of town or borough; (now) officer inferior to mayor in
some towns. [OF portgerifa (port town =
poort or + reeve]
portress, n. Female port. [-ess]
Portuguese (gez), a. & n. (Native language)
of Portugal. [f. Port. portugues f. med. L port-
galensis (see -ese)]
post, n. & i. Lay down (assertion, claim, &c.); promulgate (question); place (artist's
model &c.) in certain attitude; assume an atti-
dute, esp. for artistic purposes; set up, give
oneself out, as (the friend of the working man
&c.); (Dominos) place first domino on table;
(n.) attitude of body or mind, esp. one assumed
for effect, as his philanthropy is a mere p.,
(Dominos) posing, right to p. [in f. F pote] f.
pofer f. L ponsare pause; some senses by
confus. w. L ponere place, cf. compose.
pose (2)-s, v.t. Puzzle (person) with question or
problem. [short for oppose]
poyer, n. In vbl senses of prec., esp. puzz-
ling question or problem. [-er]
poesy, n. (-z), n. Affectcd person. [f.
poesie (oz)]
opposite (oz, -z), a. & n. As opposed as fact, postulate;
put in position, place, as posited by natural
agency. [f. L ponere posit-place]
position (-ishn), n. & v.t. Proposition,
laying down of this; bodily posture; easiecard
p. (of priest at eucharist standing in front of
altar & facing east); mental attitude, way of
looking at question; place occupied by a thing;
in, out of, p. (proper place); situation of vowel
in syllable, esp. (Gk & L Pros.) of short vowel
before two consonants, making the vowel met-
rically long; (fig.) situation in relation to other
persons or things, as difficult for a person in
my p.; rank, status; official employment; (v.t.)
place in p., determine p. of. Hence position-
able, adj.
positive, & adj. For fully laid; artificially instituted, (opp. to natural), as p.
laws; explicitly laid down, definite, admitting
no question, as p. assertion, have no p. proof,
here is proof p.; of person convinced, confident
in opinion, custom (Gram.) p. (degree of)
affirmative, primary form expressing simple quality,
with p., one of (F; GER, SUPER-
itive, absolute, not relative; (colloq.) down-
right, out- & out, as he is a p. nuisance;
dealing only with matters of fact, practical, as p.
philosophy; marked by presence, not absence,
of qualities (cf. negative); (Alg.) of quantity
greater than zero (cf. negative), p. sign (+);
tending in the direction naturally or arbitrar-
ily taken as that of increase or progress, as
clockwise rotation is p.; p. electricity (of the
kind produced by rubbing glass with silk, vit-
rous); p. pole, (of magnet) north-seeking pole,
(of earth) south pole; (Photog.) showing lights
& shades as seen in nature; p. organ, small
(size, portable) organ used to supplement large
one in church; (a.) p. degree, adjective, quantity,
&c. Hence positive-ness, positivity, n.
[f. F positif (as posit, see -ive)]
positivism, n. Philosophical system of
Auguste Comte, recognizing only positive facts
& observable phenomena; religious system
grounded on this. So positivist n.,
positivistic a. [f. F positiviste (as posit, see -ive)]
pothesis (oz), n. Study of the quantities in
which drugs should be administered; (Ben-
ham's word for) mathematics. Hence poso-
logical a. [f. F posologize f. Gk posos how
much, see -logy]
possess (oz), v.t. Hold as property, own;
have (faculty, quality, &c.), as they p. a special
value for us; maintain (oneself, one's mind,
soul, in patience &c.); (of demon or spirit)
occupy, dominate, (person, &c.); as possessed
by bodily or mental sensations; possessed, (fig.)
to be possessed by or with this idea, what possesses
you to think of such a thing?; p. oneself
of, take, get for one's own; be possessed of,
own, have. So possessor 2 n., pos- sesory a.
[f. Of possess (ser) f. L possidere -sess (port-
towards + sedere sit)]
possess (oz), n. Possessing; actual
holding or occupying; (Law) visible power of
exercising such control as attaches to (but may
exist apart from) lawful ownership; in p. (of
thing) possessing, (of person) possessing; p. is
nine points of the law; thing possessed; (pl.)
property, wealth; subject territory, esp. foreign
domains; self-p. [Of. f. L possessionem (as
prec., see -ion)]
possessive (oz), a. & n. Of possession;
(gram.) indicating possession, as p. pronoun
(e.g. my, mine, his, ours), p. case (e.g. John's,
the baker's). Hence possessively a.
possessiveness n. [f. L possessivus (as
possess, see -ive)]
possesst, n. Drink made of hot milk curdled
with ale, wine, &c., often flavoured with spices
&c., formerly much used as remedy for colds
&c. [ME poskote, etym. dub.]
possibilist, n. Member of (esp. Spanish repu-
tablican or French socialist) political party
aiming at those reforms only that are immedi-
ately practicable. [f. F possibiliste (as possi-
ble, see -ist)]
possibility, n. State, fact, of being possible,
&c. the p. of miracles, cannot by any p. be
in time, there is no p. of his coming, it is within
the range of p.; thing that may exist or happen,
as what are the pp.?, there are three pp. [f.
possibilité f. L possibilitatem (possible, -ty)]
possible, a. & n. That can exist, be done,
or happen, as that is quite p., it is scarcely p.
(as a p. possibility, as a p. thing, a p. notion,
or what may know, there are three p. excuses (that may be made),
provide against a p. loss of men (that may
occur), get all the assistance p.; come if (it is)
p. come as early as p. (as you can); tolerable to
deal with, reasonable, intelligible, &c., as
one p. man among them; (n.) highest p.
score esp. in rifle practice, as scored a p. at 800 yds; do one's p., do all one can (imit. of F faire son p.). [F, L possibilitis (posses beable, -BLED)]

possibility adv. In accordance with possibility, as cannot p. do it, how can I p.?; perhaps, maybe, for all one knows to the contrary. [f. prec. -ly]

possum n. (colloq.) =opossom; play p., pretend to be ill (from p.'s habit of feigning death when attacked).

post1 n. & v.t. Stout piece of timber usu. cylindrical or square & of considerable length placed vertically as support in building; stake, stout pole, for various purposes; BED1, DOOR, GOAL, KING, LAMP, SIGN, -p.; starting, winning, p. place; (Hist.) envelope of mail; carriage; corn race; thick compact stratum of sandstone &c.; vertical mass of coal left as support in mine; (v.t.) stick (paper &c., usu. up) to p. or in prominent place; n.:t. known, advertise, (fact, thing, person); (in colleges) place in list that is posted up the names of (unsuccessful students); publish name of (ship) as overdue or missing; place (wall &c.) with bills. [vb f. n.] OE, L postis.

post2 n. & adv. (Hist.) one of a series of men stationed with horses along roads at intervals, the duty of each being to ride forward with letters to next stage; (Hist.) courier, letter-carrier, mail-cart; a single dispatch of letters, letters so dispatched; letters taken from p. office or in postbox occasion, as I missed the morning p.; letters delivered at one house on one occasion, as the p. has come, had a heavy p. to-day; official conveyance of letters, parcels, &c., as send it by p.; GENERAL, PARCEL, PENNY, p.; o. office or postal letter-box, as take it to the p.; by return of p. (Hist.) by same courier who brought the dispatch, (mod.) by next mail in opposite direction; (as the v.t.) morning p. &c.; sizes (about 20 x 16 in.) & kinds of writing-paper; (adv.) with p.horses, express, with haste, as ride p.; p.-bag, mail-bag; p.-boat, mail-boat, (also) boat conveying travellers between certain points; p.-boy, letter-carrier, (also) postilion; postcard, card of registration size for conveyance by p.; p.-chaise (-sh.), (Hist.) travelling carriage hired from p. office or in postbox occasion, as I missed the morning p.; p.-free, carried free of charge by p., or with postage prepaid; p.-haste, & adv. (archaic), (with) great expedition; p.-horse (kept at inns &c. for use of p. or travellers); p.-man, one who delivers or collects letters; p.-mark, (n.) official mark stamped on letter, esp. one giving place, date, & hour of dispatch or arrival, p. mark, (v.t.) put a mark on, stamp, (v.t.) mark (envelope &c.) with this; p.-master, official in charge of a p. office, p.-m. general, administrative head of postal service; p.-mastership, office of postmaster; p.-mistress, woman in charge of p. office; p. office, public department for conveyance of letters &c. by p. office, house or shop where postal business is carried on or performed; P. OFFICE, p. ORDER, SAVINGS-BANK; see POSTAGE & SAVING1; p.-paid, on which postage has been paid, p.-town (with p. office, esp. one that is no sub-office of another). [f. F poste fem. f. lt. L LL posta =posta fem. p.p. of ponere post- place]

post3 v.i. & t. Travel with relays of horses; travel with haste, hurry; put (letter &c.) into post office or letter-box for transmission; (Book-keep. carry (entry) from auxiliary book to more forward ledgers; serve (post to) another (ledger, also p. up) complete (ledger &c.) thus, (fig. also p. up) supply (person) with full information. [f. prec.]

post4 n. & v.t. Place where soldier is stationed, (fig.) place of duty; position taken by body of soldiers, force occupying this; fort; (also trading-p.) place occupied for purposes of trade esp. in uncivilized country; situation, employment; (Naval, hist.) commission as officer in command of vessel of 20 guns or more, p. captain, holder of such commission (not of the first, but of inferior command); (Mil.) last p., bonge-calling giving notice that the army is about to retire for resting; (v.t.) place, station, (soldiers &c.), (Mil., Nav.) commission (person) as captain. [vb f. n.] f. F poste masc. f. lt. posto f. L neunt. p.p. as post2

post- in comb. =L post after, behind, in wds L p.; & as living E prefix, as: -eloscial, occurring after the lexical period of (esp. Greek & Roman) language, literal, substantive, nominal, -eloscion, part of eucharistic office following actual act of communion; -cōstol, behind a rib; -dale, (v.t.) affix, assign, a later than the actual date to (document, event, &c.), (n., pōst-) such date; -alv'cian, a. & n., (person) existing, occurring, after the Flood; -entry, late or subsequent entry, or race (in book-keeping, &c.; -exitian, -exitic, subsequent to, subsequent by the time; -fi'x, (v.t.) append (letters) at end of word, (n., pōst-) suffix; -glacial, subsequent to the glacial period; -gră'du'ctus, (of course of study) carried on after graduation; -mille'nnial, of the period following the millennium; -mille'nnial-tis, doctrine that second Advent will follow the millennium, so mille'nnialist n.; -nātāl, concerning or connected with birth; p. of marriage; -oral, situated behind the mouth; -ōvose, of the formation immediately overlying the plesiocene, -tertiary, of the formations subsequent to the tertiary.

postage (I), n. Amount charged for carriage of letter &c. by post, now usu. prepaid by p. stamp, adhesive label to be affixed, or stamp embossed or impressed on envelope &c., having specified value. [-AGE]

postal a. Of the post2; p. order; p. union, union of governments of various countries for regulation of international postage. [f. postage see -AL]

poster, n. (Also bill-p.) one who posts bills; placard displayed in public place. [post1, -eri]

post-rentante (f.), n. Department in post office in which letters are kept till applied for. [f. precip. = remaining post]

posterior, a. & n. Later, coming after in series, order, or time, so postpōr'tior n.; hinder, whence posteriority, (n. sing. or pl.) the buttocks. [L, compar. of posterus (post after)]

posternity, n. The descendants of any person; all succeeding generations, as deserves the gratitude of p. [f. F postérité f. L postestatem (as prec., see -TY)]

postern, n. Back door; side way or entrance; (attrib.) p. door, gate. [f. OF postern, -erl. f. LL postula dim. f. posterus coming after (post)]

posthumous (-tū). a. (Of child) born after death of its father; (of book &c.) published after author's death; occurring after death. Hence posthumously, adv. [f. L postumus last (post after), in LL posth- by assoc. w. humus ground, -ous]

posthumous, (pol.) Posterior, hinder. [f. L posticus (post behind) + -ous]

póstileous, a. (bot.) Posterior, hinder. [f. L posticus (post behind) + -ous]

pōstiln, n. (hist.) Marginal note, comment, esp. a text of Scripture; commentary. [f. F postille f. med. L postilla etym. dub.]

postilion, -llion, (po-), n. One who rides near the horse of the leaders, or near horse when one pair only is used & there is no driver
on box. [f. postillon i. t. postiglione (posta posta\(^2\) + compd suf.)

póstilím-n, (Rom. Law) right of banished person or captive to resume civic privi-
eges on return; (Internat. Law) restoration to their former state of persons & things taken in war, when they come again into the power of the nation they belonged to. [f. L postillium (prefixed)

póst-môr'tem, adv., post-mortem, a. & n. [L post- mor
tum, pl.] After death; (examination) made after death. [L]

post-o-bit, a. & n. Taking effect after death; (n.) bond securing to lend a sum to be paid on death of specified person from whom borrower has expectations. [f. L postm after obitus -as decease f. onire go die]

póstérne, v. t. & i. Put off, defer; tret (thing) as in inferior in importance (to another); intrn. Path., of (one etc.) to be later in coming on. Hence postérnent n. [f. L postenere post- place]

postposition, n. Particle, word, placed after another, usu. as enclitic. (e.g. -wards). Hence postposition, postpositive, an. (adj., -sive). [L postpositio]

post-partidáil, a. (usu. facet). After-dinner, as p. oratory, eloquence. [f. post- + L prandium lunch + -al]


póstusánt, n. Candidate esp. for admission in law or medicine. [L]

postulate\(^1\), v. t. (at). n. Thing claimed or assumed as basis of reasoning, fundamental condition; pre-requisite; (Geon.) claim to take for granted the possibility of simple operation, e.g. of drawing straight line between any two points. [as foll., see -ate]\n
postulate\(^2\), v. t. & i. Demand, require, claim, take (what is stated, availed of, to do); stipulate for; (Eccl. Law) nominate or elect subject to superior sanction. Sc postulation, postulator\(^2\), nn. [f. L postulare demand, -ate\(^2\)]

póstérure, n. & v. t. & i. Carriage, attitude of body or mind; condition, state, of affairs &c.; p.-maker, acrobat, contortionist; p.-master, teacher of callisthenics; (v.t.) dispose the limbs of (person) in particular way; (v.t.) arrange. [lit. & fig.]. Hence póstural, a., posturer\(^1\), n. [vb. t. n.] f. L postura (ponere post- place, see -ure)

póséy, (zizi), n. (archaic). Short motto, line of verse &c., inscribed within ring (p.-ring) &c.; noségy, [= póséy]

póséy, n. (archaic). Roasted vessel of earthenware, metal, or glass, for holding liquids or solids as glue, ink, jau, water, wine, p.; such vessel for cooking; drinking vessel of pewter &c.; contents of p., as a p. of porter, honey, coffee, p.; tep.; (also, childish, pòi= chamber-p.); = flower-p.; vessel, usu. of silver, as prize in athletic sports, (slang) any prize in these; lobster, p.; (slang) new-money-p.; large sum, as made a p. or pp. of money; (Racing slang) large sum staked or betted, as put the p. on, (also) favourite; big p., important person; the p. calls the kettle black, person blames another for fault he too has; go to p. (vulg.), be ruined or destroyed; make the p. boil, make a living; keep the p. boiling, make a living, keep anything going briskly; p.-ate, completely fermented wash in distillation; p.-belly, (person with) pro-
tuberant belly; p.-boiler, work of literature or art done merely to make a living, writer or artist who does this; p.-bound, (of plant) whose roots fill flower-p. & want room to expand (also fig.); p.-boy, potman, publican’s assistant; p.-hat, bowler; p.-herb, any of those grown in kitchen-garden; p.-hole (geol), deep, cylindrical hole worn in rock; p.-hook, hook over fireplace for hanging p. &c. on or for lifting hot p., curved stroke in handwriting esp. as made in learning to write (cf. HANGER\(^2\)); p.-house, ale-house; p.-hunter, sportsman who shoots anything he comes across, person who takes part in contest merely for sake of prize; p.-lead, black-lead to be used for or shot at; p.-tack, whatever is to be had for a meal, as come & take p.-tack with us; p.-metal, stained glass coloured in melting-p. so that the colour pervades the whole; p.-shot, shot taken at game merely to provide a meal, shot aimed at animal &c. within easy reach; poststone, granular variety of soapstone; p.-valiant, valiant be-
causa blank; so p.-of our; p.-watch; p.-luck, man qualified as householder to vote (before 1832). [f. wallow] boil. Hence potfrul, n. [late OE, pot, cf. Du. pot, G pott, perh. cogn. w. Lat potus drinking]

pôt, v. t. & i. Place (butter, fish, mince meat, &c., usu. salted or seasoned) in pot or other vessel to preserve it (esp. in p.), as potted ham; (pl.) pot, pot; (Billsiard) pocket, back (game), kill (animal) by pot-shot; (intr.) shoot (at or abs.) seize, secure. [f. prec.]

pótável, a. & n. (usu. facet). Drinkable; (n. pl.) drinkables. [F, f. L potabiles (potare, drink, see - bile)]

potácge (a-hin), n. Soup. [F]

potámic, -átik, a. River. So potamology n. [f. Gr, potamos river -ic]

potáss, (archaic) potáss (or pót), n. An alkaline substance, crude form of potassium carbonate, orig. got by lixiviating vegetable ashes & evaporating the solution in iron pots; caustic p., hydroxide or hydrate of potassium; p.-water, an aerated drink. [early mod. E potat. -origin]

potássium, n. One of the elements, the basis of potash, a lustrous white metal with slight tinge of pink. Hence potássio a. & (sm) potátion, n. Drinking; (usu. pl) tippling; draught. So potatório a. [OE, f. L potatis our (potare, drink, see -ation)]

potáto, n. (pl. -oves). Plant with carame
cous tubers used for food; its tuber; sweet, Spanish, p., tropical plant with tuberous roots used for food; pp. & POINT\(^1\); (slang) quite the p. (proper thing); (slang) p.-box, -drape, mouth; p.-ring, Irish (usu. silver) ring used as stand for bowl &c. [f. Sp. patata, var. of native Amer. batata]

potatén, -theen, n., Irish whisky from illi
car; (pl.) pot (ill.) poteen, poteen. [OE, f. pot (ill.) poter (immature, quality)]

pötenty, adv. [f. L potens part. of posse be able]

pötentate, n. Monarch, ruler. [f. L potentat-sus (as prec., see -ate)]

pötential (shh), n. Capable of coming into being or acting, latent; (Med.) p. cauter, corrosive, (agent producing same effect on skin as an actual one); (Gram.) p. mood, subjunctive expressing possibility; (Physics) p. function (by differentiation of which the force at any point in space arising from any system of bodies &c. can be expressed); p. energy (existing in p. form, not as motion); (rare) powerful. (N.)
praeco'cial (shal), a. (Of birds) whose young can feed themselves as soon as hatched. [as PRECOCIOUS, see -AL]

praemunitive, n. (law). Write charging sheriff to summon person accused of aiding or maintaining papal jurisdiction in England; Statute of p. of 16th Richard II, on which the writ is based. [med.L = L praeeunire warn, the wds p. facias warn so- & so to appear] occurring. [cf. praeunire; anteunire]

praenomen, n. (Rom. ant.). First or personal name (e.g. Marcus Tullius Cicero). [praee-., cf. cognomen] prae'st or, prae'stor, n. (pub. school). =PREFECT, MONITOR. [syncope. f. praeepositor l. L praee(pone positi-place) set over, see -OR; irreg.-altered L. L. p. p. -TOS]

praetor, n. (Rom. hist.). (Orig.) Roman consul as leader of army; (later) annually elected magistrate performing some duties of consul. Hence praetorial a., praetorship n. [L, f. praeeire- go] praetor'ial, praetor'ian, praetor'-ian, a. & n. Of a praetor; of the body-guard of Roman general or emperor; (n.) man of p. rank, soldier of p. guard. [f. L praeterior, adv., see the dialetcal (atl), aa. Meddlesome; dogmatic; of pragmatism; (-i) treating facts of history with reference to their practical lessons; (-i) of the affairs of a State (p. sanction, imperial or royal ordinance issued as fundamental law, esp. that of Charles VI in 1724 settling Austrian succession). Hence pragmat'i-cally n., pragmat'i-cal adj. [f. L praee(arum) g. L. g. p. (praee) g, p. (praee) n. (praee) ad, -AL]

praegmatism, n. Officiousness; pedantry: matter-of-fact treatment of things; (Philos.) doctrine that estimates any assertion solely by its practical bearing upon human interests. So pragmat'ist n., pragmat'istic a. [f. Gk pragma, see prec. & -IS]

pragmatize, v. t. Represent as real; rationalize (myth). [as prec., see -IZE]

prairie, n. Large treeless tract of level or undulating grass-land; p. chicken, -hen, -N. Amer. kind of grouse; p. dog, -N. Amer. rodent of squirrel family with bark like dog's. [F, f. Rom. prataria (L pratum meadow, see -ARY)]

praise (-z), v. i., & n. Express warm approbation of, commend the merits of; (person, thing) in the attributes of; (God &c.); (n.) praising, commendation, as won high p., was loud in his pp. Hence praiseful, p. -fulness n. [in. f. vb] f. Of presier price, price, praise, f. LL preciare, pret., (pre- town price]

praiseworthy, a. Worthy of praise, commendable, (often patronizing). Hence praiseworthy'ly adj., praiseworthyNESS n. [f. L praeeusweris, see prec. & -S]

pram, pram, (pram), n. Flat-bottomed boat used in Baltic &c. for shipping cargo &c.; flat-bottomed boat mounted with guns. [Du.]

pram, n. (colloq.). Perambulator; milkman's hand-cart. [abbr. of PERAMBULATOR]

prance, v. i., & n. (Of horse) rise by springing from hind legs; cause (horse) to do this; (fig.) walk, move in elated or arrogant manner; (n.) prancing, prancing movement. [f. L pran- dium lunch, see -AL]

prank, n. Mad frolic, practical joke; (fig. of machinery &c.) erratic action. Hence
preach (v.t. & i.) v. They deliver sermon or religious address, deliver (sermon); give moral advice in obtrusive way; proclaim, ex- pound, (the Gospel, Christ, that, &c.) in public discourse; advocate, incantale, (quality, con- duct, principle, &c.) thus: p. &p., etc., etc.; p. do., etc., etc.; p. do., etc., etc., etc.; p. do., etc., e
prédis'action, n. Mental preference, partial- 
ity, (for). [F. prédis'action f. med. L PRAE-
(biligere), see DIILENT & -ION]
prédis'pose, v.t. Render liable, subject, or 
inclined, (to feeling, disease, &c., to do). [PRE-] Prédi-
sposition, n. State of mind or body fa-
culent, especially due to heredity. [F. pré-
ominant, adj. & n.]
prédom'inate (pri), v.t. Have or exert 
control (over person &c.), be superior; be the 
stronger or main element, preponderate, as 
garden in which dahlias p. Hence or cogn.
prédom'inACEN, prédom'inANCe, pré-
dom'inantly, adj. & adv. [F. med. L PRAE-
DOMINARE DOMINATE)]
prédom'inent, adj. & n. Distinguished or 
distinguished beyond others in some quality. 
Hence or cogn.
pré-em'inence n., pré-em'inently adv. [F. L PRAE-
eminens EMINENT]
pré-em'pt, v.t. Obtain by pre-emption; 
(U.S.) occupy (public land) so as to have right 
of pre-emption; (fig.) appropriate beforehand.
[back-formation; f. foli.]
pré-emptive (-shn), n. Purchase by one 
person &c., before opportunity is offered to 
others; right so to purchase. So pré-em'
itive a. [F. med. L PRAE-EMERE EMPT-BUY, -ION]
pré-empt, v.t. Trim (feathers) with beak; 
of person) trim oneself. [prob. var. of PRUNÉ, 
assoc. w. Sc. & obs. F prun prick, pin
pré-facé (as), n. & préf. & t. & i. Introduction to 
bô. pré-facé à la mort, préf. & t. & i.; préc.
liminary part of a speech; introduction to 
central part of eucharistic service; (v.t.) furnish 
(book &c.) with, introduce (act, speech, with, 
(as prefixed his remarks with a snort, (of event &c.) precede (another); (v.i.) make 
preliminary remarks. So préfatori'al, pré-
fectory, aa. [F. pr. préf. f. med. L prefac- 
foro praefacere, praef. & t. & c., introduc-
pre-facé, n. (Rom. Ant.) title of various offi-
cers, civil & military; chief administrative offi-
cer of French department; p. of police, head of 
Paris police; (in some public schools) senior pup-
il authorized to maintain discipline. So pré-
fectoral, préfectoral, aa. [OF, f. L praef-
fectoris f. praef. &t. & c. & t. & c. & t. & c.
pré-facer, v.t. (french). Promote (person to office), 
whence préfèrement n.; bring forward, submit, 
(statement, information, &c., to person in 
authority &c., against offender &c.); choose 
rather, like better, as p. water to wine, p. to 
leave it alone, p. that it should be left, so pré-
ßferable a., préferably adv. [F. f. préférer 
f. L Praeferre ferre (bear, bear)"
préfé'rence, n. Liking of one thing better 
than another; thing one prefers; prior right 
exp. to payment of debts; p. bond, share, stock, 
(on which dividend is paid before is paid on 
ordinary stock); favouring of one person or 
caste, race, &c. in government of a body. 
Hence préfèc'tural a., (f. L praefec-
tura (as prec., see -URE)
préfer', v.t. (french). Promote (person to office), 
whence préfèremant n.; bring forward, submit, 
(statement, information, &c., to person in 
authority &c., against offender &c.); choose 
rather, like better, as p. water to wine, p. to 
leave it alone, p. that it should be left, so pré-
ßferable a., préferably adv. [F. f. préférer 
f. L Praeferre ferre (bear, bear)"
préfé'rence, n. Liking of one thing better 
than another; thing one prefers; prior right 
exp. to payment of debts; p. bond, share, stock, 
(on which dividend is paid before is paid on 
ordinary stock); favouring of one person or 
caste, race, &c. in government of a body. 
Hence préfèc'tural a., (f. L praefec-
tura (as prec., see -URE)
préfé'rential, a. Of, giving, receiving, pre-
ference; of duties &c. favouring particular 
countries, esp. favouring trade between Great 
Britain & her colonies, whence préfe-
rential, adj., nm. Hence préfe-
en'tial a., préfere'
préferred (erd), a. In vbl senses; p. shares, 
stock, &c., preference shares &c. [-ed]
pref'lige'ger (ger), v.t. Represent beforehand 
by figure or type; picture to oneself before-
hand. Hence or cogn. prefigura'tion, pre-
figure'ment (-ger), nn., prefi'gurative a. 
[f. L PRAE-(figurare) FIGURE]
pref'lix (pri), v.t. Add (chapter, paragraph, 
&c., to book &c.) as introduction; join (word, 
verbal element) as prefix (to word), so préf-
ixion, préfixture, nn. [F. OF préfix (fix) I]
pref'orm, v.t. Form beforehand. [PRE-
forma'tive, adj.; pref. pref. or pref. formative; 
(Biol.) theory of p. (that all parts of the 
perfect organism exist in the germ & are merely 
developed. [PRE-]
préforma'tive, a. & n. Forming beforehand; 
(syllable, letter) prefixed as formative 
element. [PRE-]
pref'nable, a. Not pref. see IMPRENFABLE
pregnant, a. (Of woman or female animal) 
with child, gravid; teeming with ideas, 
imaginative, inventive; fruitful in results, big with 
(consequences &c.); (of words or acts) having 
a hidden meaning; significant, suggestive, 
whence pre'gnantly adv.; (Gram.) p. con-
struction (in which more is implied than the 
words express), p. construction (as pl. 
example). L praegnant-nsis perh. f. PRAE- + qua-
root of (quasi be) old; but modern L has praegnas-atis
pre'he'sile, a. (zool.). Of tail or limb) cap-
able of grasping. Hence prehensï'li'ty n. [f. 
Pren'hensile f. L præhendere hens cogn. w. Gk 
prehendé-grasp, see -HIE]
prehens'ion, n. Grasping, seizing; mental 
apprehension. [f. L prehensio (prec., -ION)]
prehistoric, a. Of the period antecedent to 
history. Hence prehíst'rico'aly adv. [PRE-
prehistoric, n. Prehistoric matters or 
times. [PRE-, after prec.]
préjudice, v.t. Pass judgment on (person) 
before trial or proper inquiry; form premature 
judgment upon (person, cause, action, &c.). 
So préjudice, n. Cause or subject of 
judgment. mm. [f. f. préjuger f. L Prae-
judicare JUDGE]
préjudice, n., & v.t. Conceived opinion 
biases, (against, in favour of; person or thing, 
whoever is your mind of p., has a p. against 
foreigners, has a p. in this favour, this is mere 
practical; injury that results or may result from 
some action or judgment, as to the p. of; without p., 
without detriment to existing right or claim; 
(v.t.) impair the validity of (right, claim, state-
ment, &c.), cause (person to have a p. (against, 
in favour of), esp. in p.p. (vb f. préjudicier 
f. F préjudice f. L PRAE(judicium judgment 
judex JUDGE) preceding judgment, pre-
dent, damage]
préjudicial (-shn), a. Caus'ing prejudice, 
detriment, misjudgement, interest, &c. Hence 
préjudicially adv. [f. L as prec., see -AL]
pred'acy, n. Office, rank, see of, a prelate; 
the prelates; church government by prelates 
(usu. hostile to episcopacy. [f. AF prélacie 
med. L praecatia (as foll., see -ACY)
pred'late (at), n. High ecclesiasticly 
dignity, e.g. (arch)bishop, metropolitan, patriarch, 
his head; abbot or prior. Hence prela'
tic(at) aa., 
praëlat'ically adv. [f. OF prétat l. Prae-
latus (as PREFER)]
pred'Iates, n. Abbess, priores; (facet.) pre-
late's wife. [ESS]

For other words in pré- see PRE-.
prélatize, v.t. Bring (church) under prelatical government. [f. PRELATE + -IZE]

prélature, n. Office of prelate; the prelate. [f. L prélature f. med. L praebıcıtur (as PRELATE, see -URE)]

preléct (pri-), a. Discourse, lecture, (to noun); prelative, adj. esp. in univ. So prelection, prelector², nn. [f. L præ hükügere lect- read)

prélibation, n. Foretaste (usu. fig.). [f. LL PRÆLIBATIO LIBATION]

préliminary (pri-), a. & n. Introductory, preparation; (n.) p. arrangement (usu. in pl.). Hence préliminaire, adv. [f. L PRAE- LÍMÍNARI (pri-, p. se)]

prélude, n. Performance, action, event, condition, serving as introduction (to another); (Mus.) introductory movement, esp. one preceding fugue or forming first piece of suite. Hence prélude² (or prélúd), v.t. & i. Serve as prelude to, introduce, foreshadow; introduce with a prelude; be, give a prelude to; (Mus.) play a prelude. So prélection (zhn) n., prélive (si-) a. [f. L præ realmsibus las-play]

prémaré (tu-; also prémin), a. Occurring, done, before the usual or proper time, too early, hasty, as p. decision, decay. Hence or cogn. prémarily² adv., prémarne-nous (nous), nn. [f. L praemátus MATURE]

prémedité (pri-), v.t. Think out, design, (action &c.) beforehand (esp. in p.p.). Hence or cogn. prémeditatively² adv., prémedi-tation n. [f. L praemeditari MEDITATE?]

prémiere² (or pré-), a. & n. (Now chiefly slang) first in position, importance, order, or time, as a. a. a. a. a. place (in race); (n.) prime minister of Great Britain or British colony. Hence prémiernhip n. [f. = first, L AS PRIMARY]

prémière (ar), n. First performance of play. [f. fem. adj. as prec.]

prémise¹, -ss (as below), n. (Logic, often -ss) previous statement from which another is inferred, esp. major ², minor, p. in syllogism; (pl.) the aforesaid, the foregoing, esp. (Law) the main or principal matters in a case. Hence prémisses², f. med. L praemissæ (propositio proposition set in front f. L praemitterre miss-send)

prémise (pri-), v.t. Say, write, (thing, that) by way of introduction. [f. prec.]

prémiun, n. Reward, prize; amount to be paid in consideration of contract of insurance; sum additional to interest, wages, &c. bonus; fee for instruction in profession &c.; charge for changing one currency into another of greater value, agio; at a p., at more than nominal value (cf. DISCOUNT ¹), (fig.) in highest esteem. [f. L praecántium bootio, reward, f. PRAE-DEMERE, buy, take]


prémonstratensian (pri-), a. & n. Member of order of regular canons founded at Pré- montré in 1119, or of corresponding order of nuns. [f. med. L PREMONSTRATENSIAS (PRAE MONSTRATUS PREMONTRE, see -SEB) + -AN]

premorse² (pri-), a. (bot., entom.). With the end aimed at; bitten in, (furn., plant., &c.) the (L PRAEMORDE morte- bite off in front)


préoccupation (pri-), n. Preoccupation, prejudice; occupation of a place beforehand; occupation, business, that takes precedence of all others; mental absorption. [f. L PRAEICON- PATIO (as foll., see -ATION)]

preoccupy (pri-), v.t. Engage beforehand, engross, (mind) with; hence preoccupily² adv.; appropriate beforehand. [f. L PRAE-OCCUPI OCCUPI]

prep, n. (school slang). Preparation. [abbr.]

préparation, n. Preparation; (usu. pl.) thing(s) done to make ready (for); make pp., prepare (for); (abbr. prep) p. of lessons as part of school routine; substance, e.g. food or medicinal, for preparing (Mus.) preparing of a discord. [f. F préparation L PREPARATIONEM (as PREPARE, see -ION)]

préparative (pri-), a. & n. Preparatory; (n.) p. act, (Mill., Naut.) signal on drum, bugle, &c., as order to make ready. Hence prépara-tively² adv. [f. -EIRIE, f. med. L praeparatus (as PREPARE, see -IVE)]

préparatory, a. Serving to prepare, introductory (to); p. school (where pupils are prepared for higher school); (quasi-adv.) am preparing it up p, to sending it by post. Hence préparatorily² adv. [f. med. L praeparatorius (as foll., see -ORY)]

prepare (prépre), v.t. & i. Make (person, thing) ready (for); make ready (food, meal) for eating; make (person) mentally ready or fit (for); get (one’s mind) ready; (esp. speech, sermon) prepare by previous study; get (one’s mind) ready by teaching (for college, examination, the army, &c.); be prepared, be ready or willing (to do); make (chemical product &c.) by regular process; (Mus.) lead up to (discord) by sounding the dissonant note in it as consonant note in preceding chord. [f. F préparer f. L PRAE- PARERE (p. paré, re.), adv.

prépay², v.t. Pay (charge) beforehand; pay (postage of parcel), pay postage of (parcel), beforehand e.g. by affixing stamp. Hence prépay², a. [PRE-]

prépense (pri-), a. Deliberate, intentional, chiefly in malice p., injury purposely done, of malice p., with intent to injure. Hence prépensely² adv., earlier prepensely² p. of obs. Prense (pren., p. see PENSIVE)

préponderate² (pri-), v.t. Weigh more, be heavier; p. over, exceed in number, quantity, &c.; be of greater moral or intellectual weight; be the chief element, predominate; (of scale of balance) sink. So préponderance n., préponderant² a., préponderantly² adv. [f. L PRAE-PONERÉ (p. pondére positi- place).

préposition (shn), n. Indecisible word serving to mark relation between the noun or pronoun it governs & another word (e.g. the italic wds in: found him at home, wait in the hall, what did you do for ?, the bed (that) he slept on, won by waiting, came through the roof, that is what I was thinking of). Hence préposition² a., préposition² n. [f. L praeposition (as prec., see -IVE)]

prépositor, n. See PRÉPOSTOR

préposess², v.t. Imbue, inspire, (person with notion, feeling, &c.) (of idea &c.) take possession of, (person, usu. pupil), prejudice, $(f.) favorably, when; hence préposess² a., préposess²ly² adv., préposess²ningness, préposess²n, nn. [PREE-]

préposterior² (pri-), a. Contrary to nature, reason, or common sense; perverse, foolish; absurd. Hence préposterior²ly² adv.,
prepositional ness n. [f. L pre(b)positus (coming after) reversed, absurd.] 2 peculiarity, (of) special or powerful; more peculiar than others; (Biol., plant) having stronger fertilizing influence. So prepotence, prepotency, nn. [f. L praepoten
tus part of prae-
potens be able] 2 pre-
preference, a. (Of shares, claims, &c.) ranking before preference shares &c. [pre-] 2 prepuce, n. Foreskin, loose integument covering the end of the penis; So preputial (shooting) 2 l. [f. L praeputium perh. = Gr. pousition penis] 2 Pré-Raphaélite, n. Artist who aims at producing work in the spirit that prevailed before the time of Raphael; P. Brotherhood (abbr. P. R. B.), group of English artists including Holman-Hunt, Millais, D. G. Rossetti. So pré-Raphael, Pré-Raphael(it)ism n. [pré- + Raphael + ite] 2 préréquisiste, a. & n. (Thing) required as previous condition. [pré-] 2 prerogative, n. & a. (Also royal p.) right of the sovereign, theoretically subject to no restriction; peculiar right or privilege, as it is our p. to (do), we have the p. of (doing), the p. of (right to show) mercy; natural or divinely-given aspect of human nature, or faculty, as it is the p. of man to drink without thirst; (pedantic) right of giving first vote and thus influencing those that follow; (Hist.) p. court, archbishop's court for probate of wills &c.; (adj.) privileged, enjoyed by privilege, (Rom. Hist.) having the right to vote first. [adj. f. L praepotent(is f. rogare ask, see -ive) asked first; n. f. p. prerogative] of; p. prerogative previous choice, foretoken, privilege, fem. adj. as n.] 2 présage (t.ij), n. Omen, portent; presentiment, foreboding. Hence présager v.t. a. [f. L présagium f. praesagus predicting] 2 présage2 (pré-i), v.t. Portend, foreshadow; give warning of (event &c.) by natural means, as such ideas are held to p. insanity, (of per-
son) predict, (also) have presentiment of. [f. L présager, as prec.] 2 présbýtopia (t.ii), n. Form of long-
sightedness incident to old age. Hence prés-
bytopia (f. Gr. presbus old man + óps ópos eye) 2 presbytery (t.ii), n. (in Early Church) one of several officers managing affairs of local church; (in Episcopal church) minister of second order, priest; (in Presbyterian church) elder. Hence or cogn. presbytery, presbyterial, presbytery, aa., presbytery, presbyterianism n. [L L. Gk presbyteros elder] 2 Presbyterian, a. & n. P. church, one governed by elders, all (including ministers) of equal rank; United P. church that formed in 1817 by union of United Secession & Relief churches, now embodied in the United Free church of Scotland; (n.) adherent of P. system, member of P. church. Hence Presbyterianism n., Presbyterianize v.t. [f. L as foll. + a.-i] 2 presbytery, n. Eastern part of chancel beyond choir, sanctuary; body of presbyters, esp. court next above KIRK session, district represented by this; (R.-C. Ch.) priest's house. [f. OF presberie f. LL Gk presbuteroan (as p. presbytery) 2 précént (sh-), a. Having foreknowledge or foresight. Hence or cogn. précence n., précèntly adv. [f. L praecipere know, say] 2 précind (pris-i), v.t. & i. Cut off (part from whole) esp. prematurely or abruptly; p. from, leave out of consideration. [f. L praecin-
offer, suggest, itself; (Law) bring formally under notice, submit, complaint, offence, &c.; authority; alight (on), hold out (with) (in position for aiming) (also abs. p.), as word of command; offer, give, (thing to person) as present; offer (compliments, regards, to); deliver (bill &c. to person &c.) for acceptance &c.; p. person with thing, p. it to him; (in) act of aiming weapon esp. fire-arm, position of weapon when aimed. [in. f. vb.] 1. Of presenter f. L praesentare (as present, present). 

presentable, a. Of decent appearance, fit to be introduced or go into company; suitable for presentation as a gift &c. Hence presentability n. presentably adj. -able. 

presentation, n. Presenting; p. (gratis) copy a. book &c.; exhibition, theatrical representation, &c.; formal introduction esp. at court; (Metaphys.) all the modification of consciousness directly involved in the knowing or being aware of an object in a single moment of thought, whence presentation n. a. [f. LL præsentatio (as present 4, see -ATION)]. 

presentationalism, n. (metaphys.) Doctrine that in perception the mind has immediate cognition of the object. Hence presentation(al) -ist, -ism. 

presentative, a. Of (benefit) to which patron has right of presentation; serving to present an i.ea to the mind; (Metaphys.) of the nature of presentation. -ative. 

presentee, n. Clergyman presented to benefice; person recommended for office; person presented at court; recipient of present. [as present]. 

presentent (prz. -ent), a. Having a presentation (of event &c. or abs.); [f. L praesentient]. 


presentive (prz. -ive), a. Of (word) presenting an object or conception directly to the mind (op. to symbolize). [i.e]. 

presently, adv. Soon, after a short time; (archaic) as direct result, necessarily, as it does not p. follow that he knew. [present 1 + ly]. 

presentment, n. (Law) statement on oath by jury of fact within their knowledge; formal complaint of offence made by parish authorities to bishop or archdeacon at his visitation; [f. obs. F présentation]; presentation, portrait; statement, description, (of); act, mode, of presenting to the mind. [of. Of presentment (as present 4, see -MENT)]. 

préservation (prz. -ervation), n. Preserving, being preserved, from injury or destruction; state of being well or ill preserved, as in an excellent state of p. (in a state of fair p. [f. F préservation]. 

preservatif (prz. -atif), med. L praeservatio (as preserve, see -ATIF). 

preservatif (prz. -atif), a. & n. (Drug, measure, &c.) tending to preserve; chemical substance for preserving perishable food-stuffs, whence preservative n. v. t. [f. F préservation]. 

preserve 1 (prz. -erve), n. Jam; ground set apart for protection of game (often fig.): piece of water; islands; sites; areas; objects; status preserved as protection from dust &c. [f. foll.]. 

preserve 2 (prz. -erve), v. t. Keep safe (from harm &c.); keep alive (name, memory, &c.); maintain (state of things); retain (quality, condition); prepare (fruit, meat, &c.) by boiling with sugar, pickling, &c., to prevent decomposition or fermentation; keep from decomposition by chemical treatment &c.; keep (game, game run, river, orabs.) undisturbed for private use. Hence preserveable a., preserver n. [f. F préserver f. L praeservare (as preservative)]. 

preside (prz. -ide), v.i. Occupy charge of authority at meeting of society or company (often occur); sit at head of table; exercise control, sit or reign supreme, (often fig.); p. at the organ, piano, &c., act as organist &c. [f. F présider f. L PRÆSIDERE = sedere sit]. 

présidency n. Of president (-z), n. Office of president (-z); district administered by president, esp. division of E India Company's territory (Bengal, Madras, Bombay, P.: not now official). [f. med. L praesidentia (prec., -ENCY)]. 

president (-z), n. Head of temporary or permanent body of persons, presiding over their meetings & proceedings; head of some colleges; person presiding over meetings of academy, literary or scientific society, &c.; (U.S.) person presiding over proceedings of body; head of advisory council, board, &c., as P. of the Board of Agriculture, Trade, &c.; Lord P. of the Council, English crown officer presiding at meetings of Privy Council; elected head of government in U.S. & other modern republics; (Hist.) governor of province, colony, &c. Hence presiding; presidently adv., presidially ad. presidential adj., presidially adv. 

presidency n. [f. F président f. L AS PRÆSIDERE, see -ENT]. 

presidentess, n. Female president; wife of president. [ess]. 

presidio (prz. -io), n. (In Spain & Sp. America) fort or military post. [esp. as prezidio]. 

press 1, n. Crowding; crowd (of people &c.); throng, crush, in battle; pressure, hurry, of affairs, as the p. of modern life; pressing, as give it a slight p. (Naut.) p. of sail, canvas, (as much as wind &c. will allow); kinds of instrument for compressing, flattening, or shaping, or for extracting juice &c. (also printing-p.); machine for printing; printing-house or establishment; the art, practice, of printing; in the p., being printed. send, go, come, to (the) p. (to be printed), correct the p. (errors in printing); freedom of the p. right to print & publish anything without censorship; the newspaper generally, as favourably noticed by the p. (as name of newspaper) Liverpool P. &c.; large usu. sheathed cupboard, clothes, books, &c., esp. for books, in fall; p. box, shelter for newsgroups; reporter at cricket match &c.; p. cutting; p. gallery (for reporters esp. in House of Commons); p. sman, journalist, operator of printing-p.; p. mark, mark, number, in book showing its place in library. [ME & F presse, as foll.]. 

press 2, v.t. & i. Exert steady force against (thing in contact), as let a heavy weight p. it, p. back the shoulders; thrust hard (as a crowd, a crowd together; as sign of affection &c.) he pressed my hand, pressed her to his side; move (thing up, down, against, &c.) by pressing; exert pressure, bear with weight or force (on, against, &c.); squeeze (juice &c. out of, from, &c.); compress, squeeze, (thing) to flatten or shape or smooth it, or to extract juice &c., as pressed beef; (for enemy, attacking force, &c.); press on, esp. in war; if he pressed me, I would overpower him; press, keep pressed; weigh down, oppress, (feelings, mind, spirits); (pass.) om.y pressed for (have barely enough) space, time, funds, &c. produce strong mental or moral impression, esp. weigh heavily, (upon) mind, person; be urgent, demand immediate action, as time presses, nothing remains that presses; urge, treat, (person to do, person or object for another &c.); insist on strict interpretation of (words, metaphor); urge (course, opinion, upon person);
prestidigitator, n. Juggler, conjurer.

præstigium (or praetentius), n. Claim (to merit &c.); ostentation, display, as d'evot of all p.; false

pretentious, a. Omit to mention (fact &c.); omit to do or perform, neglect; leave off

custom, continuous action) for a time; (inprop.) leave off. So pretension n. (L. praeteritare omitted miss- let go, see PRETERI-)

pretender, n. Impostor, cheat; pretender to the throne, one who makes baseless pretensions (to title &c. or abs.; Old, Young, P., son, grandson, of James II as claimants to British throne. Hence pretender n. [-er] pretending, a. Making professions, pretensions. Hence pretendingly adv. [-ingly] pretension (-shn), n. Assertion of a claim (to thing or abs.); justifiable claim (to thing, to be or do), as he has no pp. to the name, has some pp. to be chosen as the site, what p. has he? pretention-ness. [prob. f. med.I praetensio, tio, (as PRETEND, see -ION)] pretentious, a. (Of person, book, speech, &c.) making claim to great merit or importance; ostentation. Hence pretentiousness adv. [-eriously] pretentiousness n. [f. F. prétentieux etf. l. prætentiosus as pp.. see -IoN] pretended, v.t. & i. Take the liberty, venture, (to do); assume, take for granted, as

If. that he has seen them, Ip. this decision to be final, you had better p. no such thing, whenever

presuming a., presumably b., presumably c., presumably d., v. (upon) take advantage of, make unscrupulous use of, (person's good

presumption, n. Arrogance, assurance; taking for granted, thing taken for granted, as

this was a mere p.; the (only) natural p. is that he had lost it; ground for presuming, as there

is a strong p. against its truth; (Law) p. of fact, inference, one's acquaintance with facts, p. of fact;

(1) assumption of truth of thing until the contrary is proved, (2) inference established by law as

universally applicable to certain circumstances. [f. Of presumptio f. L praesumptionem (as prec., see -ION)].

presumptive, a. Giving grounds for presumption; hence presumptive. [-v.2 adv. heir p. (whose)

liability is to be defeated by birth of nearer heir, cf. apparent). [f. F. présomptif f. L. 

præsumptuus (as presume, see -ive)].

presumptuus, a. Grossly confident, arrogant, presuming. Hence presumptuusy adv., presumptuousness n. [f. Of 

presumptioneux f. L. praesumptionus = L. praesumptionus (as presume, see -ious)].

pretend, v.t. & i. Assume, (adj.) assume, (v."

pretend, v.t. & i. Assume (thing, that); involve, imply, as effects p. causes. [f. F. présupper (see PRETEND, see -sUPPOSE)].

pretexts, n. Pretexts, thing assumed beforehand as basis of argument &c. [f. med.I praesupposition (see PRETEND, see -sUPPOSE)].

pretence (pri), n. Claim (to merit &c.); ostentation, display, as d'evot of all p.; false

pretension, adv. Assume beforehand thing, (that); involve, imply, as effects p. causes. [f. F. présupper (see PRETEND, see -sUPPOSE)].

pretense, n. Claim (to merit &c.); ostentation, display, as d'evot of all p.; false

pretentious, a. (Of person, book, speech, &c.) making claim to great merit or importance; ostentation. Hence pretentiousness adv. [-eriously] pretentiousness n. [f. F. prétentieux etf. l. prætentiosus as pp.. see -IoN] pretender, n. One who makes baseless pretensions (to title &c. or abs.; Old, Young, P., son, grandson, of James II as claimants to British throne. Hence pretender n. [-er] pretending, a. Making professions, pretensions. Hence pretendingly adv. [-ingly] pretension (-shn), n. Assertion of a claim (to thing or abs.); justifiable claim (to thing, to be or do), as he has no pp. to the name, has some pp. to be chosen as the site, what p. has he? pretention-ness. [prob. f. med.I praetensio, tio, (as PRETEND, see -ION)] pretentious, a. (Of person, book, speech, &c.) making claim to great merit or importance; ostentation. Hence pretentiousness adv. [-eriously] pretentiousness n. [f. F. prétentieux etf. l. prætentiosus as pp.. see -IoN] pretended, v.t. & i. Take the liberty, venture, (to do); assume, take for granted, as

If. that he has seen them, Ip. this decision to be final, you had better p. no such thing, whenever

presuming a., presumably b., presumably c., presumably d., v. (upon) take advantage of, make unscrupulous use of, (person's good

presumption, n. Arrogance, assurance; taking for granted, thing taken for granted, as

this was a mere p.; the (only) natural p. is that he had lost it; ground for presuming, as there

is a strong p. against its truth; (Law) p. of fact, inference, one's acquaintance with facts, p. of fact;

(1) assumption of truth of thing until the contrary is proved, (2) inference established by law as

universally applicable to certain circumstances. [f. Of presumptio f. L praesumptionem (as prec., see -ION)].

presumptive, a. Giving grounds for presumption; hence presumptive. [-v.2 adv. heir p. (whose)

liability is to be defeated by birth of nearer he
PRETINNNESS n.  
Beauty of a dainty or child-like kind; pretty thing, ornament, &c.; affected or trivial beauty of style in literature or art, so PRETINNISM n. [-NESS]

prettily (prē'til), a. & adv. (Of woman or child) beautiful in dainty or diminutive way; attrac-
tive to eye, ear, or aesthetic sense, as p. col-
tage, song, story; fine, good of its kind, as has a p. wit, very p. sport, (iron.) a p. mess you have made; (archaic) fine, stout, as a p. fellow; (archaie) considerable in amount or ex-
tent, as earned a p. sum, (ellipt.) my p. (one-child); (adv.) fairly, moderately, as am p. well, 
find it p. difficult, that is p. much (very nearly) 
the same thing; pretty-pretty, overdoing the p., 
also too much at prettiness, (n. pl.) pretty 
pretties, ornaments, knick-knacks. Hence

PRETTEL, b.-n.  
Crisp knot-shaped biscuit 
flavoured with salt, used esp. by Germans as relish with beer. [G.]

préux chevalier [F.]. n. Gallant knight.

prey (prē'), n. & v. t.  
1. Gain the mastery, be victorious, (against, over); be the more usual or prominent, predominate; exist, occur, in 
general use or experience, be current, whence or cogn. 
prevailing[ly]², prevaLently², adv., prevaLENCE n., prevaLenta n.  
[fr. L praee(lerè have power)]

Speak, act, evasively; f. évé(isms)

prévi-rac’i-tor, n.  
[fr. L praevaricati-straddle f. varices straddling f. varus bent] 
walk crookedly, deviate, practise collusion

préve’nient (pri-vē’-nent), a. Preceding, previous; 
having in view the prevention (of); (Theol.) p. 
grace (preventing repentance & predisposing the 
heart to seek God). [as foll., see -ENT]

préve’nt (pri-vē’nt), v. t. Hinder, stop; as this may 
him from writing, p. his (pop. him) writing, 
wish to p. all dispute; (arche) meet, deal with, 
(wish, question &c.) before it is expressed &c.; 
(Theol.) God prevents (goes before, guides us) 
with His grace. Hence or cogn. préve’atable, 
préve’table, a., préve’ntion n.  
[fr. L prévenien(-vre vent- come before, hinder]

préve’n’tor, n.  
In vb1 senses, also: (Naut.) 
rock, shell, bolt, &c., used to supplement an 
other. [-ER]²

préve’ntive, a., & n. Serving to prevent, esp. 
(Med.) to keep off disease; P. (Coast-Guard) 
Service; (n.) agent, measure, drug, &c. Hence 
or cogn. préve’ntative a. & n., préve’ntively² 
adv. [-IVE]

préve’ous, a. & adv.  
Coming before in time; or accomplished (done or acting honestly) 
as you have been a little too p., whence préve-
vo’usness n.; (Parl.) p. question, question 
whether vote shall be taken on main question 
(put to avoid putting of main question); P. Ex-
amination, = little-go; (adv.) had called p. to 
(before) writing, &c. Hence préve’ously² 
adv.  [fr. L préveni(strus f. via) + -ous]

préve’ningly² adv.  
[fr. L préveni(vis (stereo) + -ally)]

pré’vion.al, a., pré’vionally² adv.  
[fr. L prévi(videre vis-see)

préy (prē’), n.  
Animal hunted or killed by carnivorous animal for food (also fig.); (bibl.) 
what one brings away safe from contest &c. 
(Jer. xxii. 9); person, thing, that falls a victim 
to disease, fear, &c., [cf. Of prey, pride, p. L praee(lerè]

préy² (prē’), v. t.  
P. upon, seek, take, (animal 
&c.) as prey, plunder (persons); (of disease, emo-
tion, &c.) exert baneful or wasteful influence 
upon.  [Of prey er f. L praedare as prey]

pri’apism, n. Licentiousness; (Path.) pers-
istent erection of penis.  [fr. LL f. Gk priap’i-
mos (Priapos, god of procreation, see -ism)]

price, n., & v. t.  
Money for which thing is 
bought or sold, as what is the p. of this?, try 
our superb tea, p. 2s. per lb., offered at reduced 
price; (fig.) current p. of commodities; Long¹, cost¹, p., above, below, at start-
out, p., so valuable that no p. can be stated; 
set p. on (person's) head, offer reward for his 
capture or death; (Betting) odds, as the start-
ing p. of a horse; (fig.) what must be given, 
done, sacrificed, &c., to obtain a thing, as must 
be done at any p.; every man has his p. (can 
be won over by some inducement) (archaic) pre-
iciousness, value; (v. t.) fix, inquire the p. of 
(things for sale), (fig.) estimate the value of. 
(in.) f. Of pris f. L pretium; ME prie became 
price to secure f, and price to avoid 2 sound of s 
between vowels; (vb) earlier price price¹; 
price, price, praise, are all variants of same wds

price’d, a.  
To which a price is assigned, esp. in comb., as high, low, p.; p. catalogue &c. 
which price is named.  [fr. L]

price’less, a. Invaluable. Hence price’less-
ess n. [-LESS]

prick¹, n.  
Pricking, puncture; (fig.) pp. 
(stinging reflections) of conscience; mark made 
by pricking; (archaic) goad for oxen, esp. fig. 
kick against the pps., hurt oneself by useless 
resistance (Acts ix. 5); p.-ears, erect pointed 
carps of certain fruits, esp. of person, esp. 
of Roundheads, p.-eared, having erect ears.  
[OE prica, ce, cf. Du. & D. prak, Sw. prick, 
cogn. w. foll.]

prick², v. t. & i.  
Pierce slightly, make minute hole in; 
(fig.) cause sharp pain to, as my con-
science pricked me; make a thrust (at, into, &c.); 
(archaic) spur, urge on, (horse), (intr.) advance 
on horseback; mark off (name &c. in list) with 
a prick, select (sheriff) thus; mark (pattern of 
out) with dots; p. in, out, off, plant (seedlings 
&c.) in small holes pricked in earth; p. up one's 
ears, (of dog) erect the ears when on the alert, 
(fig., of person) become suddenly attentive, etc.  
(late OE prician, cf. Du. & Brit. pricken, Da. prikke)

pricker, n.  
In vb1 senses, esp. pricking 
instrument, e.g. bradawl.  [-X]

prickling, a.  
Brisk in second year, with 
straight unbranched horns; p.'s sister, female 
fallow deer in second year; spike to stick candle on.  
[prob. f. med.L priktettus f. prick, see -ET]

prick’le, n., & v. t. & i.  
Thorn-like process developed 
from, & capable of being peeled off with, 
epidermis of plant; (pop.) small thorn; 
hard-pointed spine of hedgehog &c.  [v. t. & i. 
also used, with sensation of pricks, 
whence prickling¹ n., prick’ling² n.  
[OE pricel f. stem of prick, cf. Du. prikkel]

prickly, a.  
Armed with prickles (esp. in 
names of plants & animals); tingling; p. heat, 
inflammation of sweat glands with erection 
of hair; (fig., of person) common in hot coun-
tries; p. pear, (p. plant) a large, edible 
fruit. Hence prick’liness n. [-Y]

pride, n., & v. refl.  
Overweening opinion of 
one's own qualities, merits, &c., a deadly sin, 
often personified, as P. will have a fall; 
arrogant bearing or conduct; (also proper p.) sense 
of what befits one's position, preventing one 
from doing unworthy thing, false p., mistaken 
feeling of this kind; feeling of elation & plea-
sure, as take a p. in, be proud of (person, thing,
primus, a. (Worthy of a prince; sumptuous, splendid. Hence princelyness n. [L] 1.)

priness (or -ess exc. when followed by name), n. (Archaic) queen; wife of prince; also p. of the blood, daughter, grand-daughter, of sovereign; (in Great Britain) p. royal, eldest daughter of sovereign; P. Regent, p. acting as regent, also q. regent, P. regent's daughter. 

primogeniture, n. First or principal part in due &c. [L] 1.

primogenitor, n. Earliest ancestor; (loose) ancestor. [med.L, f. L primo at] first + genitor begetter (gignere = get born; see -or) after L primogenit mil-borne first-born. 

primogenitrix, n. First or principal part in due &c. [L] 1.

prime (é), n. (mus.) First or principal part in due &c. [L] 1.

primordial, a. Existing at or from the beginning; original, primary, fundamental. Hence primordiality n. primordial adv. [f. LL primordialis (L primordium f. primus first + ordi팀 begin, see -AL)]

primrose (-z), n. Plant bearing pale yellow flowers in early spring; flower of this; (attrib.) of the colour of this flower; P. Day, League, anniversary of the death (Apr. 19th, 1881) of Charles Dickens, celebrated in memory of Benjamin Disraeli Earl of Beaconsfield P. dame, knight, habitation, (of the P. League); p. peerless, two-flowered narcissus, (formerly) any species of narcissus. Hence primrosy a. [late ME prime rrose f. med.L prima rosa lit. first rose, sense unexpl.] 

primula, n. Kind of herbaceous perennial with yellow Asiatic, pink, or purple flowers. [med.L, fem. adj. as b. dim. as PRIME 2]

primùm móbilé, n. Outermost sphere added in Middle Ages to the Ptolemaic system, supposed to revolve round earth in 24 hours carrying with it the contained spheres; (fig.) prime source of motion or action. [med.L, lit. first moving thing]

primus, a. & n. (In boys' school) eldest (or of most importance) of the name, as Jones p.; (L) p. inter paríes, first among equals; (n.) presiding bishop in Scottish Episcopal Church. [L = first]

prince, n. (Now rhet.) sovereign ruler; P. of Peace, Christ; p. of darkness, the air, the world, &c., Satan; ruler of small State, actually or nominally feudal to king or emperor; male member of royal family, esp. (in Great Britain) son or grandson of king or queen also p. of the blood); P. of Wales, heir apparent to British throne; P. Consort, husband of reigning female sovereign being himself a p.; (as English rendering of foreign titles) noble usus. ranking next below duke; (as courtesy title in some connexions) duke, marquis, earl; (title of cardinals) p. of the (Holy Roman) Church; (fig.) chief governor, viceroy, lie, &c.; bishop, bishop who is also a p.; P. Regent, p. who acts as regent, e.g. George (afterwards IV); p. royal, eldest son of reigning monarch; P. Rupert's drops, pear-shaped lumps of glass bursting to pieces when thin ends are broken off; p.'s feather, kinds of plant, esp. tall plant with feathery spikes of small red flowers; p.'s metal, alloy of copper & zinc. Hence princel- dom, princelkin, princelwit, princeling 1, princeliness, n., princelike a.

princely, a. (Worthy of a prince; sumptuous, splendid. Hence princelyness n. [L] 1.)

princess (or -ess exc. when followed by name), n. (Archaic) queen; wife of prince; also p. of the blood, daughter, grand-daughter, of sovereign; (in Great Britain) p. royal, eldest daughter of sovereign; P. Regent, p. acting as regent, also q. regent, P. regent's daughter.

principall, a. & n. First in rank or importance, chief, as their p. food is potatoes, the p. town of the district, the p. persons concerned; main, leading, as p. cause of his failure; (of persons) combined, as p. in the first degree) as actual perpetrator or (p. in the second degree) as aiding; person for whom another is surely combatant in duel; any of the main rafters on which rest the purlins that support the common rafters; capital sum as distinguished from interest or from income; an organ-stop. [f. L principalis adj. (as PRINCE, see -AL)]

principality of, n. Government of a prince; State ruled by a prince; the P., Wales; (pl.) an order of angels. [f. OF principale f. LL principaletem (as prec., see -TY)]

principally, adv. For the most part, chiefly. [L]

principate (at), n. (Rom. hist.) rule of early emperors while some republican forms were retained; State ruled by a prince. [f. L principatus (as PRINCE, see -AT)]

principle, n. Fundamental source, primary element, as held water to be the first p. of all things; fundamental truth as basis of reasoning &c., as (first) pp. of political economy; (Physic) general law (often with discoverer's name, as Pascal's p.); general law as guide to action, as moral, conservative, pp., a dangerous p., hence p. of several (as &c.); p. of law & order, p. of religion &c.; personal code of right conduct, as a man of high p., has ability but no pp., p. is everything; on p., from settled moral motive, as I refuse on p. (not from selfish motive &c.); law of nature seen in working of machine &c., as in all these instruments the p. is the same; (Chem.) constituent of a substance, esp. one giving rise to one quality &c.; p. of a thing, p. of writing, p. [L principium beginning, as PRINCE]

prink, v.t. & i. Make (oneself &c.) spruce; dress oneself up; (of bird) trim (feathers); dress oneself up. [cogn. w. PRANK 2]

print, n. Indentation in surface preserving the form left by pressure of some body, as finger- p., footp., whence printless a.; printed cotton or cloth, printed, embodying lettering, as large, small, clear, p.; state of being printed: book is in p., (1) in printed form, (2) on sale, not out of p. (sold out); (of writer) rush into p., publish book, write to newspaper &c., on insufficient grounds; (chiefly U.S.) printed publication, esp. newspaper; picture, design, printed from block or plate; (Photog.) picture produced from negative; hand, letters, limiting p.; p.-seller, dealer in engravings &c.; p.-shop, his shop; p.-works, factory where cotton
fashions are printed. [ME prent f. OF priente, -nte, p.p. of prindre press f. L prendre]

print

v.t. Impress, stamp, (surface, e.g. pat of butter, with seal, die, &c.; mark, figure, on, in, yielding or other surface); (fig.) insert, introduce (a book, picture, &c., or abs.) by applying inked types, blocks, or plates, to paper, vellum, &c., (of author or editor cause (book, MS.) to be so printed; express, publish, in print, as not bound to p. every opinion you hold; write (words or abs.) in imitation of typograph; mark (textile fabric) with decorative design in color; transmit (words) across unglazed surface of pottery; (Phot. also p. out, off) produce (picture) by transmission of light through negative. Hence print able a. [ME prente, prob. f. prec.]

print er

n. In vbl senses, esp.: one who prints books; owner of printing business; printing instrument; p. devil, p. smark (device, trade-mark); p. & pie, pie n. [Ger.]

printing

n. In vbl senses; p. ink, p. press, (for p. on paper &c. from types &c.). [ING I]

prior 1

n. Superior officer of religious house or order, (in abbey) officer next under abbot, so prior ess n.; (Hist.) chief magistrate in some Italian republics. Hence or cogn. pri or ate 2 (i), prior it y a.

prior 2 & adv. Earlier; antecedent in time, order, or importance. (to) (adv.) existing p. to his appointment, &c. So priori ty n. [L, f. OL prībrefor]

priory

n. Monastery, nunnery, governed by prior (ess); alien p., alien, (dependent on abbey in foreign country). [f. AF priorie f. L prīoria (as prec., see -I)]

prismatic

a. Of, like a prism; p. powder, gunpowder whose grains are hexagonal prisms; of colours formed, distributed, &c., by transparent prism, (also) brilliant, so prismatic 2 a.; the p. colours, seven into which ray of light is separated by prism. Hence prismatic ally adv. &c., see -ic.

prismoid

n. Body like prism, with similar but unequal parallel polygonal ends. Hence prismoid a. 1 a. -oid

prison

n., & v.t. Place in which person is kept in captivity, esp. building to which person is legally committed while awaiting trial or for punishment; custody, confinement, as life, as term, as term breaking, breaking out of lawfully confined person from p., so breaker; p. editor, editor of newspaper who takes legal responsibility for its contents & serves terms of imprisonment entailed by conviction; p. house (usu. rhet.), p.; (v.t., poet., rhet.) imprison. [vbf. n.] ME & OF pri son, from LL. *prīson, from L. *prīsonem (prehendere) prendre, pris...
f. [L privé private]

prize, n. & v.t. Reward given as symbol of victory or superiority to student in school or college who excels in attainments, to competitor in a contest, to holder of best specimen of manufactured products, works of art, &c., in exhibition; (fig.) anything striving for or worth striving for, as many pp. in the Church, missed all the get. pp. of life; money or money's worth offered for competition by chance, in lottery, &c.; (attrib.) p. ox, poem, &c. (to which p. is adjudged in show, competition, &c.); p.-maker, maker given as reward for eminence in examination, p.-fellow, holder of this; p.-fight, boxing match for money, so-fighter, fighting, mn.; p.-prizeman, winner of (often specified) p., as Smith's prizeman, winner of Smith's P.; p.-ring, enclosed area (now usu. square) for (fig.) practice of, p.-fighting; (v.t.) value highly, as we p. liberty more than life. Hence priz- less, a. [n. differentiation of price; (vb) f. of priser, priser, praise].


prize, n., & v.t. Force (ld &c. up, out, box &c. open) by leverage; (n.) leverage, purchase. [(vb f. n.) as prec.]

pró, prep. P. formá adv. & a., (done) for form's sake; p. hac éléc, for this occasion only; p. rátá adv. & a., proportionally; p. ré nátá adv. & a., for an occasion as it arises, as a meeting held p. r. n., a. p. r. n. meeting; p. lánto, so far as, as far as; p. a. =p. adv. & a, (asuba), pro tem., for the time, as made pro tem., the pro tem. secretary. [L]

prob., n. (pl. pros). Colloq. abbr. of profession.

prob., prep. (before vowel sound). In earlier form prod =L p. in front of, for, on behalf of, instead of, on account of. As living E prep. of public law; probated; probate as (church) substitute for cathedral, -proctor, assistant or deputy proctor in univ., -rector, vice-rector in univ. &c.; -ego, fleshy abdominal limb of larvae of some insects, e.g. caterpillars. (2) In sense 'person' favouring or siding with (e.g. anti) as -Boer a. & n., -British, -educational, - negro a. & n., -papist a. & n., -satanic, -tariff-reform.

prob., prep. =Gk pró before (in time, place, order, &c.) in wds f. Gk & in mod. scientific wds.

probá, n. Malay boat, esp. a type of sailing boat. [f. Malay práthu, also used in E]

prob. & con., adv. & n. (Of arguments or reasons) for & against, on both sides; pros & cons, reasons for & against. [f. L pro et contra]

probabiliorism, n. (It. casuistry). Doctrine that the side on which evidence preponderates ought to be followed (cf. foll.). So probabilist, n. [f. L probabilior more probable + ism]

probabilism, n. Doctrine that where authorities differ any course may be followed for which recognized doctor of the Church can be cited (cf. prec.); theory that there is no certain knowledge, but may be grounds of belief sufficient for practical life. So probabilist, n. [f. L probabilis, probable + ism]

probability, n. Quality of being probable; in all p., most likely; there is no p. (likelihood) of his coming; (most) probable event, as what are the pp.? the p. is that he will come; (Math.) likelihood of an event, measured by the ratio of the favourable cases to the whole number of cases possible, as from a bag containing 5 red & 5 black balls the p. of a red ball's being drawn first is 1/2. [f. L probabilité f. L probabilitatem (as foll., see -ty)]

probable, a. That may be expected to happen or prove true, likely, as reckon the p. cost, it is p. that he forgot, gives a p. account of the matter. Hence probably, adv. [f. L probabilis (provable, prove, see -BLE)]

probang, n. Surgeon's strip of whalebone with sponge, button, &c., at end for introducing into throat, &c., of laryngologist's wd proving (ctyn. dub.), perh. on probe.

probate (at), n. Official proving of will; verified copy of will with certificate as handed to executors; p. duty, tax on personal property of deceased testator, now merged in estate duty. [f. L probatam neut. p.p. of probare prove]

probation, n. Testing of conduct or character of person esp. of candidate for membership in religious body &c.; moral trial or discipline; system of releasing young criminals esp. first offenders on suspended sentence during good behaviour under supervision of person (p. officier) acting as friend & adviser. [f. L probacion f. L probationem (as prove, see -ATION)

probationary, a. Of, serving for, done in the way of, probation, probational a.; under probation, probationist a.

probationer, n. Person on probation, e.g. novice in religious house; offender under probation. Hence probationership, n. [EIR]

probative, a. Affording proof, evidential. [f. L probatius (as prove, see -IVE)]

probé, n. & v.t. Blunt-ended surgical instrument usu. of silver for exploring wound &c.; probe for, to penetrate (thing) with sharp instrument, (fig.) examine closely, sound, (person, motive, report, &c.). [(vb f. n.) f. LL proba PROOF]

probity, n. Uprightness, honesty. [f. L probitas (prove, good, see -TY)]

problem, n. Doubtful or difficult question, as how to prevent it is a p., the p. of ventilation; (fig.) any problem, as whether a p. is treated; thing hard to understand, as his whole conduct is a p. to me; (Geom.) proposition in which something has to be done (cf. theorem); (Log.) the question (usu. only implied) involved in a syllogism; (Physics, Math.) inquiry starting from given conditions to investigate a fact, result, or law, as Kepler's p.; (Chess) arrangement of pieces on the board in which player is challenged to accomplish specified result, often under prescribed conditions.
PROCURATION

\(\text{pró}^2\text{bállt throw}, \text{see -ml}]
problematic(al), a. Doubtful, questionable, as its success is, the whole question is, \(\text{pl.} \); (Log.) enunciating or supporting or that is, of the problematical, y. adv. [F. F. problematicque I. L. p. Gk problématikos as prec., see -ml]
problematic(al), n. One who goes in for
processional, a. See proclerical. [I-st]
processé-verbal, a. (preservative). pl. -bous
pron. -bol. Written report of proceedings, minutes; (Fr. Law) written statement of facts in support of charge. [F]
proc'essionist, n. One who goes in for
procedure, v.i. See processional. [I-st]
procedure, v.t. Announce publicly & officially
thing, that; declare (war, peace; announce officially the accession of (sovereign); declare (person, thing) officially to be (a traitor); declare publicly or openly (thing, that); place (district &c.) under legal restrictions by declaration, as the whole county is proclaimed. So proclaimed n., proclamatory a. [F. L. pro(-clemare cry out)]
procl'itic, a. & n. (Gk gramn). (Monosyllable) closely attached in pronunciation to following word & having itself no accent. [F. pro. 2 on ENCLITIC]
proclivity, n. Tendency to, towards, action or habit, esp. bad one, to do. [F. L. proclivitos f. pro[to] (vestia. f. citrus slope), see -vy]
proconsul, n. (pi. of consul, see -ul) Governor of Roman province, in later republic usn. an exconsul; (under empire) governor of senatorial province; (rhet.) governor of modern colony &c.; (pro-consul) deputy consul. Hence or cogn. proconsular a, proconsulate 1, proconsulship, nn. [L. earlier pro consule (acting) as consul]
procrastinate, v.t & t. Defer action, be dilatory; (rare) postpone action. Hence or cogn. procrastinatingly adv., procrastination, procrastinating 2, nn., procrastinative, procrastinatory aa. [F. L. procrastinar e. crassus of tomorrow f. crus, see -ATE]
procreate, v.t. Beget, generate, (offspring or abs.). Hence or cogn. pro'creat, procreative, a., procreation n. [F. L. pro. (create CREATE)]
procur'stein, a. Tending to produce uniformity by violent methods. [F. Gk prokrous'tes, lit. stretcher, name of fabulous robber who fitted victims to his bed by stretching or mutilation, see -AN]
proctor, n. (Uni. I each of two officers (senior, junior, p. appointed annually & charged with various functions esp. discipline of persons in statu pupillari; (Law) person managing causes in court (now chiefly eccl.) that administers civil or canon law, King's, Queen's, P., official who has right to intervene in probate, divorce, & nullity cases when coll. of facts is alleged. Hence proctorial a., proctorship n. (syncop. of procurator]
proctorize, v.t. Exercise proctor's authority on (undergraduate &c.). Hence proctorization n. [IZE]
procumbent, a. Lying on the face, prostrate; (Bot.) growing along the ground. [F. L. procumbere (by oneself) fall forwards, -EXT]
procuration, n. Procuring, obtaining, bringing about, so procural a, procurance, nn; function, authorized action of, attorney; (Eccl.) provision of entertainment for bishop or other visitor by incumbent &c., now commuted to money payment; (fee for negotiation of loan; pinning. [F. L. procurator em 3 PROCURRING see -ATION]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>procurađor</td>
<td>n. (Rom. Hist.) treasury officer in imperial province; agent, proxy, esp. one who has power of attorney; magistrate in some Italian cities; p.-fiscal, public prosecutor of district in Scotland. Hence or cogn. procurađorial a., procurađorship n. [L, as PROCURER, see -OR]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>procurađtrix</td>
<td>n. Inmate of nunnery managing its temporal concerns. [L, asa., -TRIX]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>procurađure</td>
<td>v.t. &amp; i. Obtain by care or effort, acquire, as must p. a copy, cannot p. employment; (archaic) bring about, as procured his data. Hence procurađurable a., procurađurement n. [f. F procurer f. L PROœcuraere see TO]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>procurađuer</td>
<td>n. In vbl senses, esp. man or woman who procures women for gratification of another's lust. So procurađress n. [ME &amp; AF procurour f. L procurator]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prođod</td>
<td>v.t. &amp; n. Poke with pointed instrument into or through; (esp.) with good, pointed instrument; (n.) poke, thrust, pointed instrument. [f. L prođodere f. p. of prođodere to poke]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prođodieśion</td>
<td>(-zhan), n. (prosody). Elosion of initial vowel. [f. L prođodioœion + -ESION]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prođoplegăl</td>
<td>(gl), a. &amp; n. Recklessly wasteful (person); lavish of; p. son (Luke xv 11-32). Hence or cogn. prođoplegălity n. prođoplegălly 2 adv. [Obs. F f. L prođoplegălus方形 prođoplegălus squared (good prođod + ager Urb.-Al)]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prođoplegălize</td>
<td>v.t. See plentifully. [-IZE]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prođopogious</td>
<td>(-jus), a. Marvellous, amazing; enormous; abnormal. Hence prođopogiously 2 adv., prođopogiousness n. [f. L prođopogius (as foll., see -OUS)]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prođopy</td>
<td>(-jí), n. Marvellous thing, esp. one out of the course of nature; wonderful example of (some quality); person endowed with surpassing gifts, esp. precocious child, as attrib. a p. violinist. [f. L prođopogium portent (prodpro-1, cf. ADAGE)]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prođrođome</td>
<td>(-omin), n. Preliminary book or treatise (to another); (Med.) premonitory symptom (of), whence prođromal, prođromic a. [f. Mod. L prođromus, pl.-mi, also in E, f. Gk prođromos running, -er] a. &amp; n.; in pl. prođromena n pl.; (unprop.) n. sing. with pl.-mata.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prođudeć</td>
<td>n. Amount produced, yield, esp. in assay of ore; (also raw p.) agricultural &amp; natural products collectively; result (of labour, efforts, &amp;c.); (of ordinance or military or naval stores) brought to p., broken up &amp; assorted into classes to be disposed of. [f. foll.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prođudeće</td>
<td>v.t. Bring forward for inspection or consideration, as will p. evidence, witnesses, reasons, p. your tickets; bring (play, performer, book, &amp;c.) before the public; (Geom.) extend, continue, (line to a point); manufacture (goods from raw materials &amp;c.); bring about, cause, (a sensation &amp;c.); (of land &amp;c.) yield (produce); (of animal or plant) bear, yield, (offspring, fruit). So prođudećibility n., prođudećible a. [f. L prođudecere duck, load, high road, produced during its decomposition. [as PRODUCE]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prođuct</td>
<td>n. Thing produced by natural process or manufacture; result, as the p. of his labours: (Math.) quantity obtained by multiplying quantities together; (Chem.) compound not formed during the decomposition. [as PRODUCE]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prođuction</td>
<td>n. Producing; thing produced, esp. literary or artistic work. [f. F l produtionem (as prec., see -ION)]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>product,</td>
<td>a. Producing, tending to produce, as p. of figs, p. of great annoyance; (Pol. Econ.) producing commodities of exchangeable value, as p. labourer); producing abundantly, as a p. soil, mine, writer. Hence productively 2 adv., productivenessess, productively, nn. [f. Med. L productus (as PRODUCE, see -IVE)]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prođem</td>
<td>(-im), n. Preface, preamble, to book or speech; beginning, prelude. Hence prođemiala. [Of proçneem f. L gr proç(o)nim oimos way or oimé song)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prođone</td>
<td>1. Treat (sacred thing) with irreverence or disregard; violate, pollute,(what is entitled to respect). So profanation n. [f. L proçone f. gr. proç(o)nom, see -ATION]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prođone</td>
<td>2. a. Not belonging to what is sacred or biblical, asp. history, literature, writer; not initiated into religious rites or any esoteric knowledge; (of rites &amp;c.) heathen; irreverent, blasphemous, so prođanny n. Hence prođanely 2 adv., prođaneness n. [f. Obs. F proçonhe f. L PROœfanus f. fanum temple]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prođess</td>
<td>v.t. &amp; i. Lay claim to (quality, feeling), pretend (to be or do), as they p. extreme regret, do not p. to be a scholar; openly declare, as they p. themselves quite content, I. p. that this is news to me; affirm one's faith in or allegiance to (religion, God, Christ); make (law, medicine, flute-playing, the flute, &amp;c.) one's profession or business; teach (subject) as professor; perform duties of a professor. [f. L PROœfessœ (-fætære confessœ)]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prođessed</td>
<td>(-st), a. Self-acknowledged, as a p. Christian; alleged, ostensible, whence prođessedly 2 adv.; claiming to be duly qualified, as a p. anatomist; p. monk, nun, (that has taken vows of religious order). [p.p. of prec.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prođession</td>
<td>n. Declaration, avowal, as in practice of not in p., accept my sincere pp. of regard, spare me these pp.; declaration of belief in religion; vow made on entering, fact of being in, a religious order; vocation, calling, esp. one that involves some branch of learning or science, as the learned pp. (divinity, law, medicine), the military pp. a. carpenter by p., whence prođessionless a.; the body of persons engaged in this, esp. (Theatr. slang) actors, as let p. have their way. [f. F l prođessionœm (as PROFESS, see -ION)]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prođessional, a. &amp; n. Of, belonging to, connected with, a profession, as p. man, etquette. So prođessionalize (3) v.t. [-ISM]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prođessor</td>
<td>n. One who makes profession (of a religion); public teacher of high rank, esp. holder of a chair in university (prefixed as title. abbr. Prof.), whence prođessoriate 2 l. (as PRECEPTOR, see -OR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prođessorial</td>
<td>l. (as PROFESSORIAL, see -IAL)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prođessionalize</td>
<td>v.t. See PROFESSIONALIZE l. (as PROFESSORIAL, see -IAL)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>professional</td>
<td>a. &amp; n. Of, belonging to, connected with, a profession, as p. man, etquette. So prođessionalize (3) v.t. [-ISM]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>professionalism</td>
<td>n. Qualities, stamp, of a profession; practice of employing professionals. So prođessionalize 3 v.t. [-ISM]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prođessor</td>
<td>n. One who makes profession (of a religion); public teacher of high rank, esp. holder of a chair in university (prefixed as title. abbr. Prof.), whence prođessoriate 2 l. (as PRECEPTOR, see -OR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prođoffer, v.t. &amp; n., (literary). Offer (gift, services, &amp;c., archaic to do; esp. in p.p.); (n.) offer. [m. AF pro¿fer] f. AF pro¿frir (pro¿friœn, see -FIRE)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prođofficent, a. &amp; n. Adept, expert, (in, at, an art &amp;c., in doing). Hence prođofficiency n., prođofficently 2 adv. [f. L PROœFIT, see -ENT]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
lar tissue. Hence prosenchýmatous a. [f. Gk pros toward, as parenchýma] pryón÷ify (-ry-), v.t. & i. Turn into prose, make prosaic; write prose. [-FY] proséit, int. used in drinking person’s health, wishing him success, &c., lit. = may it benefit you. [L]


prosépect, n., & v.i. & t. Extensive view of locality, including principal objects: striking p.; mental scene, as opened a new p. to his mind; expectation, what one expects, as offers a gloomy p., his pp. were brilliant, no p. of success, have nothing in p. at present, whence prosépective less; a. (Mining) spot giving pp. of mineral deposit, sample of ore for testing, resulting yield; (v.t.) explore region (for gold &c.), so pró- spect for ore, look out for, (of mine) promise (well ill); (v.t.) explore (region) for gold &c., work (mine) experimentally, (of mine) promise (specified yield). [vb. f. n.] as prospects

proséctive, a. Concerned with, applying to, the future (cf. RETROSPECTIVE), as the law was held to be exclusively p., implies a p. obligation; expected, some day to be, as p. more than nothing will ever p. in his hands; make successful, as Heaven p. our attempt. [L f. próspér, f. L prorsperare, as foll.]

prosérerus, a. Flourishing, successful, thriving, as a p. merchant, enterprise, whence or cogn. próséptirity n., prosérerusly adv.; auspicious, as a p. gate, in a p. hour. [f. obs. F prosperous l. L L prosperous, see -ous]

próstásé, n. Large gland, each of several such glands, accessory to nerve generative organs in mammals. Hence próstátic a. [L f. med.L próstatae (as foll., see -ous)]

prósthésis, n. (gram.). Addition of letter or syllable at beginning of word. So proté- tica, a. [L f. Gk prósthesis l. Gk próstithèmi put, vb. adj. thecos]

próstbót, n. & v.t. Woman who offers her body to indiscriminate sexual intercourse esp. for hire; (v.t.) make a p. of oneself, (fig.) sell for base gain (one’s honour &c.), put abilities &c. to infamous use. So prostitution n. [f. L L próstiter á-stître -ut statúre set up, place offer for sale]

próstrate (-at), a. Lying with face to ground, as to shun, or feel, or be consumed by horror, or be overcome, overthrown, as had laid the Whig party p.; physically exhausted; (Bot.) lying flat on ground. [f. L p.p. as foll.]

próstrate (-or pros), v.t. Lay (person &c.) flat on ground; cast oneself down prostrate (at shrine, before person, &c.); (fig.) overcome, make void (as of fatique &c.) reduce to extreme physical weakness. So prostratión n. [f. L L próstere strataré-strat- lay flat]

próstyle, n. & a. Portico of not more than four columns in front of Greek temple; (adj.) having a p. [f. L (-os) f. Gk *pro'stýlo

pro'sy (-zi), a. Commonplace, tedious, dull, as p. talker). Hence prosélyty adv., prosélyty ness n. [f. PROSE + -Y]

protágonist (also-ág'zi). n. Chief person in drama or plot of story; leading person in contest, champion of cause, &c. [f. Gk protágonistes (pros first + agónistes actor, as agonize)]

protásis, n. (pl. -ásés). Introductory clause, esp. clause expressing condition (cf. APODOSIS). So protástic a. [L, f. Gk pró-tá-sis l. teinó stretch) stretching forward, proposition]

protéan, a. Variable, versatile; of or like PROTEUS. [-AN]

protection, n. Keep safe, defend, guard, (person, thing, from, against, danger, injury, &c.); (Pol. Econ.) guard (home industry) against competition by imports on foreign goods; (Comm.) provide funds to meet (bill, draft); provide (machinery &c.) with appliances to prevent injury from it, as protected rifles. Hence protéctive a., protéctively adv., protéctionist n. [L Proto-tectus (as regent) p. Office of protecting crown, of a., of, a.

protéctor, n. Person who protects; regent in charge of kingdom during minority, absence, &c., of sovereign, Lord P. of the Commonwealth, title of Oliver Cromwell (1653-8) & Richard Cromwell (1658-9), whence protéctoral a., protéctorship n.; thing, device, or protector, as chest-p. point-p. (for pencil). Hence protéctress 1 n. [f. Of protector f. L LL protector (as protect, see -OR)]

protécorate (-at), n. Office of protector of kingdom or state; period of this, esp. of the p. of O. & R. Cromwell; protectorship of weak state by stronger one, esp. of territory inhabited by native tribes; such territory. [-ATE]

protéctory, n. (Rom. Cath.). Institution set up by papal Bull, as a p.; [L protéctoris (as protect, see -ORY)]

protégo (-ézhá), n. (fem. -gé). Person to whom another is (usu. permanent) protector or patron. [F. p.p. of protéger PROTECT]

protééid, n. = PROTEIN 1st sense) [-ID]

protéiform, a. Very changeable in form. [f. PROTEUS + -FORM]

protéin, n. chem. I. (Now preferred inscient use to proteid) albuminoid; (orig.) supposed basis of albuminoids. Hence proteinaceous, proteínic, proteínous, aa. [G. f. Gk pró- teis primary (prōtos first), see -IN]

proté(o)- in comb. = Gk proteros former, anterior, as proté-ndus, proteégynous, having stamens (pistil) mature before pistil (stamens).

protést, n. 1. Formal statement of dissent or disapproval, reminiscence, as made a p., paid it under a.; written statement of dissent from motion carried in H. of Lords signed by any peer of minority; written declaration usu. by notary-public that bill has been duly presented & payment or acceptance refused; solemn declaration. [obs. F. as foll.]

protést (or proté), v.t. & i. Affirm solemnly (one's innocence &c., that, or abs.); write a protest in regard to (bill, see prec.); make (often written) protest against (action, proposal), whence proto...
of Pp. (in O.T.), F. pro verbe, L. prōvīsio

proverbial, a. Of, expressed in, proverb, as p. wisdom; that becomes a proverb, notorious. Hence proverbial

proverbially adv. [f. L. prōvīsionalis (as prec., see -ION)]

provi'sion (z-vn), a. Conditional; making provision, as p. care. Hence provisionally adv. & prep. [f. L. prōvīsio

provocation, n. Incitement, instigation, irritation, as did it under severe p. [f. L. prōvīsilum (as PROVOKE, see -TION)]

provocative, a. & n. (Thing) tending to provoke (of curiosity &c); intentionally irritating. [f. L. prōvīscus (fol., -ive)]

provoke, v.t. Rouse, incite, (person to action, passion); incite, instigate, tempt, allure; call forth (instigation, incitement, as to act, to cause, as will p. fermentation. Hence pro

provok'ing a., provok'ingly adv. [f. L. prōvīsio (as PROVOKE, see -CALL)]

provost, n. Head of some colleges at Oxford, Cambridge, &c. (Hist.) head of chapter or religious community; head of Scotch municipal corporation or burgh (in some cities, Lord P). Protestant clerical, as presiding in charge of provincial church of town &c. in Germany &c.; p. marshal, head of military police in camp or on active service, master-at-arms of ship on which court-martial is to be held, chief police official in some colonies, (Hist.) French semi-military officer; p. serjeant, sergeant of military police.

provost ship, n. [OE has provost, praetor, provost, cf. OF provost, Gk. propostēs, ult. L. prōposis-tus = propositus, see TRAEPPOSTON]

provost, a. Forepart immediately about stem of boat or ship; (Zool., also provost) p. like projection in front. [f. L. provist prob, ult. L. prōvīsio f. Gk. pōrivōrā]

pro-w, a. Tarchaile. Worthy, gallant. [f. OF pro, F. prov, Prov. (Hist.)]

pro-w, a. & n. Go about in search of plunder or prey (also fig.); traverse (streets, place) thus; (n.) prowling, esp. on the p. Hence pro-wier n. [ME, proven, etym. dub.]

proximal, a. (atut.). Situated towards centre of body or of point of attachment (cf. DISTAL). Hence proximally adv. [f. L. proximāris (as proximate, see -ALLY)]

proximate (at), a. Nearest, next before or after (in place, order, time, connexion of thought, &c); approximate. Hence proximate

proximately adv. [f. L. proximāris (as proximate, see -ALLY)]

proximity, n. Nearestness in space, time, &c. (to); p. of blood, kinship. [f. F. provi-sit, F. provi-siatem (as proximal, see -ITY)]

proximo, a. (abbr. prov.). Of next month, as the rd prox. [L. = in next (next month)]

proximity, n. Agency of substitute or deputy, as married, not of p.; person authorized to act for another, as made me his p. Writing authorizing person to vote on behalf of another, vote so given; (attrib.) done, given, made, by p. [f. obs. pro-curacy f. med. L. procuratia (as PROCURATION, see -ACY)]

prude, n. Woman of extreme (esp. affected) propriety in conduct or speech. Hence or cogn. prude-dy, prude-dishness, etc.

prude, n. & adj. Woman of extreme (esp. affected) propriety in conduct or speech. Hence or cogn.

prud'ery, prud'ishness, prud'eness, etc., n. & adj. (prov. Of prude)

prud'ing, prud'ingly adv. [f. OF prude, prude, good, modest, fem. adj. as PROW, as n. perch. back-formation f. prude-femme]

prudent, a. (Of person or conduct) sagacious, discreet, worldly-wise. Hence or cogn. pru-
plucking (n.): the action of plucking or being plucked.

psalm (plural psalms). The Book of Psalms, a collection of religious songs and prayers in the Old Testament.

psalmody (n.). The act of singing psalms.

prudent (a., adj.). Wise and sensible; considered. It is prudent to save money.
puicka, p'akka (pū), a. (Anglo-Ind.). Of full weight; genuine; permanent, solidly built. [Hind. (pak-)]

pucker, v.i. & t. & n. Contract, gather, (t. & i. of brow, seam, material, often up) into wrinkles, folds, or bulges, intentionally or as a fault, e.g., by folding or studding; such bulge &c. Hence pu'ckery 2 a. [prob. cogn. w. POKE 1, -ER 1]
pud, n. (nursery). Child's hand; fore-foot of some animals. [f]

pudding (poo-), n. Soft or stiff mixture of animal or vegetable ingredients, e.g., mixed or enclosed in flour or other farinaceous food, cooked, e.g., by steaming, or baking (butter, beefsteak, bread & butter, currant, HASTY, lemon, MILK 1, PLUM, SWEET YORKSHIRE, p.); kinds of sausage of stomach or entrails of pig &c., as BLACK, HOY's, white, p.; more praise than p. (material reward); the proof 1 of the p. &c.; thing of p.-like appearance &c. (slang) dragged liver &c. given by buggars &c. to pigs; (s. Vaut) to bow, hindering, to prevent charging &c.; p. face, large fat face; p.-head, doil.; p.-heart, coward; p.-pie, forms or pastry; p.-stone, composite rock of rounded pebbles in siliceous matrix. Hence pu'dding 2 a. [ME poding, prob. conn. w. F badouin, etym. dub.]
pudle, v.i. & t. & n. Dabble, wallow, (often abut) in mud or shallow water; busy oneself in; to dabble (water, also fig.) muddy, knead (clay & sand) into, make, line (canal &c.) with, PUDDLE 1 ; stir about (molten iron) to make it malleable by expelling carbon. Hence pu'ddler 1 I 2 n. [f. prec. & cf. Du. poedelen, poodelen, butten, dabble]

pu'dency, n. Modesty. [f. LL pudentia (as foll., see -ENCY)]
pudendum, n. (usu. in pl. -da). Privy parts. Hence or cogn. pu'dendal, pu'dic, au. [L pudere be ashamed, -ND 1]
pudge, n. (colloq.). Short thick or fat arm, person, or thing. Hence pu'dgy 2 a. [etym. dub., cf. ronge]
pudsy (zzi), a. Plump. [cf. prec. & PUD]
pudglo (pwe-), n. Spanish-American town or village; an inconsiderable amount of Indian. [Sp. v.Obsolete, on account of Indians. Sp. v. book, advertisement of tradesmen's goods &c., esp. in newspaper; padder, large venomous African viper inflating upper part of body when excited; p-ball, fungus with ball-shaped spore-case; p-box (containing powder & p.); p.-paste, light flaky flour paste; p.-p. (nursery), strong paste. Hence pu'dglo, pudder, puffer 2 a. & t. Emit puff of air or breath; (of air &c.) come out, up, in puff; breathe hard, pant, esp. p. & blow; put out of breath, as was rather puffed; p. out, utter pungently; (of steam-engine, person smoking, &c.) emit puffs, move with puffs, as puffed away at his cigar, puffed out of the terminus; blow (dust, smoke, light object, out, up, away, &c.) with puff; smoke (pipe) in puffs; blow out, up, inflate; become inflated, swell up, out; p. up, elate, make proud, (esp. in p.p.); advertise (goods) with exaggerated or false praise; bid at auction to raise price. Hence pu'ffer 1 n. [ME puffen, limit.]
puffery, n. Advertisement, puffing, puff face, puff, puffer 1 &c.]
pullin, n. N. American sea-bird with large furrowed part-coloured bill. [f]
pufy, a. Gusty; short-winded; puffed out; corpulent. Hence pu'finess n. [pl.

pug, 1. n. (Also p.-dog) dwarf squat-faced breed of dog like bull-dog, whence puggish 1, puggy 2 a.; p.-nosed, (with) short squat or stub nose; (among servants) upper servant in large establishment; (quasi-proper name for) fox; small locomotive for shunting &c. [f]
pug, 2. n. & v.t. Loan or clay mixed & prepared for brickmaking &c.; prepare (clay) thus, pack (space esp. under floor, to deaden sound) with p. sawdust, &c.; p.-mill (for preparing p.). Hence pu'ggling 1 [?] n. [f.]
pug, n. u. (Engl. Ind.). Footprint of beast; (v.b) track by pp. [v.bf. a.f. Hind. pag pugg(a)ree (rr), n. Indian's light turban: thin scarf of muslin &c. worn round hat & falling down behind to keep off sun. Hence pu'ggarep 2 a. [f. Hind. pagri turban]
pugilist, n. Boxer, fighter; (fig.) vigorous controversialist. So pugilism n. pugilis'tic, adj. pugilist n. l pugil boxe (pugnis list), pugna fight + istr

pugnacious, a. Disposed to fight, quarrelsome. Hence or cogn. pugn'aciTus, y adv., pug'na'ty n. [f. L pugnax (pugnae fight, see -ACIUS)]
puisne (pu'n), a. & n. P. (judge), inferior or junior judge in superior courts of common law; (Law) later, subsequent to, as p. mortgages, mortgages p. to the plaintiff. [OF (pues after f. L. posta = né born f. L. natura)]
puissant (or pu'sent or pwi'-), a. (archaic). Having great power or influence, mighty. Hence or cogn. pu'issance n., puissant ly 2 adv. [F. f. Rom. possim ent, part of L posse be able]
puke, v.i. & t. & n. Vomit. [f.]

pukeing (pweing), adv. &f. inflamed, wheezy. Hence pu'kingly 2 adv. (limit., cf. P'piauer)
pull 1 (poo-l), v.t. & i. Exert upon (thing) force tending to draw it to oneself, as don't p. my hair, p. his ears or him by the ear (as chastisement), p. his nose or him by the nose (as insult), p. his sleeve or him by the sleeve (to gain attention), p. (the bell) to call the porter, p. (passing of iron) as horse pulls well pulled (awdy) at the handle: proceed with effort (up hill &c.); (of horse) strain, esp. habitually, against bit; p. devil, p. BAKER; draw, suck, at (pipe, cigar, &c.); pluck (plant, often up) by root; pulled, reduced in health or spirits; pulled bread, pieces from inside of new loaf, rebaked till hard; p. car, takings, &c., by bell, p. out, up, inflate; become inflated, swell up, out; p. up, elate, make proud, (esp. in p.p.); advertise (goods) with exaggerated or false praise; bid at auction to raise price. Hence pu'ffer 1 n. [ME puffen, limit.]
pull-pull

vi-act of pulling, wrench, tug; force thus exerted. (Print) rough proof; pulling at bridle to check horse esp. in racing; spell of rowing. (Crick.) Golf) pulling stroke; (in public house) supply of beer &c. exceeding that asked for; have the p. (advantage) of (person); deep draught of liquor; handle &c. by which p. is applied, as BEER BELL-p.-p. [f. prec.]
pullulate (et al.) n. (Material for) coloured handkerchief, orig. one made at Pulicat on Anna & Ceylon isles.
Pullman (p60), a. & n. P. (car), railway saloon carriage, usu. arranged for use as sleeping car. [G. M. P., designer]
pullulate, v.i. (of shoot, bud) sprout out, bud; (of seed) sprout (fig., of doctrines &c.) develop, spring up. Hence pullulant a., pul- lulation n. [f. L pullulare sprout (pl. pullulantes)-eris, L pullum a.].
pully-hauly, a. & n. (colloq.) (Of) pulling & hauling. So pully-hauly v.t. & i. [Yr]
pulmonary, a. Of, in connected with, the lungs, the air passages leading out of the lungs & the anterior cavity of the thorax; soft formless mass, esp. that of linen, wood, &c. from which paper is made; ore pulverized & mixed with water; (v.t.) reduce to p., remove p. from (coffee-beans), whence pulper (n. i.) become pulp. Hence or cogn. pulpify v.t.,

pulpiness n., pulpiness, pulpos, pulpy, a. [f. L pulpa] pulpit (p60), n. Raised enclosed platform usu. with desk & seat from which preacher in church or chapel delivers sermon; the profession of preaching; preachers; (title of book) a collected selection (attach.); pulpit orator style. [f. L pulpitum scaffold, platform]
pulpiter n., & v.i. Professional preacher (usu. contemp.), so pulpiter a. & n. (v.i.) pulpit orator, style. [f. L pulzare push, frequent. of pellere pulis-drive, see -ATE-]
pulsatile, a. Of, having the property of pulsation; (of musical instrument) played by percussion. [as prec. + -ILE]
pulse 1, n., & v.i. & t. Rhythmic throbbing of arteries as blood is propelled along them esp. as felt in wrists, temples, &c.; feel person's p. (as indicating by its rate & character his state of health, fig., sound his intentions &c.); each successive beat of arteries or heart; (fig.) throb, take the pulse, take the pulse of; each faint life or emotion; rhythmic recurrence of strokes e.g. of oars; single beat or vibration of sound, light, &c. (v.t.) pulate (lit. & fig.); (v.t.) send out, in, &c. by rhythmic beats. Hence pulseless a., pulelessness n. [n. ME & OF pous f. L pulsus -as f. pellere pulse-drive; vb as PULSATE]
pulse 2, n. Collective sing., sometimes with pl. edible seeds of leguminous plants e.g. peas, beans, lentils; (with pl.) any kind of these. [f. Of pous f. L pulsus -as f. pellere pulse-drive; vb as PULSATE]
pulserimeter, n. Instrument for measuring rate or force of pulse. [f. PULSE 1 + -O+ -METER]
pulsiometer, n. Steam-condensing vacuum pump, so called from pulsatory action of the steam. [as prec., see -O] pulseless a. Or the nature of) paper or pulp a. soft, pulp. [as PULSE 2, see -ACEOUS]
pulverize, v.t. & i. Reduce to powder or dust, divide (liquid) into spray, whence pulverizator 2(2), pulverizer 1(1), nn.; (fig.) demolish, crush, smash; (intr.) crumble to dust. Hence pulverizable a., pulverization n. [f. L pulverizare (pulvis -ris dust, see -ITE) pulverulent (or -e), a. Powdered with powder; (of rock &c.) of slight cohesion, apt to crumble. [f. L pulverulentus (pulvis -ris dust, see -LENT)
pulvinate (at), ated, aa. (Arch., ed) swelling, esp. (of fritze) with convex face: (Bot., Entom.) cushion-like, having cushion-like swelling. [f. L pulvinatus (pulvinus cushion, see -ATE-)]
puma, n. = COUGAR. [Sp. f. Peruv.]
pumice (stone), n. & v.t. (Piece of) light spongy kind of lava used for removing stains from hands &c., polishing &c.; (v.t.) rub, clean, with p.; p. hoof of horse, made spongy by disease. So pumiceous a. [ME & OF pomis f. L. pumiceum, L pum- (nom. -mer)]
pummele stone, v.t. [altered from pummele] pump 1, n. Machine, usu. cylinder in which piston &c. is moved up & down by rod, for raising water; kinds of machine for raising or moving liquids, compressing or rarefying gases, &c. (fig. of heart, insect's suckers, &c.); AIR,
broad & square at both ends, propelled by long pole thrust against bottom of river &c.; (v.t.) propel (p., boat, or abs.) thus; convey in p. Hence **punter** [L.], puntist, n. [VB L. OE, L. ponte, kind of Gallic transporte]. Punt, v.t. & n. Kick (football) after it has hit ground, hands & before it reaches ground; (n.) such kick; p.-about, kicking about for football, play, ball so used. [f]

Punt, v.i. & n. (At faro & other card-games) lay stake against bank; (colloq.) bet on horse &c.; (n.) player who punts, point in faro. Hence **punter** [-2, -1] n. [F. poteur, etym. dub.] 

pūny, a. Undersized; weak, feeble; petty. Hence pūniness n. [=PINES] 

pup, n., & v.t. & i. Young dog; in p., pregnant; conceited &c. p. (boy, young man); sell person a p., swindle him esp. by selling thing on prospective value; (vb) bring forth (pups or abs.). [shortened f. PUPPY] 

pūpa, n. (pl.-ae). Chrysalis. Hence pūpalt. a. [L. =girl, doll] 

pūpate, vi. Become a pupa, Hence pūpation n. [-ate] 

pūpil, n. One who is taught by another, scholar; (Law) person below age of puberty & under care of guardian; p.-teacher, boy, girl, teacher; elementary school under head teacher & concurrently receiving general education from him or elsewhere; circular opening in centre of iris of eye regulating passage of light to the retina. So pūpil(lear), pūpil(l)ary n. [AVE] 

pūpil(l)age (-i) n. Nonage, minority (fig. of country, language, &c.), so pūpil(l)ar-ity (n.) of being a pupa. So pūpilship n. [-AGE] 

pūpil(l)ize, vi. & i. Take pupils; coach (pupil). [p.-ize] 

pūpil(parous, a. (entom.). Bringing forth young already advanced to pupal stage. [f. PUPA + L. parus -bearing]

pūppet, n. Figure, usu. small, representing human being, esp. one with jointed limbs moved by wires &c. in p.-show; person whose acts are controlled by other; p.-play, show (with pp. as characters); p.-clack, -valve, disk valve opened by lifting bodily from its seat. Not hinged. Hence pūppetry (5, 5) n. [ME POPPETTE = F poppette doll dim. f. PUPA] 

pūppy, n. Young dog (also, childish, p.-dog); vain empty-headed young man, coxcomb, whence pūpyism n. Hence pūpyhood n. [p. of pūppy] 

pūpyfish, n. [prob. pūpye, old, &c.] [pūpye, old, &c.] 

pur-, pref. AF form of OF por-, pur-, f. L pur-, pro- (purchase, purport, pursue). 

pūra(na) (poorah-), n. Any of a class of Sanskrit sacred poems. Hence purānic (rach-). [f. SKR. PURANA of former times (pura formerly)] 

Pūrbeck, n. F. stone, hard limestone from P., used in building, statues, &c.; fine qualities of this. 

purblind, a. & v.t. Partly blind, dim-sided; (fig.) obtuse, dull; (v.t.) make p. Hence purblindness n. [earlier pur(e) blind; pur, perh., -PURE-INSENS'TE 'QUITE OR PUR-INTENSIVE, with changed sense]

purchase [-as], n. Buying: p.-money, price (to be paid); (Hist.) practice of buying commission (as a means of gaining influence); annual return from land, as sold at 20 years' p. (fig.) life is worth an hour's p., cannot be trusted to last an hour; (Law) acquisition of property by one's personal action not by inheritance; mechanical advantage, leverage, (often fig.) appliance for gaining this, esp. (Naut.) rope, windlass, pulley. [ME, f. OF porçhas, pur-, as foll.]

purchase [-as], v.t. Buy; acquire (victory, freedom, &c., with one's blood, toil, &c.); (Naut.) haul up (anchor &c.) by means of pulley, lever, &c. So purchascable a., purchascible n. [ME, f. AF PURCHASER CHASE procure, bring]. 

purdah, n. (E.-Ind.). Curtain, esp. one serving to screen women from sight of strangers; (fig.) Indian system of excluding women of rank; striped cotton or other cloth for curtains. [f. Hind. & Pers., purdah] 

pure, a. Unmixed, unadulterated, as p. wine, p. air; p. water; (of sounds) not discordant, esp. (Music) free from impurities, free of unixed descent, p-blooded; p. mathematics (not including practical applications, opp. to applied, mixed); (Gram., of vowel) preceded by another vowel, (of stem) ending in vowel, (of consonant) not accompanied by another; mere, simple, nothing but, sheer, as knowledge p. & simple, p. nonsense, prejudice; not corrupted; this text was severely p.; morally un-defiled, guiltless, sincere; sexually undefiled. Hence purerly adv., pureseness n. [f. Of pur, fem, pure, f. L purus] 

purer (F.), n. Soup of vegetables, meat, &c., boiled to pulp & passed through sieve. 

purline, n. & v.t. (archaic). Border esp. embroidered edge of garment; (v.t.) adorn (robe) with embroidered ornamentation (edge of building with crockets &c.), beautify. Hence purlining n. [f. Of puriliter, as PROFILE] 

purification, n. Puriﬁcation; purging of bowels; spiritual cleansing, esp. (R.-C. Ch.) of soul in purgatory; (Hist.) clearing of oneself from accusation or suspicion by oath or ordeal. [f. Of purgacion i. L purgacionem (as PURGE, NATION) of being in purgation (as purge, nation)] 

purgative, a. & n. Aperient (medicine); serving to purify. [F. -iz, -iz, f. LL Purgativus (as PULVERE, NATE, -ATIVE) 

purgatory, n. & a. Condition, place, of spiritual purging, esp. (R.-C. Ch.) of souls departing this life in grace of God but requiring to be cleansed from venial sins &c.; place of temporary punishment (edge of building with crockets &c.), beautify. So purgatorial a. [f. LL Purgatorius a. (med., L. un n.), as coll., see -ORY] 

purge, v.t. & n. Make physically or spiritually clean (of, from, impurities, sin &c.; remove by cleansing process (lit. & fig. often away, off, out; of medicine) relieve (bowels or abs.) by evacuation; clear (person, oneself, of charge, suspicion); (Law) alone for, wipe out (offence, sentence) by expiation & submission. (N.) purgation, esp. (Hist.) Pride's P., exclusion by Col. Pride of Presbyterian & Royalist members from Long Parliament; aperient. [f. vb] f. OF purgier f. LPurgare] 

purification, n. Purifying; ritual cleansing, esp. that of woman after child-birth enjoined by Jewish law, as the P. (of the Virgin) Feb. 2nd (Luke ii. 22). So purification a. [f. L purificatio (as PURIFY, see -ATION) 

purifyer, n. (ecll.). Cloth used at communion for wiping chalice & paten & fingers & lips of celebrant. [as foll., see -OR] 

purify, v.t. Make pure, cleanse, (of, from, impurities, sin, &c.); make ceremonially clean; clear of foreign elements; whence purifying [-i], p. [-i], [-i] [-i] 

purim, n. Jewish festival commemorating defeat of Haman's plot (Esth. ix.) [Heb. pl. of pur, perh., =lot] 

purist, n. Stickler for, affector of, scrupu-
lous purity esp. in language. So pur'ism n., pur'ist (AL) aa. [f. p. (P) (P). ('I)]

puritan, n. & a. (Hist.) member of the party of English Protestants who regarded reformation of O. T. as necessary & sought to abolish unscriptural & corrupt ceremonies &c.; member of any non-religious purist party; person of or affecting extreme strictness in religion or morals; (adj.) of the Purp., scrupulous in religion or morals. Hence purita'nic (AL) aa., purita'nically adv., puritanism n., puritanize (AL) v. t. & i. [f. Holl.]

purity, n. Pureness, cleanliness, freedom from physical or moral pollution. [ME & OF purte f. L puritatem (as P), see -ITY]

purl 1, n. & v. & t. & f. Cord of twisted gold or silver wire for bordering; chain of minute loops, each loop of this, ornamenting edges of lace, ribbon, &c.; (Knitt., also pearl) inversion of stitches, producing ribbed appearance; (vb) border (material or abs.) with p., invent (stitches or abs.), invent stitches of (stocking &c.). [in 1st sense prob. = archaic &c., pirl twist, etc., etc.; other senses perh. different wds]

purl 2, v. i. & n. (Of brook &c.) flow with whirling motion & babbling sound; (n.) such sound or motion. [cf. Norw. purla bubble up, &c.; see prec.]

purle 3, n. (Hist.). Ale or beer with wormwood infused; hot beer mixed with gin as morning draught, dog's nose. [3]

purli, v. t. & i. & n., (collq.). Turn (f. & i.) upside down, upset; (n.) cropper, heavy fall. [prob. var. of pirl (see purli)]

purlier, n. (collq.). Thud, blow, that hurls one over, pirl. [+ERI]

purlicue (IL) n. Tract on border of forest esp. one earlier included in it & still partly subject to forest laws; one's bounds, limits; (pl) outskirts, outlying region (lit. & fig.); squalid street or quarter of town. [prob. altered after L. purula (f. obs. & AF purulé ALLLEY) perambulation to settle boundaries]

purline, n. Horizontal beam running along length of roof, resting on principals & supporting cornices of rafters or boards. [2]

purloin, v. t. Steal, pilfer. Hence pur-loin'ner n. [f. AF purloigner f. loing far f. L longe] put away, do away with]

purple, n., a., & v. & t. & i. (Of) a colour mixed of red & blue; (fig.) a coloration or tinge; (adj.) of some black or white or both; (fancily, also Tyrian p.) (of) the colour got from the molluses pur-pura & murex, crimson; p.-red &c., red &c. inclining to p.; p. robe, esp. as dress of emperor, king, consul, &c., as born in the p., or of cardinal, as raised to the p. (cardinalate); (pl) swine fever, disease in wheat; p. emperor, a boss; p. of the mouth, its color, p.- plush, Moh. pl. p. plush 1, purply 2, a. [ME. purpel f. O. per use (f. purpura) f. P. purpurea] p.]

purport 1, n. Meaning, sense, tenor, of document or speech; (rare) object, purpose. [AF, as foll.]

purport 2, v. t. (Of document or speech) have as its meaning, convey, state, (fact, that); publish. [f.[OF p. (p.]) &c., as a letter purporting to be written by you, to contain your decision. [f. AF & OF purporter (f. L.portare carry extend, embody] purpose 1 (us). Object, thing intended, as could not effect my p., this will answer (or serve) our (or the) p., what was the p. of this? p. of resolving on something, as honesty of p., is wanting in p.; novel with a p., p.-novel, (written to defend some doctrine &c.) or p., in order to do, that, (abs.) design-

edly, not by accident. whence purposedly adv.; to the p., relevant, useful for one's p.; to little, some, no, p., with such result or effect. Hence purposedly, p. purposeless, p. purposelessness, p. purposelessness, n. [f. AF & OF purpos, as foll.]

purpose 2 (us), v. t. Design, intend, as I p. (arranging or to arrange) an interview, p. that (an interview shall be arranged); (archaic) am p. (intend to do, doing, that). [f. OF purpurpier]

purposive, a. Having, serving, done with, a purpose; (of person or conduct) having purpose & resolution. [IVE]

purpura, n. Disease marked by purple or livid spots on skin; genus of molluscs including some from which purple dye was derived. [L, f. Gk porphura (shell-fish yielding purple)]

purpūric, a. Of purpura, as p. fever; p. acid, a hypothetical acid the salts of which are purple. [IC]

purpurin, n. Red colouring matter orig. got from madder. [f. PURPURA + IN]

purp, v. i. & t., & n. (Of cut or other feline animal, fig.) of person) make low continuous sound, expelling pressure; utter, express, (words, contentment) thus; (n.) such sound. [limit.]

pūrree, n. Yellow colouring matter from India & China. Hence pūrē'ica. [Hind.

purse 1, n. Small pouch of leather &c. for carrying money on the person, orig. closed by drawing strings together; (fig.) money, funds in general, as a common p. (fund), heavy or long p., wealth, light p., poverty, the public p., national treasury, privy p.; sum collected, subscribed, or given, as present or as prize for contest, as will any gentleman give or put up a p.? (in Turk. empire) p. of silver, gold, 500 piastres, 10,000 piastres; bag-like natural or other receptacle, pouch, cyst, &c.; p.-bearer, one who has charge of another's or a company's money, official carrying Great Seal before Lord Chancellor in p.; net, bag-shaped net for catching rabbits &c., mouth of which can be closed with cords; p.-proud, puffed up by wealth; p.-seine, net for fishing; p.-strings, strings for closing mouth of p., hold the p.s., have control of expenditure, take the purse, the purse of money. Hence pūr'seful n., pūr'sless a. [OF purs prob. f. LL bursa purs f. Gk bursē hide]

purse 2, v. & t. Contract (lips, brow, often up) in wrinkles; become wrinkled; (rare) put (often up) into one's purse. [f. prec.]

purser, n. Officer on ship who keeps accounts & has charge of provisions. Hence pūr'sership n. [f. PURSE + ERI]

purslane (IN), n. Low succulent herb used in salads & pickled. [f. OF porcelaine altered f. L porcellana, portulaca, on PORCELAIN]

pursuance, n. Carrying out, pursuining, (of plan, object, idea, &c.), esp. in p. of, as foll., see above]

pursu'tant, a. & adv. Pursuing; (adv.) conformed to (the Act &c.), whence pursuantly adv. [f. OF pursuant part. as foll.]

pursue (ū), v. & t. Follow with intent to capture or kill; (fig., of consequences, penalty, disease, &c.) persistently attend, stick to; seek after, aim at, (pleasure &c., one's object); proceed in compliance with (plan &c.); proceed along, continue, road, inquiry, conduct; follow (studies, profession); go in pursuit (after or about). Hence pursu'able a. [f. AF pursuier f. OF
pursuer, n. In vbl senses, also: (Civil & Sc. Law) prosecutor. [-ER']
pursuit (ut-it), n. Pursuing, esp. in p. of (animal, person, one's object); profession, employment, recreation, that one follows. [f. AF purs.-cours, p. pursuit]
pursuant (swt-w), n. Officer of College of Arms below herald; (poet.) follower, attendant. [f. Of pursiant (as PURSUARY, see -ANT']
pursy, a. Short-winded, puffy, corpulent. Hence pursiness, n. [earlier -ice f. Of porsil (polser breathe with labour as PULSATE)]
pursy, a. Puckered. [f. PERSIs]
pusillanimit, n. (archaic) Inwards, pluck, of animal. [earlier form of PERNICIOUS]
pusillanxent, a. Of, full of, discharging, pus. Hence ofcogn. PURulence, -ERIC, p. PUSILLANIMITY, n. 2 adv. [f. eccl. L pusillus (pusillus petty + animal soul) + OUS]
puss, n. (puss), n. Cat (esp. as call-name); (quasi-proper name for) hare, tiger; (colloq.) girl, as stg.; p.-moth, large European moth. [cf. Du. poes, Norw. pusse, perh. orig. a call]
pussy, n. (puss) female cat; (nursery) soft furry thing, e.g. hazel catkin. [-V']
pustulate, v.t. & i. Form into pustules. So pustulate 2 (at-a), pustulation, n. [f. LL pustulare, as foll.]
pustule, n. Pimple; malignant, p. disease caused by anthrax bacillus; (Bot., Zool.) wart-like excrescence. Hence or cogn. pusulant, pustulous, pustulose, adj. [f. L pustulosus]
pushed, v.t. & i. (puss) propel, hurl, strike (something) against (his name, your signature to it, p. the horse to the (car). Hence or cogn. pushful, pusillanimitous, a. Faint-hearted, mean-spirited. Hence or cogn. pustulanimitous, n.

purveyor, n. One whose business it is to supply articles of food, esp. dinners &c. on large scale, as P. to the Royal Household; (Hist.) officer making purveyance for sovereign. [f. AF purv'oir, p. PURVEY]
purview (v-i), n. Enacting clauses of statute; scope, intention, range (of act, document, scheme, book, occupation, &c.): range of physical or mental vision. [f. AF purv'iour provided, p.p. as PURVEY]
pus, n. Yellowish viscid matter produced by suppuration. [L. gen. puris]

Puseyism (-xi, -ni). (Hostile term for TRACTARIAN). So Puseyite n. [E. B. Pusey d. 1832 - 1813]
push (ph), v.t. & i. Exert (on body) force tending to move it away; move (body up, down, away, back, &c.) thus; exert such pressure, as do not p. against the fence; (Billiards) make push-stroke; (of person in boat) p. a. p. against bank with ear to get boat out into shot; (Shooting) make push (of object to project, thrust out, forth, &c.), as plants p. out new roots, cape pushes out into sea; make one’s way forcibly or persistently, force (one’s way) thus; exert oneself esp. to surpass others or succeed in one’s business &c., hence PUSHER a., pushing; v.2 adv. urge, impel, (often on, to do, to effort &c.); follow up, prosecute; (claim &c. of one’s own) engage actively in making (one’s fortune); extend (one’s conquests &c.); p. (matter) through, bring it to a conclusion; press the adoption, use, sale, &c. of (goods &c.) esp. by advertisement; press (person) hard, as do not wish to p. him for payment, esp. in pass., as am pushed for (can scarcely find) time, money, p. pin, a child’s game. Hence pushful, a. (push) p. Act of pushing, shove, thrust; (Billiards) stroke in which ball is pushed, not struck; exertion of influence to promote person’s advancement; thrust of weapon or of beast’s horn; vigorous effort, as must make a p. to get it done, for home; continuous pressure of arch &c.; pressure of affairs, crisis, pinch; exasperation to such an extent of get on, self-assertion, whence pushful a.; (slang) gang of thieves, convicts, &c. [f. prec.]
pushtoo, -tu (-tu), n. Afghan language. [f. Pers. pashto]
pusillanimitous, a. Faint-hearted, mean-spirited. Hence or cogn. pustullahimmut, pustullahimmutous, a. Faint-hearted, mean-spirited. Hence or cogn. pustullahimmutous, a.
a book of Livy, was p. (forced, driven) to flight, to his shifts, to the bluster, was p. to, to play his trumps, surprising what he can do when he's p. to it (pressed), was hard p. to it to (could scarcely) keep them off. 2. Special senses with advv. P. about: lay (sailing vessel) on opposite tack, cause (horse, body of men) turn round, (of vessel) go about (chiefly Sc. terms, distress. P. away: (archaic) divorce; lay by (money &c.) for future use; (slang) consume (food, drink); (slang) imprison; (slang) pawn.

P. back: check the advance of, retard; move back the hands of (clock); restore to former place. P. by: evade (question, argument); p. off (person) back (&c.). P. down: suppress by force or authority; take down, snub, put to silence; cease to maintain (expensive thing); account, reckon, as I p. him down for nine years old, at nine, as a fool, for a fool; attribute, as it down to his nervousness; p. one's foot down. P. forth: exert (strength, effort, eloquence); p. in: install in office &c., as p. in a care-taker, bailiff, (hence) distress, execution; present formally (document, evidence, plea, claim) as in law court; p. in (make an appearance; make a claim (for election &c.); interpose a doubt, &c.; lay aside esp. the one's oar; throw in additional thing; perform (piece of work) as part of a whole; (colloq.) pass, spend, (time). P. off: postpone; postpone engagement with (person); evade (person, demand, often with excuse, compromise); hinder, dis- serve, from; foist (thing upon person); remove, take off, (clothes); p. off, n., evasion, postponement, disavowal; (colloq.) p. it off, overcharge, simulate exaggerated emotion, suffering, &c.; assume, take on (character, appearance); develop additional (flesh, weight); add (so much to price, runs &c. to score); take (money upon horse &c.); advance the hands of (clock); bring into action, exert, (force, pressure, speed, steam, the screw); appoint a person's John to run &c. P. out: dislocate (shoulder &c.); (Crick.) cause (batsman) to be out; extinguish (candle, gas, fire, &c.); disconcert, confuse; annoy, irritate; p. to inconvenience; exert (strength &c.); lend (money) at interest, invest, give (work) to be done off the premises. P. through: carry out (task); place (person) in tôc, cohort, in connection with (to) another through exchanges. P. together: form (whole) by combination of parts; p. two &tco. together; (Crick.) compile, score. P. up: p. person's back up, enraged him; p. one's hair up; employ (person) as jockey; produce (play) on stage; cause (game) to rise from cover; raise (price); offer (prayer), propose, announce, &c.; propose for election; publish (banns); offer for sale by a public or private auction; pack up in parcel, place in receptacle for safe keeping; sheathe (sword); lodge & entertain (man, horse); take up one's lodging (at inn &c.); p. up with (archaic p. up) submit to, tolerate, (insult, annoying person or things); p. (person) up to, inform him of, instruct him in, (adv.) p. up to, get up to, p. up to, &c.; p. up, to, in order to make (sth.) do, to do (sth.) (as) a new; construct, build; concoct (underhand piece of work); p. up a., fraudulently concocted. Hence putter

putter 1 n. [OE putian (late), potian (late), potian, cf. De. putte]

putter 2 [poot], n. Throw, cast, of the weight or stone; option of delivering fixed amount of a stock at fixed price within fixed time. [f. prec. put, putt, v. & t., & n. (putted). Strike golf-ball, strike (golf-ball) gently with club to get it into hole on smooth piece of ground called putting-green; (n.) such stroke. Hence putter 1 (1, 2) n. [differentiated f. putt- 1, 2]

putative, a. Reputed, supposed, as his p. father. Hence putatively

putative, a. [f. L. putative (putare think, to think)]

pute, a. (archaic). Pure (p. &c.) pure. [f. L puti in phr. purus ae puti]

puteal, n. (Rom. ant.). Stone curb round mouth of well. [L (puteus well, see -al)]

putlog, -lock, n. Short horizontal timber on which scaffold-boards rest.

putrefy, v. i. & t. Become putrid, rot, go bad. Hence putrefactive, putri
dy, p. -active a. [f. F. putrifier f. L putrage (putrer be rotten, see -FY)]

putre'scent, a. In process of rotting of, accompanying this process. Hence putre.

putrescence, n., putrescible, a. [f. L putrescere, inert of putre'scent, see -EXT]

putrid, a. Decomposed, rotten; foul, noxi.

putridity, putridness, n., putrid-

putridly, adv. [f. L putridus (putre rot, -1)]

put, See putt.

puttee, n. Long strip of cloth wound spir.

putty, n., &v.t. (Also jewellers' p.) powder of calcined tin (& lead) for polishing glass or metal; also plasterers'. fine mortar of lime & water without sand; also glaziers'. cement of whitening, raw linseed oil, &c., for fixing panes of glass, filling up holes in woodwork, &c.; (v.t.) cover, fix, join, fill up, with p. [f. F. potée lit. potful, see -EXT]

puy (pew), n. Small volcanic cone esp. in Auvergne. [F.]

puzzle, 1 n. Bewilderment, perplexity; perplexing question, enigma; problem, toy, con
tivated to exercise ingenuity & patience, as Chinese p.; p.-headed, patted, (person) with confused ideas; p.-peg, piece of wood so fixed to door as to prevent him from putting nose close to ground. [J.]

puzzle 2, v.t. & i. Perplex: be perplexed (about, over, problem &c.); make out (solution of problem &c.); monkey-p. Hence puzzle-

puzzlement, puzzlement, poultry, poultry, n., n., puzzlingly, adv. [f. L puzzolana. See FOZZOLAN]

puzzled constitutional of formation of pus-foci. Hence pyae'mic a. [f. Gk puon pus + haema blood + -1]

pyeno- in comb. = Gk pukhos thick, dense, as -style a. & n. (building) with close arrangement of columns, i.e. at interval of one diameter & a half.

pygmy, pi. n. & a. One of a diminutive race of men said to have inhabited parts of Ethiopia or India; the Pp., a dwarf race in equatorial Africa; dwarf (fig. of intellectual inferiority &c.); elf, pixy, (adj.) of the pp., dwarf. So pygain'me a. [f. L Gk pigu-

pyjama's, pa, -(jah), n. pl. Loose silk or coconut-trunk clothing for use of indians, worn by both sexes among Mohammedans & adopted esp. for night wear by Europeans; sleeping suit of loose trousers & jacket. [f. Pers. pae jamah (pae, poy, foot, leg. + jamah clothing)]

pylon, n. Gateway esp. of Egyptian temple. [f. Gk pylon (pulú gate)]

pylorus, n. (anat.). Opening from stomach into duodenum; part of stomach where this is.
Hence *pylôric* a. [L.L. f. Gk *physôs* gate-keeper (*pôle* + *oôs* warder)]

*pyô-* in comb. = Gk *pûon* pus, as *genesis* formation of pus. So *py'oid* a.

*pyr'acanth*, n. Evergreen thorny shrub with white flowers & scarlet berries. [I. L. f. Gk *pyrokanka* (etym. dub.)]

Pyrâmidal (esp. ancient Egyptian) structure of stone &c. with polygonal or (usu.) square base, & sloping sides meeting at apex; solid of this shape with base of three or more sides; p-shaped thing or pile of things; fruit-tree trained in p. shape; poem successive lines of which increase or decrease in length; (Billiards, pl.) game played with (common) balls hit with cue. Hence or cogn. *pyrâmidal* a. *pyr'amidality* n.; *pyr'amidwise* adv. [f. I. L. f. Gk *pyramis* -idos, perh. of Egypt. orig.]

*pyr'midist*, n. Student of structure & history of Egyptian pyramids. [-ist]

*pyr'ethrum*, n. Genus of composite plants, feverfew. [f. L. f. Gk *pyrethron*]

*pyrëtic* or *pî-*, a. Of, for, or producing fever. [f. Gk *pyretoûs* fever + -iç]

*pyrëxia*, n. (path.). Fever. Hence *pyréxi'a*; *pyréxi'cal, pyréxi'cally* a. [f. L. f. Gk *purëxias* (purëssé be feverish, as prec.)]

Pyrhêtmeter (per -), n. Instrument for measuring heat given off by sun. [f. Gk *purî hêlios* + -imeter]

*pyrìdine* (or *pî-*), n. (chem.). A volatile liquid alkaloid from dry distillation of bone-oil, used for asthma. [f. Gk *purî hêlios* + -iç]

*pyrîtès*, n. (Also iron p.) either of two sulphides of iron; copper p., double sulphide of copper & iron. Hence *pyrîtic, pyrîtizE*.

*pyûritous*, a. *pyûtize* v.t. [L. L. f. Gk *purî tûs* of fire, pur - see -TE]

*pyrós*. See Pyrogallic.

*pyrô-* in comb. = Gk *purî* fire, as; *-electric, -electricity*, (property of) becoming electrically polar when heated; *-gallic acid* (abbr. *pyrro*), acid used as reducing agent in photography &c.; *-genic*, productive of heat, esp. in the block; *-genic, -genous, of rock*; *-igneous, of substance* produced by combustion of another; *-graphy, = POKER 1-work, so -graph v.i., *grapher, -graphis* n., -gra'phic, -gra'vure*, piece of poker-work; *-lary*, fire-worship; *-li'gneous*, produced by action of fire or heat on wood, as p. acid; *-manic*, incendiary mania, *-manëac* a.; *-meter*, instrument for measuring high temperatures, so -metrical a., -metrical adv., -metry n.; *-phorus, substance* that takes fires spontaneously on exposure to air, so -phö'rec, -phorous, a.; *-photograph*, a burnt in on glass or porcelain, *-photograph* a., *-photography* n. Also in scientific wids denoting (Chen.) new substance formed from another by destructive distillation &c. (Min.) minerals &c. showing some property or change under action of heat, or having fiery red or yellow colour.

*pyrôpe*, n. A deep-red garnet. [f. OF *pîrôle* f. L. f. Gk *purópos* gold-bronze, lit. fiery-eyed (purî + ops eye)]

*pyro'technic, a. & n. Of (the nature of) fireworks, as p. display, (fig., of wit &c.) brilliant, sensational, (v. pl.) art of making, display of. [f. L. f. Gk *purôtekhne* (purôtekhe) a. & adv., *pyró'techneit, pyro'techneit* a., *pyro'technically* n. (adj.), *pyro'technical* a., *pyro'technically* adv., *pyrô'techneit, pyrô'techneit* a., n. (v. f. Gk *purôtekhnos* (tekhnê art, see -TECH) n.]

*pyrô'xylin*, n. Kinds of explosive, including gun-cotton, produced by treating vegetable fibre with nitric acid &c. Hence *pyroxy'lic* a. [f. pyrôo + Gk *xulon* wood + -IN]

*Pyrrhîc*, p., n. & pa. *P. (dance), war dance of ancient Greeks; the metrical foot -ô; (adj.) consisting of such feet. [in pros. sense f. L. f. Gk *pyrôrhêsio*.] *Pyrôrhêsie* n. [f. Gk *pyrôrhos* Pârtho + -ism]

*Pyrôrhôn*, n. Sceptic philosophy of Pyrrho of Eliss (c. 300 B.C.), doctrine that certainty of knowledge is unattainable; scepticism. Hence or cogn. *Pyrôrhô'niân, Pyrôrhô'nic, a. & n., Pyrôrhô'nist* n. [f. Gk *pyrôrônos* Pârtho + -ism]


*Pythâgorean*, a. & n. (Follower) of Pythagoras, philosopher of Samos (6th c. B.C.) said to say belief in transmigration of souls; *P. proposition*, Euclid 1. 1. [f. L. L. f. Gk *Puthôn* + -iç]

*Pythi'anchor, a. & n. Of (Apollo's oracle & priestess at) Delphi; *P. Apollo*, his priestess at Delphi. [f. L. L. f. Gk *Puthos* (Pâthos, older name of Delphi) + -iç]

*py'inth, n. (Gk Myth.) huge serpent or creature said to be Delphi by Apollo; large snake that crushes its prey. So *py'ithon* [-iç] a. [f. L. f. Gk *Puthon*

*py'ithon* 2, n. Familiar spirit; person possessed by this. Hence or cogn. *py'ithones* n., *py'ithonic* [-iç] a. [f. L.L. (o) f. N. T. Gk *pythôn*; connexion w. prec. unexpl.]

*py'yx*, n. & v.t. (Ecl.) vessel in which consecrated bread is kept; box at Royal Mint in which specimen gold & silver coins are deposited to be tested at the annual trial of the p. by jury of Goldsmiths' Company; (v.t.) deposit (coin) in p., test (coin) by weight & assay. [l.v. f. f. py'yx]

*py'xi'dium*, n. (bot., pl. -iç). Capsule of which the top comes off like lid of box. [f. Gk *pyxis* + -iç]

*py'xis*, n. Small box, casket; = prec. [f. L. Gk *pûxis* f. *pûxos* box-tree]

---

**Q**

Q (kû), letter (pl. Qs, Q's). (Skating) change of edge followed by turn (reverse Q turn followed by change of edge); mind one's Ps & Qs see P.

Abbreviations (1): Q, quarter, Q.M.,-master, Q.M.G.,-master-general; Queen's, Q.C. (Counsel); quod, Q.E.D., Q.E.F., Q.E.I., (see QUOD); q., quantum, q.l., q.b., q.s., (see QUANTUM); quod, q.v. (see QUOD).

Abbreviations (2): q.r, quarter; q.t, (slang) quiet (on the strict q.t., privately, avoiding noise); q.u., (as); Q.u., (as); qua, (as); quâ, (as); qua, (as). As in the capacity of, (objects to the Church not q. Church, but q. Establishment), (nabl. fem. sing. of qui rel. pron.)

quack, v.i. & n. (Utter) harsh sound made by ducks; talk loudly & foolishly; q. (nur.), duck. [limit. (v. f. Dv. kwâkken, G qâken) quâck n., v. i. & t. Ignorant pretender to c．I．d.; he who makes himself known; one who is wonderful remedies or devices, charlatan, often attrib. as q. doctor, remedies; hence qua'ckery (d.) n., qua'ckish a. (Vb) play the q.; talk pretentiously; puff or advertise (cure &c.). [abbr. of foll.]

---
quad (n.): See QUADRANGLE, QUADRAT.

quadric (adj.): a. (math.). Capable of being represented by an equivalent square or quadratic equation. [as QUADRAT^2, -ABLE]

quadragenarian (-oéd), a. & n. (Person forty years old. [f. L quadragesimus (quadra- geni distrib. of quadraginta forty, -ARY 1)]

quadragesimal (adj.): a. Lasting forty days (of fast, esp. Lent); Lenten. [f. L quadragesimalis (prec., -al)]

quadrangle (adj.-oéd). n. Four-sided figure, esp. square or rectangle; so quadrangular a., quadrangularly adv.; (also quad) four-sided court (partly) enclosed by parts of large building, such court with buildings round it. [F, f. L quadrangulum (QUADRI-, ANGLE)]

quadrant (adj-oéd). n. Quarter of circle's circumference; plane figure enclosed by two radii of circle at right angles & are cut off by them; quarter of sphere; thing, esp. graduated strip of metal, shaped like quarter-circle, instrument used in finding angular measurements. Hence quadrantally.

quadran'tal. [f. L quadrans-antis (QUADRI-)]

quadrate (adj-oéd). n. (Also quad) small metal block used by printers in spacing (em q., en q., broader, narrower, size). [var. of foll.]

quadrate (n.): (at), a. & n. Square, rectangular, (chiefly in plant names, as q. bone in birds' & reptiles' heads, nape, neck, fore-arm, &c.). (N.) rectangular block or plate (rare); q. bone or muscle. [f. L quadratus (foll., -ATE 2)]

quadric (adj.), a. & n. Square (rare); (Math.) involving second & no higher power of unknown quantity or variable (esp. q. equation). (N.) q. equation; (pl.) branch of algebra dealing with these. [QUADRAT, -IC]

quadrate (adj-oéd), -isher, -ish, -istry. (n.): (Math.) anything, or that to which something is similar to that of figure bounded by curve (esp. q. of the circle); (Astron.) one of two points in space or time at which moon is 90° from sun, position of heavenly body in relation to another 90° away. [f. L quadratura (QUADRATE^2, -CARE)]

quadrennial (a.): Occurring every, lasting, four years. [incorrectly f. L quadrannium (four years, in four parts, or intervals)]

quadri- (adj-oéd). L comb. form = four, in a few L words (quadrivium period of four days, quadrripartitus quadruplicate), & in many of later L & mod. formation, esp. in scientific use:

quadridimensional, a., a thing, or a place, having four dimensions.

quadridimensional, a., a thing, or a place, having four dimensions.

quadri-lingual, a., using, in four languages; quadri-liturgical, a., involving, four languages; quadri-milion, n., fourth power of million (1 followed by 24 ciphers), (U.S.) fifth power of a thousand (cf. BILLION); quadronominal, a., consisting of four algebraic terms; quadripartite, a., consisting of four parts, shared by or involving four parties; quadrifolium, n., four-leaved clover; quadrifolium, n., four-leaved...
quail, v.i. & t. (Of person, or his heart, courage, spirit, or eyes) flinch, be cowed, give way before or to; (rare) cow, daunt. [etym. dub.; from L.; common 1520-60; then disappears till revived prob. by Scott]
quail, adj. v. & n. -quailing. Momentary faint or sick feeling, quiescence; misgiving, sinking of own heart; scuffle of conscience, sinking of own rest in some matter. Hence quai'mish1 a. [cf. G. quäl'm, vapour (dial. swoon)]
quandary (on-; also kó'wardi), n. A state of perplexity, difficult situation, practical dilemma, (am in a q.), [from L.; etym. dub.] and quade (as, &c). Despite consequences, even so, all the same.
quant (q.), n. & v.t. & i. Punning-bole with disk to prevent its sinking in mud used by E.-coast bargemen &c.; (vb) propell (boat), propel boat, with q. [perh. f. L. f. Gk kontos]
quantitative (or-ta-), a. Measured or measurable by, concerned with, quantity (opp. qualitativus); esp. q. analysis, q. measure, q. of, based on, the quantity of vowels (q. accent, sensation, verse, &c.). Hence quantitative2 adj. [of L. quantitativus (QUANTITY, -ATIVE)]
quantitative, a. = prec. (rare). [foll., -ive]
quantity (on-), n. The property of things that is estimable by some sort of measure, the having of size, extension, weight, amount, or number. (mathematics is the science of pure q.; q. is measured in three ways: by length, breadth, & depth; by area; amount, sum, (the q. of the current depends on the size of the plates); specified or considerable portion or number or amount of something, the amount of something present, (a small q. of blood; a q. of baskets; buys in large qq.; the q. of heat in an animal body), (pl.) large amounts or numbers, abundance, (is found in the four q. of the Tetrameter). Hence quantification, q. of q., q. of vowels. The q. of vowel sounds (see long1), q. mark, put over vowel to indicate q.; FALSE q.); (Log.) extension given to subject of proposition; (Math.) thing having q., figure or symbol representing it, (incommensurable q. have no aliquot parts; unknown q. transf., person or thing whose action cannot be foreseen; negligible q. transf., person or thing whose action can be neglected; compare with q. function); (Math.) q. function, function of or depending on the q. of something. Hence quantitive, q. function, q. in Nothing, q. proportion (q. proportion) (maths)
quati-valence (on-), n., (on-), n. (chem.) Extent to which one of element's atoms can hold other atoms in combination. [f. L. quantus how much, after equivalence see EQUIVALENT]
quantum (on-; in L. hrrr., -on-, -on.), n., pl. (-a, -are). Amount; share, portion, required, due, owed, on, owing, abbr. q., q.p., as much as is desired (in prescriptions); q. sufficient, abbr. quant. suff., q. s., as much as suffices (in prescriptions), (gen.) sufficient quantity, to sufficient extent. [L. neut. of quantus how much, as much as]
quàvauersai (-av-), a. (geol.). Pointing in every direction. [f. L. quaquaeras (qua) where, whence, hence, where, wherefore]}

The text appears to be a mixture of various definitions and etymologies, likely from a dictionary or similar reference work. It includes terms from various fields such as literature, science, and legal terminology. The text is fragmented and seems to be a part of a larger work, possibly a dictionary or a comprehensive reference book. There is no clear context or complete sentences, suggesting it might be a list or a random selection of words and definitions. The style is formal and academic, typical of such reference works.
disputed presentation to benifice against objector. [L. = why does he hinder?]

qua'den,-der, (kwô-). Kind of Devonshire & Somerset apple. [I]

qua'rel1 (kwô-), n. (hist.) Short heavy arrow or bolt used in crossbow or arbalest. [O.F., cf. It, quadrello dim. of quadro a square (L, quadrus a.])

quadra, (kwôd-), n. Occasion of complaint against person or actions (have no q. against or with him; pick a q., invent or eagerly avail oneself of such occasion to commence hostilities; espouse one's q. fight one's q. for him, assist him in getting redress; in a good q., justly taken up; violent contention or altercation); friendly, civil relations. Hence qua'reslots a., qua'reslotsome y2 adv., qua'reslotseness n. [f. O.F. querelé f. l. querela complaint (queri complain)]

qua'rel², v.i. (L). Take exception, find fault with (Never q. with Providence; q. with one's bread & butter, abandon employment by which one lives; contend violently (with persons) about or for something), fall out, have dispute, break off friendly relations. [f. prec.]

qua'rry1 (-ô), n. Object of pursuit by bird of prey, hounds, hunters, &c.; intended victim or prey. [L. of cueere (uir skin f. L. corium, -y'), orig. sense, parts of deer placed on hide & given to hounds]

qua'rry2 (-ô), v.t. (L). Excavate made by taking stone for building &c. from its bed, place whence stone, or fig. information &c., may be extracted; qua'rryman, worker in q.; (vb) extract (stone) from q.; extract (facts &c.) laboriously from books &c.; expend toll in searching documents &c. (quarrying in the Harleian MSS.). [f. med. L. quaerere, quaerendo (L. quaerere, to seek, inquire after)]

qua'rt (qurt), n. Measure of capacity, quarter of gallon or two pints (put q. into pint pot, make less contain greater); pot or bottle containing this amount; (abs. for) q. of beer (still takes his q.); q.-pot. [f. F. neut. of L. quartus fourth]

qua'rt² (qurt), n. (kurt), n. & v.t. & f. A position in fencing, carte, (q. & tierce, fencing-practice); stationing (of an animal) in which &c. (q. major, ace, king, queen, knave). (v)b use the position q.; draw back (head & shoulders) in doing this. [f. F. quarté f. lem. Las prec.]

qua'tran (qurt-), a. & n. (Ague or fever) with paroxysm every third (by inclusive reckoning fourth) day. [f. F. (fierc) quatraine f. L. (febris) quadrans (quartus fourth, -ÂS)]

qua'tration (âr-), n. Combining of three parts of silver with one of gold as preliminary in purifying gold. [L. quartus fourth, -ÂTIO]

qua'ter¹ (ôr-), n. Fourth part, one of four equal or corresponding parts, fourth part of, divide the apples into qq. q. of a century, any period of 25 years; second &c. q. of the century, 25th & 50th &c. years of it; q. of an hour, any consecutive 15th part or 1/4 of an hour; a short unpleasant experience; can get it at the stores for a q. the or of the, or for q. the, price: is not a q. as good as it should be; q.-mile, -yard, &c., q. of a mile &c.; one of four parts, each including leg or arm, into which beast's or bird's carcass is divided (of beast, often fore, hind, neck, and tail parts); of part of traier quarreled after execution, (usu. in pl., often hind-q. haunches) of living animal or man, (sing, either side of ship aft of main-chains on the q., between astern & on beam). (Herald.) one of four divisions of quartered shield (dexter & sinister chief, dexter & sinister base), charge occupying q. placed in chief; grain-measure of eight bushels, used in stating large quantities, prices, &c.; (abbr. qr) fourth of cwt, 28 lb; fourth of fathom (d & q. five, 5 ft fathoms; d. q. less five, 4); fourth of year for which payments become due on q.-day, instalment of allowance &c. for the q., (now chiefly Sc.) school term; fourth of lunar period, moon's position between first & second or third & fourth of these; time allotted before or after any hour o'clock (at q. to, past, q.); it is not the q. yet; strikes the hours, half-hours, & q.; it has gone the q., clock has sounded for it; (Channel L) unit of property or income, reckoned as £25, for assessment of taxes &c.; (region lying about) point of compass, direction, district, locality, source of supply or be &c. (for information) in a direction (Q. of the q. at once; what is the q. in it? lit. & fig. how are things going? &c.; fixed in from all q.; no help to be looked for in that q.; had the news from a good q.; division of town, esp. one appropriated to or occupied by special class (the Jewish, manufacturing, residential, &c., q.); (pl.) lodgings, abode, esp. place where troops are lodged or stationed (heat-q.; winter-q.; occupied, esp. by troops, for winter; take up one's q., lodge in, with, &c.; beat 1 up q. q. beat to qq. naut., summon crew to appointed stations as for action; at close q.); exemption from death offered or granted to enemy in battle who will surrender (give, receive, q. ask for or cory q.; no q. to be given); quarter-miles, face of quadrature (of a tangent plane &q. in 50°). Q.-bell, sounding the q-hours; q-binding of book, with narrow leather at back & none at corners, so q-bound a.; q.-butt in billiards, cue shorter than half-butt; q.-day, on which quarter payments are due, tenancies begin & end, &c. (Lady Day 25 Mar., Midsummer Day 21 June, Michaelmas 29 Sept., Christmas 25 Dec.). q.-deck, passageway, deck between stern & after-mast, used by superior officers & cabin passengers; q.-ill, cattle & sheep disease causing putrefaction in one or more of the qq.; q.-left, -right, (mil.), q. of a right angle to left, right; q.-light, window in body of closed carriage apart from door-window; q-line (naut.), disposition in which &c. (q. of each bearing of a qmaster, (naut.) petty officer in charge of steering, binnacle, signals, hold-stowing, &c., (mil., abbr. Q.M.) regimental officer with duties of assigning qqq., laying out camp, & looking after rations, ammunition, &c. (Q., m.-gen.-ral, abbr. Q.M.G., staff officer at head of department controlling quartermastering, equipment, &c.); q.-river, river whose distance is reckoned by q-plate, photographic plate 3 in. x 4t. photograph produced from it; q.-sessions, court of limited criminal & civil jurisdiction & of appeal held quarterly by justices of peace in counties & by recorder in boroughs; qunatarstaff, stout pole 6-8 ft long formerly used by peanasty as weapon; q.-tone (mus.), pitch or sound of one's q. (most favourable sailing wind). [f. F. L. quartarius fourth part (of a measure) f. quartus fourth, see -ÂR(2)]

qua'ter², v.t. Divide into four equal parts, divide (traitor's body) into qq. (Herald.) place or bear (charges or coats of arms) quarterly on shield, add another of coat to one's heraldic armorial bearings, place one q. of a figure or word into qq. or into divisions formed by vertical & horizontal lines; put (esp. soldiers) into qq. station or lodge in specified place; (of dogs) range or traverse (ground) in every direction. [f. prec.]

qua'terage (ôr-), n. Quarterly payment, a quarter's wages, allowance, pension, &c. [- ÂGE]

qua'tering, n. In vb1 senses; esp. (Herald.)
drunk; in Q. street (slang), in a difficulty, in debt or trouble or disrepute; hence queerish, a. (v.t.) spoil, put out of order, esp. q. the pitch for one, spoil his chance beforehand by secret dealings; make feel q. [perh. f. G quer crosswise]

quell, v.t. (poet. & rhet.) Suppress, forcibly put an end to, crush, overcome, reduce to submission; fear, opposition, rebellion, rebels, &c, hence quench (e.g. 'queller') n. [O.E. eall, ef. G queren]

quench, v.t. Extinguish (fire, light, eyesight; chiefly poet. or rhet.); cool, esp. with water (heat, heated thing; poet. or rhet.); still, suppress, (desire, speed, motion; poet. or rhet.); slake (thirst); (slang) reduce to silence, shut up, opponent. Hence queruleable, querulence. [L. quepres, querere, to wish]

querencer, n. In vbl. senses; esp. (slang) something to drink (usu. a modest q.). -ER]

queenele (ke-), n. Seasoned ball of fish or meat reduced to paste. [F. etym. dub.]

querist, n. A person who asks questions. [f. L quaerere ask, -ser]

quern, n. A mill for grinding corn; small, milled for pepper &c.; stone, millstone. [O.E. eorn, cf. Du. kweeren, Da. kvero]

querulous (sroo-las), a. Complaining, peevish. Hence querulousuly adv. querulousness n. [f. L. querulosis (L. querulus f. queri complain, -ose)]

query, n., v.t. & i. (Usd. abs. to introduce question abbr. q.) pray, one would like to know (Q. or qu., was the money ever paid?); a question, esp. of the nature of objection (was prepared to suppress all q.). mark of interrogation or the word query or qu. written against statement, or the word query interjected in speech, to question accuracy. (Vb) ask, inquire, (whether, if, &c.); put a question; call (thing) in question in speech or writing; question an accuracy of. [anglicized form of QUÆRE]

quest, n. Official inquiry or jury &c. making it (now only in vlg. crown's q., coroner's inquest); seeking or thing sought by inquiry or search, esp. object of medieval knight's pursuit (in q. of, seeking). [f. O. F. queste f. L. quaerere seek]

quest, v. i. & t. (Of dogs &c.) search for game (often about); go (about) in search of something; (poet.) search for, seek out. [f. O. F. quester (prec.)]

question (stishon), n. Sentence adapted by order of words, use of interrogative pronoun or stop, or other means, to elicit answer, interrogative sentence. (put a q. to one, ask him something; Q. or qu., was the money ever paid?); a question, esp. of the nature of objection (was prepared to suppress all q.). mark of interrogation or the word query or qu. written against statement, or the word query interjected in speech, to question accuracy. (Vb) ask, inquire, (whether, if, &c.); put a question; call (thing) in question in speech or writing; question an accuracy of. [anglicized form of QUÆRE]

the q. is, introducing or recalling exact matter of debate; Q. in public assemblies, used to require &c., demands of, or indicates or recalls, the authority or the nature of the matter; it is often a question of (putting enough coffee in); subject being discussed or for discussion, thing to be voted on, the person in q., that we are referring to; come into q., be discussed, become of practical importance; that is not the q., is irrelevant;
QUICKEN

(q.-fading, -forgotten, &c.; q.-firing gun, or quick-firing, n., gun with special mechanism for firing shots in q. succession). [Aryan; OE cewen, cf. Du. quiek, G keck, pers. Skr. jiva, L aevus].

quicken, v.t. & i. Give or restore natural or spiritual life or vigour to, animate, stimulate, rouse, inspire, kindle, whence quickening 2 a.; receive, come to, life; (of woman or embryo) reach q. stage in pregnancy; accelerate, make or (of pace, motion, &c.) become quicker. [EN 9]

quickeness, n. Readiness or acuteness of perception, comprehension; speed, rapidity, suddenness, (rare; esp. of single gesture or motion); hastiness of temper. [-NESS]

quid 1, n. (slang; pl. quid). A sovereign, $1, (at two q. a week). [f]

quid 2, n. Lump of tobacco held in mouth & chewed. [var. of QUN]

quiddity, n. Essence of a thing, what makes a thing what it is; quibble, captions subtly. [f. med.L quidditas (L quid, -TV)]

quidnunc, n. Newsmonger, person given to gossip. [f. L quid what, nunc now]

quid pro quo, n. Blunder made by using or putting one thing for another (now rare); compensation, return made, consideration, (med. for). [f. L quid something pro for q. something]

quiescence (sn), a. Motionless, inert, silent, dormant. Hence or cogn. quiescence, quiescent, quiescently 2 adv. [f. L quiescere (quies quiet, -ESCENT)]

qui'et, n. (-et), a. Undisturbed political condition, public tranquillity; silence, stillness; being free from disturbance, or agitation, or unrest. (Of words, thoughts, etc.) repose, peace of mind; un-ruffled deportment, calm. [f. L quietus]

qui'et, n. (-et), a. With no or slight or gentle sound or motion; of gentle or inactive disposition; of (colour, dress, &c.) unobtrusive, not showy; not over, private, disguised, (q. resentment; had a q. dig at him; esp. on the q., or slang abbr. on the q., secretly); not disturbed, free or far from strife or uproar; enjoyed in q.; tranquil; not anxious or remorseful. Hence or cogn. qui'et, 2 adv. qui'et, exquis, qui'etude, n. [f. L quietus]

qui'et, n. (-et), v.t., & i. Reduce to quietness, soothe, calm; become q. (rare; usu. q. down). [f. med.L quietare (prec.)

qui'et, n. (-et), & i. =prec. (vulg). [-EN 9]

qui'etism, n. Passive attitude towards life with devotional contemplation & abandonment of the will as form of religious mysticism, non-resistance principles. So qui'etist 2 n. & a., qui'etistic a. [f. It. quietismo (quiET, -ism)]

qui'e'tus, n. Acquittance, receipt, given on payment of account &c. (now rare); release from life, death, extinction, final riddance, going out of being. [f. med.L qui'e'tus (est he is) q. (quiET 2) used as receipt form]

quill, n. Hollow stem of feather, (also q.-feather) whole large feather of wing or tail; pen (also q.-pen), spectrum, fishing-float, or toothpick, made of this; one of porcupine’s spines; bobbin of hollow reed, any bobbin; musical pipe made of hollow stem; curled-up paper used as fishing-bobbin; q.-covers, feathers covering base of q.-feathers; q.-driver, clerk or journalist or author. [etym. dub.; cf. LG quiele, G kiel]

quill 2, v.t. & i. Form into q.-like folds, goffer, whence quickling 2 (2) n.; wind thread or yarn on bobbin. [f. prec.]

quilllet, n. Quibble, nice distinction. [perh. abbr. of obs. quillility, perh. corrupt. of quiddity]

quilt, n., & v.t. Bed-coverlet made of padding enclosed between two layers of linen &c. & kept in place by cross lines of stitching; any coverlet or ornament (esp. feather-covered) (ATQ). Cover with padded material; make or join together after the manner of a q.; sew up (coin, letters, &c.) between two layers of garment &c.; compile (literary work) out of extracts or borrowed ideas; (slang) trash. Hence or cogn. quil'ting (t, 3) n. [f. Of cuile t. L culicida cushion]

quinary, a. Of the number five; consisting of five things; q. quintus (qui'narius (qui'nari distrib. of quine five, -ary)]

quineate (-at), a. (bot.). Of leaf composed of five leaflets. [f. L quini (prec.), -ATE]

quine, n. Hard acid yellowish pear-shaped fruit used as preserve or jam-flavoured, tree bearing it. [orig. pl. of obs. quine, cogn. of OF quine t. L colofon var. of cydonium neut. of Cydonius of Cydonia in Crete]

quincentenary, irreg. for quing-

quinquenx, n. (Arrangement of five objects set so that four are at corners of square or rectangle & the other at its centre (e.g. the five on dice or cards; plantation is laid out in quinquenx, in the diagonal cross lines given by combining q.). So quinquenial (-shl a., qinquennal, -nial la. [L. =3/5 (quinquéfive, quint-(5)]%]

quinten'tary (or -j'en), a. & n. Of, in 500th year; (n.) 500th anniversary. [f. L quintentíu 500 after CerNTURY]

quinia, n. (med.) = quINIX. [f. Sp. quina f. Peruv. kina bark]

quinne (-én,-jín), n. Alkaloid found esp. in cinchona bark & used as febrifuge, tonic, & antispasmodic (rare); (bot.) of; q., the plant in which q. is taken. So quinize (v.t.) quininsis (-s) n. [as prec., -ENK]

quinquagen’arian, a. & n. (Person) fifty years old. [f. L quinquagenarius (quinquegeni distrib. of quinquagenita fifty, -ARY)]. AN quinquage’nary (or -kwá-) a., & n. = prec. a. & n.; fiftieth anniversary. [prec. q. & Latin quinquagenarius (-nari) (A. Q. Sunday)]

quinque (e) comb. form of L quinque five, which in some was taken f. L. & in many mod. esp. bot. & zool., formations. So quinquangular five-angled; quinquecostal five-ribbed; quinquenniad, quinquennium (pl. -a), five-year period; quinquennial five-year, five-yearly, whence quinquennially 2 adv.; quinqueláteral a. & n., five-sided (figure or object); quinquelóbate five-lobed; quinquopartite divided into five parts; quinquerecreme ancient galley with five banks of oars, 20 later with five-valved; quinquiéfad five in five; quinqui’valent capable of combining with five valient atoms. Hence or cogn. quinquin’ia (kinke-, kwinkwèt-), n. (Kinds of tree producing) Peruvian bark yielding quinine & other febrifuge alkaloids. [f. Peruv. kinkina redup. form as QUNIA]

quin’nys (-nl), n. Inflammation of throat, superinfection of throat (rare). Hence quin’nis 2 a. [f. med.L quinancia f. Gk kwaagkhe (kwun- dog, akhki throttle)]

quint (in piquet usu. kint), n. Musical interval of fifth; organ-stop of tone one-fifth above normal; (Piquet) sequence of five of same suit (q. major, of ace to ten; q. minor,
like subdivision of nerve or vein. Hence rādi-cular 1 a. [L. radicula (prec., -ule)]

rádio-, comb. form of L. radius & E. radium, w. sense of the radius, of rays or radiation, of radium, as cor-pal, of radius & wrist; -actively, capable of affecting electrometer &c. by radia-
tion; ... -ing power of emitting invisible rays that pene-
trate opaque matter & produce electrical effects, so-actively; -graph, instrument recording inten-
sity & duration of sunshine, also image on sensitive plate given by Röntgen rays, (vb) se-
cure such image of, & so radio-graphy, radio-
graphic, radiographically; -meter, instrument like a telegraph, for transmitting signals by in-
ternal mechanical force; -phony, production of sound by radiant light or heat; -scopy, examination by Röntgen rays; -telegram, message by wire-
less telegraphy.

ràdish, n. (Cruciferous plant with) fleshy pungent root eaten raw as relish or in salads.

rādium, n. Metal resembling barium, yielded by pitch-blende & discovered 1898 & named from its radio-active power. -ium}

rådius, n. (pl. -ii). Thicker & shorter bone of fore-arm in man, corresponding bone in beast's foreleg or bird's wing; (Math.) straight line from centre to circumference of circle or sphere, radial line from focus to any point on the line of curve (r. rector, variable line drawn to curve from point in Astron. from sun or planet to path of satellite); any of a set of lines diverging from a point like r. of circle, object of this kind, e.g. spoke; circular area as mea-
sured by its r. (knows everyone within a r. of 20 miles; the four-mile r. that of which Char-
ning Cross is centre, outside which cab-fares are higher); (Bot.) outer rim of composite flower-
e. e.g. daisy, also radiating branch of um-
bel. [L. =staff; spoke, ray]

ràdix, n. (pl. radīcēs, radīcēs). Number or symbol used as basis of numerical scale (ten is the r. of decimal numeration, & of common logaritisms); source or origin of. [L. =root] raʃf., = rıff-raff.

Raffalesque = rafeallesque.

Raffia. Kind of palm; fibres from its leaves used for tying &c. of plants. [Malay]

raf-fish, a. Disreputable, dissipated, fast-
looking. Hence raf-fishly adv., raf-fish-
ness n. [-ish]

raf-fle, n., & v.i. & t. Sale of article by tak-
ing entrance-fee from any number of persons & assigning it by lot to one of them. (Vb) enter one's name in r. for article; sell by r. [earlier sense of dace-game f. P. react; cf. r. dub.] raf-fle2, n. Rubbish, refuse, lumber, débris, [cf. OF. ruffle ou rafle anything whatever] raʃt, n., & v.i. & t. Collection of logs, casks, &c., fastened together in the water for transpor-
tation; flat floating structure of timber or other materials for conveying persons or things, esp. as substitute for boat in emergencies; float-
ing sense of kind of game of chance. F. raft, &c.; r. dub., worker on r. (Vb) transport as or on r.; form into a r.; cross (water) on raft(s); work r. [f. ON raftr raft(r)2]

raʃter1, n. Man who rafts timber. [-ER1]

raʃter2, n., & v.t. One of the sloping beams forming framework on which slates &c. of roof are upheld. (Vb): (usu. in p.p.) provide with r. [OF. pourar; f. L. sparsus; both f. des cup.] [OE. raft, cf. MLG rafter, ON raþtr]

rag1, n. Torn or frayed piece of woven mate-
rial, one of the irregular scraps to which cloth &c. is reduced by wear & tear (in rr.), (pl.) tattered clothes (in rr., in old clothes, (usu. with neg.) smallest scrap of cloth or sail (not a r. to cover him; spread every r. of sail); (collect.) rr. used as material for paper, stuffing, &c.; remnant, odd scrap, irregular piece, (flying rr. of cloud; cooked to rr., till it falls to pieces; parts, of稿件, of evidence); ragged, having a chief, curtain, newspaper, &c.; jagged projec-
tion (rare); r.-baby, doll made of rr.; r.-bag, in which scraps of linen &c. are kept for use; r.-
bolt n., with bars to keep it tight when driven in, v.t. join together with these; r.-fair, old-
clothes sale held in Houndsditch; r.-paper, make of rr.; ragtag, ragtag & bobtail, the rill-
rag, suggested for a horse &c. with no bones; r.-
wheel, with projections catching in links of chain that passes over it, sprocket-wheel; raga-
wort, yellow-flowered ragged-leaved plant. [f. ON rooggt fur of]

rag2, n. Large coarse roofing-slate; kinds of hard coarse stone breaking up in thick slabs (esp. CORAL-r., Kentish, Rowley, &c.). [f. L. raag]

rage1, n. (Fit of) violent anger; violent op-
eration of some natural force or some senti-
ment (the r. of the wind, of faction); vehe-
ment desire or passion for (has a r. for, or for collecting, first editions), object of wide-
spread temporary enthusiasm or fashion (Mrs Siddons, the open-air cure, is the or all the r.); poetic or prophetic or martial ardour. [f. L. rabia f. L. RABIES]

rage2, v.i. & refl. Rave, storm, speak madly or furiously, (at, against, or, abs.), be full of an-
ger; (of wind, sea, passion, feeling, battle, pain, disease, &c.) be violent, be at the height, oper-
ate unchecked, prevail, be violent, whence rāg
geingly adv.; (refl., esp. of storm &c.) r. itself out, cease raging. [f. F. rager]

ragged, a. & adj. Hanging or dangling; raggy, having tufts; of broken jagged outline or surface, full of rough or sharp projections; faulty, imperfect, wanting finish or smoothness or uniformity, (r. rhymes, time in rowing, &c.); rent, torn, frayed, (of per-
sons) in r. clothes; r. robin, crimson-flowered wild plant; r. school, free school for poor children. Hence raged, adv., raged 

ragout, adv., n. & t. Meat in small pieces stewed with vegetables & highly seasoned; (vb) cook thus. [f. F. ragoût (ragoüt) revive taste of, see NF., GUST]

raïd, n., & v.i. & t. Military expedition esp.
of mounted men, predatory incursion in which surprise & rapidity are usu. relied upon, foray, inroad; [OF. para, rai, rafe, &c. on sus-
pected premises or illicit goods. (Vb) make r. into &c.; make r. on (person, place, cattle); hence rai
der1, n. [Sc. form of OE rād road]

raill, n., & v.i. & t. Horizontal or inclined bar or continuous series of bars of wood or me-
tal used to hang things on, as top of banisters, as part of fence, as protection against contact with bar or chain, bar or continuous line of bars laid on one side or half of railway track (off the rr., disorgan-
ized, out of order, not working right; by r., by railway), (pl.; St. Exch.) railway shares; r-
chair, iron holder, attached to sleeper, in which
rain, a. In or on which rain is falling or much rain usually falls (r. weather, climate, day, month, county, &c.; r. day fig., time of esp. pecuniary need, as provide against a r. d.; r. down in or on; r. is outside), esp. for heavy rain. Hence rainily a. adv., raininess n. -y 2 raise (v.), v.t. (often followed by up in most senses). Set upright, make stand up, restore to or towards vertical position, cause to rise, lift, (raised him from his knees; r. the standard of revolt; raised pastry, pie, &c., standing without support of dish at sides; r. one from the dead, restore him to life or health; r. the enemy, &c., rouse inhabit; in an emergency, often against or upon enemy &c.; the danger raised his spirits; r. the wind fig., procure money for some purpose; r. a dust, lit., & fig. cause turmoil, to disturb; raise the truth); build up, construct, create, produce, breed, utter, make audible, start, give occasion for, elicit, set up, advance, (r. peace, large family, hester, one's own vegetables, storm, shout, hymn, controversy, prejudice, claim, demand, objection, question; a deliverer was raised up, caused by Providence to appear; r. a laugh, cause others to laugh; no one raised his voice, spoke); elevate, put or take in to higher position, extract from earth, direct upwards, promote to higher rank, make higher, bestow, give, (r. a notice, another's name, &c.; r. a position, office, abbr. R.S.O., place on r. with post-office subordinate to that of another place; railway, river, road, railway, projector, engine, journey, shares, at r. speed, very quickly; railway sub-office, abbr. R.S.O., place on r. with post-office subordinate to that of another place; railway route; r. convey (goods), travel by r. [OF reille (Legenda Rula)].

rail 1 a. N. Kind of bird, esp. Lanthony, water-r.

rail 2 a. V.i. Use abusive language (asn. at or against, or archa. upon). Hence railek 1 a., raily, r. (OE rael, OE raila r.); railiness n. -i 2 adv. [F. raillerie dym.]

rail-lay-ery, n. (Piece of) good-humoured ridicule, railing. [F. raillerie (prec., -ery)]

raiment, n. (poet. & rhet.). Clothing, dress, apparel. [f. obs. arrayment array 1, -ment]

rain 1 a. Condensed moisture of atmosphere falling vis-à-vis in separate drops, fall of such drops, esp. from cloud to earth, or by whatever means, rain. The pluviometer is an instrument for measuring the amount of rain. Rainy consists of showers of r. esp. the r. rain season in tropical countries. (Naut.) the Rr., rainy region of Atlantic 4°-10° N. lat.; (r.-like desert of) falling liquid or solid particles or bodies (a r. of ashes, frogs, pearls, rice, fire, &c.; also fig. a r. of melody, kisses, congratulations); r.-bird, kind of bird, esp. Green Woodpecker; r.-box, theatre contraception imitating sound of r. r.-doctor, producer of r. by incantations; r.-drop, single drop of r.; r.-fawn, shower, quantity of r., falling within given area in given time (usu. reckoned by inches of depth per annum); r.-gauge, instrument measuring rainfall; r.-glass, barometer; r.-water, collected from r. not got from wells &c.; r.-worm, common earthworm. Hence r.-fall, r.-amount, r.-deposition, r.-current, r.-measure, r.-print, r.-rainbow. [com.-Teut.; OE regan, ren, cf. Du. & Ger. regen].

rain 2 a. V.i. & t. It rains, r. comes down (it rained blood, frogs, inv., draughts, &c.; there was a shower of them; it rains cats & dogs, violently; it never rains but it pours, events usu. happen several together; it rains in r. penetrates house &c.; it has rained itself out, has rained away the day, the r. has run out; r.; send down; r. fall or send down; in showers like r. (flowers rained from their hands; tears rained down her cheeks; blows r. upon him, his eyes, r. tears, r. influence; he rained benefits upon us). [OE regan (prec.)]

rainbow (b. of. Ar.) n. Arch showing prismatic colours in their order formed in sky or across ocean from reflection, double refraction, & dispersion, of sun's rays in falling drops of rain (lunar r., similar effect from moon's rays, rarely seen; sea r., formed on sea spray; secondary r., additional arch with colours in reverse order formed inside or outside of r. by double refraction & double refraction; all the colours of the r., many colours); (attrib.) many-coloured; r.-bow, Californian kind. [OE ren-boga (RAIN 1, BOW)].

RAIL 688

RAKE
RATTLE

692

RATIFICATION. n. [f. Fr ratifier t. ratifying] 1. Charged or rated for a certain amount: as, a rate of six shillings an hour [r. a piece]; 2. Used in proportion; or to be paid in proportion; as, the rate of interest, wages, &c., is to be regulated; the rate, or the assessed value, is raised for the free library; the rate-payer, person liable to have municipal rates exacted from him. [OF. f. L. ratus, fr. ratus, p.p. of remunerare, fr. ratus, p.p. of rateare.]

rate², v.t. & i. Estimate worth or value of. [I do not r. his merits high; each offence is rated at a fixed sum by way of penalty; esp. in over-r. under-r.], assign fixed value to (coin, metals) in relation to monetary standard (the copper coinage is rated much above its real worth). —Consider, as (I. him among my benefactors; a. r. a man to payment of a local r. value for purpose of assessing rr., we are highly rated for education, have to pay a high r.; houses are rated at a sum smaller than the rent, the sum on which rr. are charged is less); r. up, impose higher insurance r. on (persons, &c., liable to exceptional risks); (Naut.) class under a certain r., rank or be rated as. [I. rate r. the altitude, &c., of the sun, the stars; and so r. the distance of the moon and of the sun, which r. is the result of the observation; late last night, or r. early this morning), the r. that, so much the more because, in a modified way, to some extent, slightly, somewhat, (I. r. think you know him; the performance was a. fail. to bring into conformity with reason; or as a rationalist; &c., clear from irrational quantities). [IZE]

rational, adj., ad. See RAT. rationalize, v.t. & i. Explain, clarify, by rationalism, bring into conformity with reason; or as a rationalist; &c., or act as a rationalist; (Math.) clear from irrational quantities. [OF. OF ratiolule small cordage strengthening sail-edge]

ratificare (or -sh-), v.i. Go through logical processes, reason formally, use syllogisms.

rationalization, n. See RATE. rationalistically adv. [IM]

rationalist², n. & a., rationalistic a., rationalistically adv. [IM]

rationalize, v.t. & i. Rationalize, v.t. & i. Explain, clarify, by rationalism, bring into conformity with reason; or as a rationalist; &c., clear from irrational quantities. [IZE]
of short sharp hard sounds, cause such sounds by shaking something (he rattled at the door); talk in lively thoughtless way (often on, away, along); move or fall with rattling noise, drive vehicle or ride or run briskly, usu. down, along, put in, set up, (pers. or vehic.) [rattle, wind, pace], (preceeding good &c) remarkably (had a rattling good run, dinner, &c); make (chain, window, crockery, &c) r.; say or recite (verses, stories, lists, oaths) rapidly (usu. off, out, over, away, &c); stir up from dullness, make move quickly (r. fox, hunt it close; r. up the anchor; r. bid through the House). [ME & F] rattle, ratt. 

rattle^2, n. Instrument or plaything made to r. esp. in order to give alarm or to amuse babies; set of horny rings in rattlesnake’s tail; kinds of plant with seeds that r. in their cases when ripe (esp. Yellow, Red, r.); rattling sound, uproar, bustle, noisy gaiety, racket, (death-r., such sound in throat immediately before death; the r., crapou), noisy flow of words, empty chatter, trivial talk; lively incessant talker, r.-bag, -bladder, -box, rr. constructed of bag &c. with objects inside to r.; r.-brain, -head, -plate, (person with) empty brain &c., whence rattled-brained^2, rattled-headed^2, rattletape^2, rattled-taped^2, a.; rattlesnake, venomous American snake with rattling apparatus in tail; rattlesnake’s tail, rattle-tongue, rattle-tongue, &c., (pl.) curiosities, odds & ends. [f. pref.] rattler, n. In vb l senses; esp., remarkably good specimen of anything. [-et] rauco^2, a. Hoarse, harsh-sounding. Hence rauco^2,y adv. [f. L rauco, -us] raucous, a. raucously adv. See hoary. rauque^2, (k) a. (rare). Raucocks. [f raauco] râve^2 (v.), v. t. & i., & n. Devastate, (to) destroy, (to) make havoc of, (to) devastate damage, (esp. pl.) destructive effects of. [f. Ravage(r), vb n., (râve ravish, -age) râve^2, v. i. & t., & n. Talk wildly or furiously (as) in delirium (often about, against, at, of, for; r. rage, r. rage) uncontrollably, (v. i.) madly, passionately; (to r.) (of wind, &c) howl, scream, &c., with the turbulent admiration about or of, go into raptures; utter with ravings (v. one’s grief &c.); v. oneself hoarse to sleep, &c; storm râves itself out, to an end; hence (often pl.) râving^1 (I n.) r. (râving) sound of wind &c. [perh. f. Of raver var. of rêver dream (reverie)] râvel, v. t. & i. (II), & n. Entangle or become entangled, confuse, complicate, (thread &c., or fig. question, problem; esp. in p.p, as the râvelled skin of life); fray (v. & t.) out, whence râveling^2 (n.) disentangle, unravel, distinguish the separate threads or subdivisions of, (often out.) (N.) entanglement, knot, complication; fray or loose end. [prob. f. Du. ravelen] râvel^2, v. t. (râvé), n. (fortif.) Outwork of two faces forming slanting angle outside main ditch before curtain. [F. f. It. ravello etym. dub.] râvien^1, n. & a. Large black-plumaged hoarse-voiced bird of crow kind feeding chiefly on flesh, often kept tame, & publicly held of evil omen; (adj.) of glossy black (esp. r. locks, black hair). [com. Teut.; OE hræf, cf. Du. wraai] râvien^2, v. i. & t. Plunder (intr.), go plundering about, seek after prey or booty, prowl for prey; eat or devour (t. & abs.) voraciously; have ravenous appetite for, be ravenous. [f. Of raverin ravage (L râpina rapine)] râvene^2, a. Rapacious (now rare) ; voracious (esp. r. hunger, cagerness, &c.); famished, very hungry. Hence râvenously adv., râvenousness n. (rare). [f. Of ravin] râvish, v. t. Carry off (person, thing) by force (now rare); (of death, circumstances, &c.) esp. commit rape upon, violate, (woman), whenever &c., without &c. esp. enrapture, charm, entrance, fill with delight, whence râvishing^2 a., râvishing-ly adv., so râvishment n. [f. F râvir (L rapere seize), -ish] râw, a., n. & v. t. Uncooked (r. cream, got without scalding of milk; r. brick, not hardened by fire) in unworked state, not or not completely manufactured, r. silk, as reeled from cocoons; r. cloth, unfulled; r. hide, untanned leather, also rope or whip of this; r. spirit, undiluted; r. grain, unmalted; r. material, that out of which any process of manufacture makes the articles it produces, as the finished product of one industry is the r. material of another, (the r. material of an army is men); artistically or morally inexperienced, unskilled, fresh to anything, (is a r. lad; r. recruits); stripped of skin, having the flesh exposed, excoriated, sensitized to a touch from being so exposed; (of atmosphere, wind, day, &c.) damp & chilly; r. boned, with bones almost exposed, gaunt; r. head & bloody bones, nursery bugbear, death’s head & cross-bones, (attrib., of towel, etc.) excruciatingly horrible; hence (p.) râw^2 a., râwness^2 n. (N.) r. place on person’s or esp. horse’s skin; touch one on the r., wound his feelings on the point on which he is sensitive. (Vb) rub (esp. horse’s back) into rawness. [com. -Teut.; OE hræw, cf. Du. rauwe, G röh; cogn. w. L cruris blood, Gk kreas flesh] rây, n. Single line or narrow beam of light, (in scientific use) straight line in which radiant energy is propagated to given point (Röntgen, pr. rïoen, or as G. o. or X.-ray, form of radiation penetrating many substances impervious to ordinary light; Beecher, r. rr., emitted by radioactive bodies); analogous propagation-line of heat or other non-luminous physical energy, (fig.) remnant or beginning of enlightening or cheering influence (a r. or a. of hope, truth, genius, &c.); radius of circle (rare), any of the lines forming a pencil or set of straight lines passing through one point, any of a set of radiating lines or parts or things; (Bot.) marginal part of composite flower, as daisy; radial division of starfish. Hence râyled^2, râyle- less, a., râyle^2 n. [f. Of rait inom. rai. f. L. lucr.] rây^2, v. i. & t. (Of light &c., or fig. of thought, hope, &c.) issue, come forth, or off or out, in; radiate (t. & i.; poet.) [f. pref.] rây^3, n. Kinds of large sea-fish allied to shark, with broad flat body, used as food, esp. the skate. [f. F rai et f. L râia] Rayah (R.-n. Non-Mohammedan Turkish name, pers. r.); Rayah r. of the flock or tribe feud) râze, v. t. (râz) (r.); Wood slightly slightly, (rare); erase, scratch out, (rare exc. fig. as, r. person’s name from remembrance); completely destroy, level with the ground, (town, house, walls, &c.; usu. to the ground). [f. F raser f. pop. L frequent. Of râdere ras- scrape]
raze, n., & v.t. Ship reduced in height by removal of upper deck(s); (vb) turn into a. [F rôssé fem. p.p. as prec.]

razor-, & v.t. Instrument used in shaving, in the form of a thin skin (safety r., kinds with guard to obviate risk of gashing skin); r.-back, back sharp as r.'s edge (often attrib., as r.-whale or rorqual, r.-b. hill, &c.), whence razor-backed a.; r.-bill, kinds of bird with r. bill or bill shaped like r., whence razor-billed a.; r.-edge, keen edge, sharp mountain ridge, cutting instrument having a sharp edge (often prefixed); r.-fish, kinds of bivalve shell with handle like ordinary r.; r.-grinder, Vb n., n., n., & v.t. (esp. in combined form) r.-hand, hand of two such instruments, esp. as carried out by African Mohammedans. [F, Arab. ghasswah (ghaswah make war)]

razzle-dazzle, n. (slang). Excitement, bustle, stir, spree. [redup. of DAZZLE]

rei (rā), n. Second note of octave; (rare) note D, the second in natural scale of C major. [see GAMUT]

re bil (vb of RES. (As prep.) in the matter of (chiefly in legal & business use as first word of head-line stating matter to be dealt with; also vulg. as substitute for about, concerning, in ordinary use); re infectè, without having accomplished one's object (esp. return r. i.)

re- (see * Pronunciation, * Hyphen, below), pref. f. L re-, re-, again, back, un-. Re-both forms part of large numbers of already compounded words borrowed f. L or Rom., & is treated as a living pref. In the latter capacity it may be prefixed for the occasion to any vb or vbl derivative; this is esp. common in such phrr. astraverse & reastraverse = traverse again & again, reckoning & re-reckoning, translation & re-translation; but many vbs & that originated as nonce-wds have become established, often with restriction to one or some only of the simple word's senses; the more common or important words of this class, & others whose simplicity of meaning allows them to be grouped with it, are given with any necessary information under senses 8, 9, below. Those senses are the simple ones, found also in many of the wds composed with re-, & may be taken as typical of the usage in others of the pre-E comps the sense of the pref. has been so developed as to be obscure or unrecognizable, & senses 1-7 are given as a rough classification.

* Pronunciation: rē in all wds (esp. all given under senses 8, 9) that are historically, or are capable of being taken for, simple modifications of well-known comp vb, but re- & their deriv., & reparation, retaliation, retraction, retractability: elsewhere, rē when the next syllable bears the word-accent (revert, repository, & otherwise ré (recollect, revoiceable).

** Hyphen:—The hyphen is often used when a writer wishes to mark the fact that he is using nos., gen., or coml. vb, but re- as a prefix (senses 8, 9) attached to a simple vb (re-pair = pair again, cf. repair mend); also usu. before e (re-emerge), & sometimes before other vowels (re-assure, usu. reassure); also when the idea of repetition is to be emphasized, esp. in such phrr. as make & re-make.

1. In Special senses: re- is prefixed to compds.

1. Special senses: re- is prefixed to compds.

1. Special senses: re- is prefixed to compds.

1. Special senses: re- is prefixed to compds.

1. Special senses: re- is prefixed to compds.

1. Special senses: re- is prefixed to compds.

1. Special senses: re- is prefixed to compds.

1. Special senses: re- is prefixed to compds.

1. Special senses: re- is prefixed to compds.

1. Special senses: re- is prefixed to compds.

1. Special senses: re- is prefixed to compds.

1. Special senses: re- is prefixed to compds.

1. Special senses: re- is prefixed to compds.

1. Special senses: re- is prefixed to compds.

1. Special senses: re- is prefixed to compds.

1. Special senses: re- is prefixed to compds.

1. Special senses: re- is prefixed to compds.

1. Special senses: re- is prefixed to compds.

1. Special senses: re- is prefixed to compds.

1. Special senses: re- is prefixed to compds.

1. Special senses: re- is prefixed to compds.

1. Special senses: re- is prefixed to compds.

1. Special senses: re- is prefixed to compds.

1. Special senses: re- is prefixed to compds.

1. Special senses: re- is prefixed to compds.

1. Special senses: re- is prefixed to compds.

1. Special senses: re- is prefixed to compds.

1. Special senses: re- is prefixed to compds.

1. Special senses: re- is prefixed to compds.

1. Special senses: re- is prefixed to compds.

1. Special senses: re- is prefixed to compds.

1. Special senses: re- is prefixed to compds.

1. Special senses: re- is prefixed to compds.

1. Special senses: re- is prefixed to compds.

1. Special senses: re- is prefixed to compds.

1. Special senses: re- is prefixed to compds.

1. Special senses: re- is prefixed to compds.

1. Special senses: re- is prefixed to compds.

1. Special senses: re- is prefixed to compds.

1. Special senses: re- is prefixed to compds.

1. Special senses: re- is prefixed to compds.

1. Special senses: re- is prefixed to compds.

1. Special senses: re- is prefixed to compds.

1. Special senses: re- is prefixed to compds.

1. Special senses: re- is prefixed to compds.

1. Special senses: re- is prefixed to compds.

1. Special senses: re- is prefixed to compds.

1. Special senses: re- is prefixed to compds.

1. Special senses: re- is prefixed to compds.

1. Special senses: re- is prefixed to compds.

1. Special senses: re- is prefixed to compds.

1. Special senses: re- is prefixed to compds.

1. Special senses: re- is prefixed to compds.

1. Special senses: re- is prefixed to compds.

1. Special senses: re- is prefixed to compds.

1. Special senses: re- is prefixed to compds.

1. Special senses: re- is prefixed to compds.

1. Special senses: re- is prefixed to compds.

1. Special senses: re- is prefixed to compds.

1. Special senses: re- is prefixed to compds.

1. Special senses: re- is prefixed to compds.

1. Special senses: re- is prefixed to compds.

1. Special senses: re- is prefixed to compds.

1. Special senses: re- is prefixed to compds.

1. Special senses: re- is prefixed to compds.

1. Special senses: re- is prefixed to compds.
For pronunciation & hyphenation of re see RE-; for words in re- not given see RE- 8, 9.
redolent, a. Fragrant (now rare); having a strong smell, (fig.) strongly suggestive or reminiscent. Hence re'dolence n. [f. L redolent- (loaded) smelling, -ant] 703
redouble (dúbl), v.t. & i. Intensify, increase, make or grow greater or more intense or numerous, (r. one's efforts; the clannér redoubled). [f. L redúblare (doubler) double].
redoubt (dúb), n. & v.t. (usu. redoubt) (mil.) Outwork or fieldwork usu. square or polygonal & without flanking defenses. [f. F redoute f. med. L redactus refuge f. p.p. of L reducere.] -b- on false apal. of doubt
redoubtable (-wt), a. (of opponent, warrior, controversialist,) &c.) formidable. [f. F redoutable f. L red- (doubler) doubt] 8 (doubt) fear
redound (ə-dúnd), v.i. Contribute in the end, make great contribution, to one's advantage, credit, &c. (this procedure will r. to our advantage; the tale, fact, redounds to their credit); come as final result to, come back or recall upon, person (the benefits that r. to us from our self-sacrifice; his praises r. upon himself). [f. F redonder f. L redú- 6 (undure f. wada wave)]
redress, v.t., & n. Readjust, set straight again, (usu. r. the balance, restore equality); set right, remedy, make up for, get rid of, rectify, (distress, wrong, damage, grievance, abuse); (n.) reparation for wrong, redressing of grievances &c. [n. f. vb, f. F redrę-8 (dresser)]
reduce, v.t. Restore to original or proper position, remedy by such restoration, (now only surg.; had the shoulder, dislocation, reduced), bring back to (r. person to discipline); convert physically or mentally to other form, subject to such conversion, make suitable or conformable or adapted to, bring by classification or analysis to, (r. rule to practice, act on it; observations taken at surface must be reduced to centre); r. anomalies to rule, discover formula covering them; the facts may all be reduced to three heads; r. it to English orthography & spell it employee; the unwritten customs were reduced to writing; r. dissimilar quantities to one denomination, integer to form of fraction; can we r. these ripples to their source? r. (usu.) metal, put back, recover by expenditure of effort or by stipulated payment, (r. one's rights, position, honour, mortgaged land, pledged goods); compound for, buy off, (charge or obligation) by payment; perform (promise); purchase the freedom of (another, oneself), save (one's life) by ransom; save, rescue, reclaim; (of God or Christ) deliver from sin & damnation; make amends for, compensate, correct, supplicate, (r. one's defects; has one redemp
tion feature); save from a defect (the eyes r. the face from ugliness). Hence re
dee'mable a., (esp. of Christ, see above) redee'mer 1 n. [f. L red-8 (irmed -empt = emered buy)]
redemption, n. Redeem, or being redeemed, esp. the deliverance from sin & damnation wrought by Christ's atonement (past, present, &c.); so that r. is hopeless; in the year of our 1900 &c., A.D. 1900 &c.; thing that redeems (that blow was or proved his r.); purchase (become a member of a livery company by r.). Hence redeem'tive a. [f. L redemp'tio (prec., -IT)]
redescend. See RE-9.
redfig, n. (soldier of) Turkish military re
scription. [Turk.]
redingote, n. Woman's long double-breast
ed outer coat with sleeves sometimes cut away in front. [F. = kind of (orig. man's) coat, corrupt. of ERiding-coat]
redintegrate, v.t. Restore to wholeness or unity; renew or re-establish in united or perfect form. Hence redintegra'tion n. [f. L red-9 ( integrare integrate) 6; -ate 6]
redirect &c., see RE-8; rediscove'rer &c., RE-9; redistribute &c., REDIVIDE &c., REDO, RE-8.
reduction, n. Reducing or being reduced;
also; reduced copy of picture, map, &c.; r. to absurdity, proof of the falsity of a principle &c., given by producing a logical consequence of it that is absurd, (loosely) pushing of a principle to unpractical lengths. [f. L reducere (RE DIU creat) REDUCTION, -TION]

redundant, a. Superfluous, excessive, pleonastic; copious, luxuriant, full. Hence cogn. redundancy, redundancy; redundancy 2 adv. [f. L as REDUENDUM, -ANT]

re duplicated, v.t. Make double, repeat; (of words, syllable, form) to repeat. So reduplicated a. [f. L duplicare (DE dupli creat), -ATE]

reduplication, n. Doubling, repetition; counterpart; (Gram.) repetition of syllable or letter in word-formation, part so repeated. [f. LL reduplicatio (prec., -ATION)]

redye. See RE-.

ree, = reeve 2.

ree-echo, v.i. & t. Echo (t. & i.) again & again, resound. [RE- 6]

reed. n., & v.t. (Tall straight stalks of) kinds of firm-stemmed water or marsh plant (broken r., unrecognizable person or thing; leon on a r., put trust in weak thing or person), whence reed-ed a.; (collect.) reeds growing in a mass or cluster, usually near water; reed-hoe, reed or thin can; reed or thin reed, one prepared for thatching; (poet.) arrow, musical pipe of r. or straw, pastoral poetry; vibrating part, of various shape & material, inserted in some musical wind-instruments (esp. oboe, bassoon, clarinet, bagpipe, & some organ-pipes) to produce the sound, (usu. pl., cf. strings, brass) r. instrument(s); woman's implement for scrubbing or brushing & &c., & brushing up weft; (usu. pl.) set of semicylindrical adjacent mouldings like rr. laid together; r.-babbler or -warbler or -wren, r.-bunting or -sparrow, two kinds of bird; r.-mace, bulrush; r.-peasant, Bearded Titmouse; r.-pipe, musical pipe of r., also reed organ-pipe; r.-stop, organ-stop consisting of r.-pipe, &c. (vb) to match with r.; make (straw) into & decorate with r.-moulding; fit (musical instrument or organ-pipe) with r. [com.-WG; OE hréod, cf. Du. & G riet]

red-e-dify, v.t. Rebuild (house &c.); build up again (hopes, wasted tissue, &c.). [RE- 8]

red-e-dit &c. See RE-.

red-dling, n. Beard Titmouse. [-LING]

red'dy, a. Abounding with reeds; made of reed (chiefly poet., as r. pipe, couch); like a reed in weakness, slenderness, or (of grass &c.) thickness; (of voice) like reed-instrument in tone, scratchy, not round & clear. Hence red'diness n. [-Y-]

reef 1, n. & v.t. One of three or four strips across top of square & bottom of fore- & aft sail that prevents it from filling out (also, the metal surface (take in a r., lit., & fig. proceed cautiously); r.-knot, consisting of two bights each enclosing the other's parallel-laid shanks, ordinary double-knot made symmetrically (op. GRANNY). (vb) take in reef(s) of sail; single, double, treble, reaped, with 1, 2, 3, rr. taken in; shorten (topmast) also put up to reduce sail by shifting them nearer center. [ ult. f. OÆF OF'rif in some sense, perh. a spec. use of rif rib]

reef 2, n. Ridge of rock or shingle or sand at or just above or below surface of water; (Gold-mining) lode of auriferous quartz, also the bedrock. [as prec. prob. through Du. rif]}

reever, n. One who reeves; (slang) midshipman; reef 1-knot; (also reefing-jacket) close double-breasted stout jacket. [reef 1, -ER-]

reek 1, n. Smoke (Sc. & literary); vapour, visible exhalation, (chiefly Sc. & lit.); foul or stale odour (the r. of tobacco, fetid atmosphere amid r. & squalor). Hence reeky 2-a. (chiefly Sc. & literary; Auld; Reekie, Eichin., [com.-Tent.]; OE Eric, cf. Du. rook, G rauchen, smoke, & see prec.]

reek 2, v.i. Emit smoke (chiefly of houses after conflagration or object that has been burning in open air); emit vapour, steam, (of hot drink or food, sweating person &c., or shed blood or thing smeared with it); smell unpleasantly (usu. of); reeks of patchouli, tobacco, &c. (vb) to stream or flow (past the r., straight); straight, without hitch or pause (off the r., straight); small cylinder on which sewing-cotton &c. are wound for convenience; revolving part in various machines. (vb) wind (thread, fishing-line, &c.) on r.; take (cocoonsilk &c.) off, draw (fish, logline, &c.) in or up, by use of r.; rattle (story, list, verses) off without reciting one word; (vb) emit, cast off; (of grasshopper, &c.) make clicking noise like r. in motion. [vb f. n., OE hréol, excl. E]

reek 3, v.i., & v.t. (Of eyes, mind, head) be in a whirl, be dizzy, swim; sway, stagger, stand or walk or run unsteadily, be shaken physically or mentally, rock from side to side, swing violently, this mind, the front rank, the ship, the foremost; reeled, see roll, roll, roll; like a drunken man; went reeling down the street; the Slate was reeling to its foundations; seem to shake (the mountains r. before his eyes); hence reelingly 2 adv. (N.) reeling motion lit. or fig. (without a r. or a stagger; the r. of vice & folly around us). [perh. cogn. w. prec. re-]

reef 4, n., & v.i. Lively esp. Scotch dance, of two couples facing each other, reeling figures of 8; (vb) dance r. [perh. f. REEL2 n.]

re-elect &c. re-embark &c., re-emerge &c. See RE- 9.

reen, n. = rhine 1.

re-enable, re-enact &c. See RE- 9; re-engine, RE- 8; re-enter &c. RE- 9.

re-entrant, a. & n. (Angle) that points inward (opp. sallent; esp. in fortification); [RE-9, ENTRANT]

re-establish &c. See RE- 9.

reeve 1, n. (Hist.) chief magistrate of town or district; (Canada) president of village or town council. [OE geræfa eym. dub.; prob. unconnected w. obs. græwe steward, landgræve &c., G gräufcount]

reeve 2, n. Female of RUFF 2. [2]

reeve 3, v.t. (naut.; past & p.p. rope or reeved) Thread (rope, rod, &c.) through ring or other aperture, (aperture, block, &c.) with rope; fasten (rope, block or other object) in, on, round, to, something by reeing; (of ship) thread (shafts, ice-pack). [perh. f. Du. reeven REEF 1 vb]

reeve, n. See RE- 8; re-exist, re-export &c., RE- 9; reface, refashion &c., RE- 8.

refecction, n. Refreshment by food or drink (milk & eggs were offered for our r.); slight meal, repast. [f. L refecctionem = faetonem faction]

refectory, n. Room used for meals in mon-
reflexed, a. (bot.) Recurved. [f. obs. reflex vb = reflect]
reflexible, a. Capable of being reflected. Hence reflexibility n. [as prec., -IBLE]
reflexion. See reflection.
reflexive, a. & n. (gram.) (Word, form) implying agent's action upon himself; (verb) indicating identity of subject & object (pers. pron. or) active) referring to subject. Hence reflexively 2 adv. [as prec., -IVE]
refloat. See re-.
refluent, a. Flowing back (tide, blood). Hence refluence n. [f. L refluere (flow)]
reflux, see re-9; refout, re-8; reforest &c., re-8. [f. L refluere, refl., reflutus]
reform 1, v.t. & i. Make (person, institution, procedure, conduct, oneself) or (of person or body of persons) become better by removal or abandonment of imperfections, faults, or errors (reformed churches, see reformation); abolish, cure, (abuse, malpractice). Hence reformable a. [f. L refomare (reform 2, form 3)]
reformation 2, n. Reforming or being reformed, esp. radical change for the better in political, religious, or social affairs; the 18th-c. movement for reform of abuses in Roman Church ending in establishment of Reformed or Protestant Churches, whence reformational a. [f. L reformatio (reform 1, -ATION)]
reformatory a., reformatory a. & n. Tending or intended to produce reform; (n.) institution to which juvenile offenders are sent for the purpose of reform. [f. L reformatio]
reformer, n. In vb senses; esp. leader in the 18th-c. REFORMATION; advocate of the REFORM 2 bill. [-ER]
refract, v.t. (Of water, air, glass, &c.) deflect (light) at certain angle where it enters obliquely from another medium of different density (refracting telescope, with object-glass concentrated), (Chem.) analyse (intire) to discover percentage of impurities. Hence or cogn. refraction n., refractional, refractive, aa. [f. L re- frangere (brake, break)]
refractor, n. Refracting medium or lens or telescope. [-OR]
refractory, a. Stubborn, unmanageable, rebellious; (of wound, disease, &c.) not yielded to treatment; (of substances) hard to fuse or work. Hence refractorily 2 adv., refractoriness n. [f. L refractorius (refract, -ARY) w. assim. to -ORY]
refrain 1, n. Recurring phrase or line esp. at end of stanzas. [f. L refrainere = refrain 3]
refrain 2, v.t. & i. Put restraint upon, curb, (oneself, one's tears, feelings, soul, &c.; archaic); abstain from doing something, abstain from act or doing. [f. Of refrainere f. L re- fricare f. frenum (bride)]
refrangible, a. That can be refracted. Hence refrangibility n. [incorrect for refrangibility n.]
refresht, v.t. & i. Make cool again (rare); reanimate, reinvigorate, (of food, drink, rest, amusement, &c., or person providing these esp. in r. oneself; refreshing innocence &c., interesting to blase observer); freshen up (memory); restore (fire, electric battery, &c.) with fresh supply; take esp. liquid refreshment. Hence refreshingly 2 adv. [f. Of RE-9 frescher f. fresche FRESH]
refresher, n. In vb senses; esp. extra fee to counsel in prolonged case; (colloq.) a drink. [-ER]
refreshment, n. Refreshing or being refreshed in mind or body; thing, esp. (unb. in pl.) drink or food, that refreshes (the sight was a r. to him; take some r. or rr.; r. room at railway station or car on train). [f. Of refreshment (prec., -MENT)]
refrigerate, v.t. & i. Make, rarely become, cool or cold; expose (provisions) to extreme cold, (of person) to preserve, whence refrigerator 2 n. Hence or cogn. refrigerant 2 a., & n., refrigeration n. [f. L refrigerare f. frigus (cold), -ATE]
refrigeratory, n. & a. Cold-water vessel attached to some for condensing vapour; refrigerator; (adj.) refrigerant. [f. L refrigeratoris (prec., -ORY)]
refract, see reave.
refuge, n. & v.t. & i. (Place of) shelter from pursuit or danger or trouble (seek r.; has found a r.; take r. in a cave, in lying; city of r., see Josh. x. house of r., institution for the homeless &c.); person, thing, course, that gives shelter or is resorted to in difficulties (the is the r. of the distressed; books are the r. of the mending). Also right of asylum, privilege of deciding to take or leave a thing before it is offered to others (have, stipulate for, give person, the r. of). [f. Of refugee &c.]
refurbish, see re-9; refurbish, re-8.
refusal, n. In vb senses (will take no r.); is in r. (offer, gift, chance); (of horse) r. to horse (refuse); (adj.) r. to horse; (n.) r. to horse (refusal), for crossing to halt on. (Vb, rare) give r. to; take r. [f. L re- frugium i. fugere flee]
refugee, n. Person escaped to foreign country from religious or political persecution. [f. Refuge p.p. of refuge (prec.)]
refulgent, a. Shining, gloriously bright. Hence or cogn. refulgence n., refulgent-ness n. [f. L refugere]
refund, v.t. & i., & n. Pay back (money received or taken, expenses incurred by another); reimburse; make repayment; hence refund-ment n. (N.) refundment. [earlier sense pour back. f. L re- fundere fus- pour]
refurbish, see re-9; refurbish, re-8.
refusal, n. In vb senses (will take no r.); is in r. (offer, gift, chance); (of horse) r. to horse (refuse); (adj.) r. to horse; (n.) r. to horse (refusal), for crossing to halt on. (Vb, rare) give r. to; take r. [f. L re- frugium i. fugere flee]
refuse 1, v.t. & i. Say or convey by action that one will not accept or submit to or give or grant orgratify or consent (r. offer, gift, chance, office, candidate, person as husband, &c.; horse refuses fence &c. or abs., will not jump when r.); refuse 1 n. & i. orders, control, &c.; r. obedience, compliance; refused me satisfaction, tribute to suzerain, my request; r. one, not grant his request; have never been refused, had request rejected; r. to do; make refusal, (whist &c.) not follow suit. Hence refuseable a. 

For pronunciation & hyphenation of re- see re- ; for words in re- not given see re-8, 9.
regale\(^1\) n. Choice repast lit. or fig., feast of some dainty; a dainty (rare); choice flavour (rare; viands of higher r.). [f. obs. F regale f. It. regalo gift, etyn. dub.]

regale\(^2\) v.t. & i. (adj.) A practice of feeding (often with food & with talk &c.; to beauty, flowers, &c.) give delight to; feed oneself choice (usu. on). Hence regale\(\text{ment}\) n. [f. F regaler (prec.)]

regalia\(^1\) n. pl. Royal privileges (now rare); insignia of royalty used at coronations &c. [L. neut. pl. of Regalis]

regalia\(^2\) n. Large cigar of good quality. [f. obs. F regale royal privilege (Regat. -\(^1\))]

regal\(^1\) adj. Of sovereign's ecclesiastical supremacy. [-ism]

regal\(^2\) n. Attribute of kingly power, being king, (things that touch his r.); monotarchical State, kingdom, (rare); royal privilege. [L. Of Regale (Regal, -\(^1\)]-ty]

regard\(^1\) v.t. & i. Gaze upon (usu. with adv. phr. or adv.; found him regarding me with curiosity (intently); give heed to, take in hands of some one, consider the welfare of (esp. in neg. context; fears not God nor regards man; does not r. my advice), give heed, pay attention, take notice; look upon or contemplate mentally with reverence, horror, &c. or with adv. specified sentiment (I still r. him kindly); consider (usu. as with comp., also in the light of, under the aspect, &c., also with respect to, &c. &c. &c.; without the least &c. &c. &c.; is to be regarded as a wild beast; r. it as madness or indispensable, him as among my friends); (of things) concern, have relation to, (does not r. me &c. has nothing to do with; esp. as regards, or regarding as part. or prep., =about, touching; as regards wheat, prices are rising; considerations regarding peace, an innocent regarding the former). [f. F Re-6. (guarder guard)\(^2\), e.f. REWARD]

regard\(^2\) n. Gaze, steady or significant look; respect, point attended to, (in this &c. &c. &c.; esp. in r., to or of, with r., regarding, as touching, about; in one's r., concerning or about him towards him); attention, heed, care, (to, for; r. must be had or paid to general principles; the r. of the regiment, the r. of the crown, the r. of the subject, act without r. to or for decency; pays no r. to expositions or advisers), whence regardful a. (of), regardless a. & adv. (of); also slang as ellipt. adv.=r., of expense, as got up r., expensively dressed), regardfully (rare), regardlessly\(^2\) adv., regardfulness (rare), regardlessness, nn.; esteem, kindly feeling or respectful opinion, (for; have a great, little, r. for him, no a high, r. for his judgment or advice), (pl.) expression of friendliness in letter &c., compliments, (kind, r. to you all; give him my r. or best &c. &c. &c.); [f. (prec.)]

regardant a. (Herald.) Looking backward; observant, with steady or intent gaze. [f. (Regard\(^3\), -\(^\text{ant}\)])

regale Meeting for boat or yacht races. [It. (earlier sense contentation), etyn. dub.]

regelate v.i. (Of fragments of ice, heaped snow, &c.) be fused by temporary thawing of surfaces into frozen mass. Hence regelation n. [RE-9, L gelare freeze, -\(^\text{ate}\)]

regency n. Rule, control, (rare); office of regent; commission acting as regent; regent's or regency-commission's period of office (the R. in Eng. Hist., 1810-20). [Regent, -\(^\text{ency}\)]

regenerater, v.t. & i. Invest with new & higher spiritual nature; improve moral condition of, breathe new & more vigorous & higher life into, (person, institution, &c.); generate again, bring or come into renewed existence, (must r. his self-respect; polyppus regenerates after extraction); reform oneself. Hence or cogn. regenerater\(^2\) (of), regenerative, aa., regeneratio n. [f. L regenerare genererare]

regenerator, n. In vbl senses; also, fuel-saving fire-brick device in furnaces. [\(\text{or}\)]

regenesis See RE-8.

regent n. & a. Ruler, ruling principle, (rare); person appointed to administer kingdom during minority, absence, or incapacity of monarch; (adj., following n.) acting as r. (Queen, Prince, &c., r.). [n. f. a., f. L regere rule, -\(^\text{ent}\)]


regicide n. Killer or participant in killing of a king (the r.&, those concerned in trying & executing Charles I); king-killing. Hence regicid\(\text{a}\) ff. [L. rex regis king, -\(^\text{icide}\)]

regie (rêzè), n. Revenue in some countries with sole control of tobacco trade. [F]

regild See RE-8.

regime, regime, (rêzh\(\text{e}\)m), n. Method of government, prevailing system of things, (ancien régime F, system of government in France before the revolution, also transf. any now abolished or past method; under the r. of purchase, privilege, protection, competition, Whig ascendancy, &c.]. [F (r-e)-f. L regimen]

regimen, n. Rule, system of government, (rare); prescribed course of exercise, way of life, &c.; (Gram.) relation of syntactic dependence between words, government. [L (regere rule, -\(^\text{en}\)])

regiment (-\(^\text{jm}\), n., & v.t. Rule, government, (now rare); permanent unit of army usu. commanded by (Lieut.-)Colonel & divided into several companies or troops & often into two battalions, (often pl.) large array or number, legion, (usu. of).] (Vb) form (military) or r.; organize (workers, labour) in groups or according to a system, whence regimentation n. [f. L regimentum (prec., -\(^\text{enti}\)])

regimental, a. & n. Of a regiment; hence regimentally\(^2\) adv. (N., pl.) dress worn by regiment, military uniform. [\(\text{al}\)]


regional (r., a). (Rare). Queenly, of or befitting a queen. [f. med.L regionalis (prec., -\(^\text{al}\)])

region (\(\text{jon}\), n. Tract of country, space, place, of more or less definitely marked boundaries or characteristics (a desert, fertile, r.; the r. between the Eble & the Rhine; earth is divided into r. characterized by different fauna & flora); separate part of world or universe (often pl.; lower, hill, realm of the dead; upper, r., sky, heaven, the r. beyond the grave); sphere or realm of (you are putting into the r. of metaphysics); upper, middle, lower, layer of atmosphere or sea; part of the bowl of a glass (organ &c. the lumbar, abdominal, &c.; the r. of the eyes). Hence regional\(\text{a}\) ff. [Af AF Regina f. L regionem nom. -o direction (regere direct, -\(^\text{ion}\)])

register\(^1\) n. Book in which entries are made of details to be recorded for reference; official or authoritative list kept e.g. of births, marriages, & burials or deaths, of shipping, of qualified voters, in which (r. office, registry); slider in organ controlling set of pipes; compass of voice or instrument, part of voice-compass (head, chest, throat, upper, middle, lower, r.); adjustable plate for widening
reign or into thing, materialize. So reification n. [f. L res thing, -1, -fy]

reign (rān), n. Sovereignty, rule, sway, (under the r. of Queen Victoria; his r. was a gentle one; the r. of law in nature; night rem- nes her r.;) realm, sphere, (rare, (period during which sovereign reigns, (in the r. of John; during five successive rr.).) [f. OF regne l. f. L regnus, -i, neuter]

reign 2, v.i. Hold royal office, be king or queen lit. or fig. (reigned over Great Britain for 90 years; a king who desired to rule as well as r.; better to r. in hell than serve in heaven; reigning beauty, acknowledged as supreme for the time); hold sway, prevail, (dissension & imprudence reigns; silence reigns, all is quiet. Of r. L. lregnare (prec.)]

reignite. See re- 9.

reimburse, v.t. Repay (person who has expended money, out-of-pocket expenses, person expenses). Hence reimbursement n. [re-9, obs. imburse put in purse f. LL imbursare (im-1, BOUSA)]

reimport, reimpose &c. See re-9.

rein, n. & v.t. Long narrow strap with each end attached to a button or guide and horse &c. in riding or driving. (fig.) means of control, (often pl. in same sense; draw r, stop one's horse, pull up, abandon effort, retrench expenditure, &c.; give horse the rr. or r., let it go its own way; so throw the rr. to; give r. or the rr. to one's imagination &c. let it have free scope; assume, drop, the rr. of government, &c.; also to a sovereign, office); hence reinforce n. (Vb) check or manage with rr. (fig.) govern. restrain, control; pull up or back with rr. hold in with rr or fig. [vb f. n. OF resbre, AF redue, lat. redine, perh. ult. f. L as retain]

reinacnate &c. See re- 8; reincorporate, re-9.

reindeer, n. (rāl.) (collect. sing. usu. for pl.). Subarctic deer used for drawing sledges & &c. in herds for its milk, flesh, & hide. [f. ON breindjur (breinn reindeer, DEER)]

reinforce, v.t. & n. Strengthen or support by additional men or material or by increase of numbers, quantity, size, thickness, &c. (r. fortress, army, provisions, party, the basses &c. in band or chorus, person's health &c. with food &c., one's argument with fresh points); (rare) give a public example of (r. in some part of gun next breech; strengthening part, band &c., added to object. [re-8, infoence = reinforce]

reinforcement, n. Reinforcing or being reinforced; (often pl.) additional men, ships, &c., for military or naval force; anything that reinforces. [MEN]

reinigratiate, see re-9; reink, re-8.

reinvasion (invasion, invasion), n. pl. (archaic). The kidneys; the loins. [OF, f. L renes, sing. ron]

reinsert &c. See re-9.

reinstate, v.t. Restore to, replace in, lost position, privileges, &c.; restore to health or preorder. Hence reinstatement n. [re-9, obs. instate (in-1, STATE n.)]

reissue &c., reiterate &c. See re-8.

reject, v.t. Put aside as not to be accepted, practised, believed, chosen, used, compiled with, &c. (r. doctrine, custom, evidence, candidate, literary contribution, food, request, suit, or vote; sorting-machine rejects all defective specimens); cast up again, vomit, evacuate. Hence or cogn. rejectable a., rejecter.
RELATIVISM

place where he died), (of clause) attached to antecedent by r.; (rare) having mutual relation, corresponding so as to relate to each other, (differing in r. designs); (rare) pertinent, relevant, related to the subject, (without some more r. proof); comparative (what are the r. merits of the two? made the next attempt with r. coolness), in relation to something else (their r. positions are the same though they are moving on different circles), implying comparison (supply is r. to demand), implying comparison (heat, speed, strength, are r. words), correlative or essentially involving a different but corresponding idea (the conceptions of husband & wife are r. to each other), not having absolute existence but conditioned (she is beautiful to me, but beauty is to be seen by eye); having reference, relating to (to detailed the facts r. to the matter; also loosely as adv., as I wrote to him r. to renewal of the lease); hence relatively adv., relatively n. (N.). (Gram.) r. word, esp. pronoun (the principal, r. are who, which, that, what), whence relativist a. (Philos.) r. thing or term; kinsman, kinswoman, relation by blood or marriage. [f. L relat

relativism, n. Doctrine that knowledge is of relations only. [sorelativist] 2n. [prec.,-ism].

relator, n. Relater (now rare); (Law) maker of relation (legal sense). [L.(relate,-ore) r.]

relax, v. & t. & i. Cause or allow to become loose or slack or limp, enfeeble, enervate, mitigate, abate, r. the bowels, the muscles, one's graces, a rule, one's attention, one's efforts; relaxed throat, form of sore throat; place has a relaxing climate, opp. bracing; grow less tense or rigid or stern or ceremonious or energetic or zealous (his hold, hands, severity, features, manner, endeavours, relaxed; must not r. in one's efforts). [f. L. re- (laxare)]

relaxation, n. Partial remission of penalty, duty, &c.; cessation from work, recreation, amusements; diminution of tension, severity, precision, &c. [f. L. relaxatio (prec., -ation)].

relay 1, n., & v. & t. & i. Set of fresh horses substituted for tired ones; gang of men, supply of material, &c., similarly used; (Teleg.) instrument of reinforcing a long-distance current on local lines; (V. of) going in line with, replace by, get, relays. [f. Of relais n., relay vb., etym. dub.]

re-lay's, v.t. Lay again. [Re-8]

release 1, v.t. (Law) remit, surrender, make over to another, (debt, right, property), whence relaeser; releasor 2, n.; set free, liberate, deliver, unfet, from. Hence releaseable a. [f. Of releaser f. L. relaxare]

release 2, n. Deliverance, liberation, from trouble, sorrow, duty, confinement, or fixed position; written discharge, receipt; legal conveyance of right or estate to another, document effecting this; handle, catch, &c., that releases part of machine &c. [f. Of releas (prec.)

releasement a. Some place of exile; consign or dismiss to some place, inferior position, sphere, &c.; transfer (matter) for decision or execution, refer (person) for information &c., to. Hence releasable a., releasement n. [f. L. releasare send], [Ate 3]

relevent, v.i. Relax severity, become less stern, abandon harsh intention, yield to compassion. Hence relevently adv., releventlyless a., releventlylessly adv. [ult. f. re-9, lentus soft; cf. F. relevent]

relevant, a. Bearing upon, pertinent to, the matter in hand. Hence relevancy, relevancy adv., relevancy, relevancy n. [f. L. relevare, releaver t.; from 16th c.]

relevé (F.), n. Fresh course or dish at dinner &c.

reliable, a. That may be relied upon, of sound & consistent character or quality. Hence reliability, reliably adv., reliablyness, nn., reliablyness adv. [relay, -able; from 16th c.; an established wd avoided by purists as of irreg. formation].

reliance, n. Trust, confidence, (usu. upon, on, in; have, place, feel, r. upon &c.; my r. is upon God); thing depended upon (the well is our chief r.). So reliant a. [relay, -ance]

relique, n. Part of holy person's body or belongings kept after his death as object of reverence; memento, souvenir; (pl.) dead body, remains, of person; (pl.) what has survived destruction or wasting, remains, fragments; surviving trace or memorial of a custom, belief, period, people, &c.; object interesting for age or associations. [f. L relique f. reliquiae]

relicity, n. Widow (usu. his &c. r. or of); (rare)=prec. [f. p. p. of L. reliquere -lotleave]

relief 1, n. Alleviation of or deliverance from pain, distress, anxiety, &c. (the medicine brought r.); it is a r. to come across an optimist; feature &c. that diversifies monotony or relaxes tension (a blank wall without r.; a comic scene follows by way of r.); assistance given to the poor esp. under the Poor Law (recipients of public r. shall not be eligible) or to persons in special danger or difficulty (a r. fund for the earthquake victims); r. work (the operations started to give work to the unemployed); reinforcement &c. raising of siege of besieged town; (replacing of person or persons on duty by) person(s) appointed to take turn of duty; redress of hardship or grievance. [OF relicer releived]

relief 2, n. Method of moulding or carving or stamping in which design stands out from plane or curved surface with projections proportioned & more or less (high, low, r.) closely approximating to those of objects imitated (the profile of Jullius in r.); piece of sculpture &c. in r. appearance of being done in r. given by arrangement of line or colour or shading, distinctive of the text (standing r.); bring out the facts in full r. [f. L. rilevo (releare raise f. L as RELIEVE)]

relieve, v.t. Bring, give, be a, relief to town was relieved; am much relieved to hear it; devotes himself to relieving distress or the distressed; relieving officer, parish or union official charged with care of the poor; relieving annuity, built in accordance of will to r. part below from weight; r. one's feelings, by strong language or some ebullition; r. nature, evacuate bladder or bowels; a black bodice relieved with white lace; r. guard, come & take one's turn on guard; you shall be relieved at 10.30; r. one of load, take it off him, also facet., as a trump relieved him of his purse; bring into relieve, exhibit in abundance of sword, r. r. of r. (stand, r.); bring out the facts in full r. [f. L. rilevo (releare raise f. L as RELIEVE)]

relievano, n. = relief 2 esp. in lit. senses (alto, basso, mezzo, r.). [f. It. rilevano relieve 2. anglicized spelling & pronounce]

reliigion (f.), n. Monastic condition, being monk or nun; enter into, be in, (r.), (rare) a monastic order; (rare) practice of sacred rites; one of the prevalent systems of faith & worship (the Christian, Mohammedan, r.; established
rem'mantt, n. The little or few that remain(s), small remaining quantity or piece or number of persons or things; surviving trace of; fragment of. [OF remenent, remaunt, remanant, remanant & remanen, remanent, remanant (Germ. remanent, remanent). (Hist.) formal statement of public grievances (the Grand R., from House of Commons to Crown 1641); remonstrating, expostulation, a protest. [OF (foll., -ANCE)]

remo'nat, a. & n. (Rose) blooming more than once in year. [F remonter remount,-ant] remo'ra, n. The sucking-fish, formerly supposed to stay a portion of ship to which it adhered; obstruction, impediment, (now rare). [L remo'nt, remorda, remo'nt (L remonda inr. & pl. remonda)]

remo'se, v.t. Bitter repentance for wrong committed, whence remorseful a., remorsefully adv.: compunction, compassionate reluctance to inflict pain or be cruel, (chiefly in without r.), whence remorseless a., remorselessly adv., remorselessness n. [F of remors f. LL re-3-morsus-as f. mordere mors- bite]

remote, a. (-er, -est). Far apart; far away or off in place or time, not closely related, distant or widely different or by nature separate from, (lies r. from the road; came from the remotest parts of the earth; memorials of r. ages; a r. ancestor, descendant, kinship; r. effects, produces r. considerations, r. from the subject); of past-the-way, settled (a r. village; lives r.); (chiefly superl., of idea &c.) slight(est), faint(est), least, (havenot the remotest, have only a very r., conception of what he means). Hence remote'ly adv., remoteness n. [F of remotus f. LL remo'tus as f. mordere mors-bite]

remould, remount'. See re- 8.

remount', v.t. & i. (tt). (Usu. of God) pardon (sins &c.); refrain from exacting or inflicting or executing (debt, punishment, sentence); abate (t. & i.), slacken, mitigate, partly or entirely cease from or cease, (r. one's anger or efforts, the siege; pain, enthusiasm, beginsto r.); refer (matter of decision &c.) to some authority, send or put back (case) to lower court; send or put back (into) previous state; postpone, defer, or till; transmit (money &c.), get conveyed by post &c., whence remit'ter [ER]. remit'tee', n. Hence remitt'ant (Er) n. [F & L re-5- mittre miss-send]

remit'tee', Money sent to person; consignment of goods sent (rare); sending of money. [prec. -ANCE]

remitt'tent, a. & n. (Fever) that abates at intervals (cf. INTERMITTENT). [REMIT, -ENT]

remit'ter, n. (legal; for r. see REMIT) Substitution, in favour of another, of two titles to estate, of the more valid for the purpose for which he entered on possession; remitting of case to other court; restoration to rights, rehabilitation, (rare). [1.5]

rem'maunt, n. The little or few that remain(s), small remaining quantity or piece or number of persons or things; surviving trace of; fragment of. [OF remenent, remaunt, remanant, remanant & remanen, remanent, remanant (Germ. remanent, remanent). (Hist.) formal statement of public grievances (the Grand R., from House of Commons to Crown 1641); remonstrating, expostulation, a protest. [OF (foll., -ANCE)]

remo'nat, a. & n. (Rose) blooming more than once in year. [F remonter remount,-ant] remo'ra, n. The sucking-fish, formerly supposed to stay a portion of ship to which it adhered; obstruction, impediment, (now rare). [L remo'nt, remorda, remo'nt (L remonda inr. & pl. remonda)]

remo'se, v.t. Bitter repentance for wrong committed, whence remorseful a., remorsefully adv.: compunction, compassionate reluctance to inflict pain or be cruel, (chiefly in without r.), whence remorseless a., remorselessly adv., remorselessness n. [F of remors f. LL remo'tus as f. mordere mors-bite]

remote, a. (-er, -est). Far apart; far away or off in place or time, not closely related, distant or widely different or by nature separate from, (lies r. from the road; came from the remotest parts of the earth; memorials of r. ages; a r. ancestor, descendant, kinship; r. effects, produces r. considerations, r. from the subject); of past-the-way, settled (a r. village; lives r.); (chiefly superl., of idea &c.) slight(est), faint(est), least, (havenot the remotest, have only a very r., conception of what he means). Hence remote'ly adv., remoteness n. [F of remotus f. LL remo'tus as f. mordere mors-bite]

remould, remount'. See re- 8.

remount', v.t. & i. (tt). (Usu. of God) pardon (sins &c.); refrain from exacting or inflicting or executing (debt, punishment, sentence); abate (t. & i.), slacken, mitigate, partly or entirely cease from or cease, (r. one's anger or efforts, the siege; pain, enthusiasm, beginsto r.); refer (matter of decision &c.) to some authority, send or put back (case) to lower court; send or put back (into) previous state; postpone, defer, or till; transmit (money &c.), get conveyed by post &c., whence remit'ter [ER]. remit'tee', n. Hence remitt'ant (Er) n. [F & L re-5- mittre miss-send]
give in recompense for; make repayment to (person); make return for, requisite, (action); make repayment. Hence repayable a., repayment n. [OF OF repair (payer payer) 2]

repay, v.t., & n. Revoke, rescind, annul, (law &c.); hence repayable a. (N.) abroge, repelling; (Irish Pol.) canard of the Union demanded by O'Connor &c., whence repealer 1 n. [OF OF repeler (re-9, appeal 1)] repay, v.t. & i. & n. Say or do over again, recite, rehearse, report, reproduce, give imitation of, (r. action, station, poem, conversation, attempt, pattern, signal, &c.; action was repeated several times, whence repeated. v.2 & adj. language, repeating; (of a person) has been in revolt too, &c. to r.), (of watch &c., abs.) strike last quarter &c. over again when required (so repeating watch &c. or repeater 1 n.), (of firearms) fire several shots without reloading (repeating rifle &c.); recur, appear again or repeatedly, (the last three figures r.; food repeats, is tasted interminably for some time); (ref.) recur in same form, say or do same thing over again, (history repeats itself; does nothing but r. himself); hence repeatable a. (N.) repeating, esp. of item in programme in response to encore; (Mus.) passage intended to be repeated, mark indicating this; pattern repeated in wall-paper &c.; (Commerce) fresh consignment similar to previous one, order given for the first. [F. F. repertorium]

repeal, v.t. (ll). Drive back, repulse, ward off, refuse admission or acceptance or approach to, (r. assailant, attack, temptation, weapon, blow, suggestion, plea, offer, person's advances; first attracts & then repels the magnet); be repulsive or distasteful to, exert mental repulsion upon, whence repealment a., repepliant adv. (F. F. reprière) pull, shift.

repeal a. (chiefly bot.). Creeping, esp. growing along or just under surface of ground. [F. repere creep, -ENT]

repeal 2 v.t. & i. (Ref., with archaic reflex. pron.) feel regret or penitence about something or of archaic: I now r. me; he repented him of the evil; (impers.) affect with penitence or repentance. [F. F. repentir] (chiefly archaic) think with contrition of, think with contrition of, be regretful about or of, be contrite, wish one had not done, thought (you shall r. this, of this, or of, abs.; have nothing to r. of; r. my kindness, setting off when I did). So repentance n., repentant a., repentantly adv. [F. F. repentir; L. paenitire make sorry]

repeal. See re-9. 2

repercussion, &c. See re-9.

reperriore (twar). n. Stock of pieces &c. that company or performer knows is prepared to give to (v. company or system, relying on r. & not on long runs). [Fr (ref.), i. L. as foll.]

reperitory, n. Place for finding something, store or collection esp. of information, instances, facts &c. - reuse. [F. L. repertorium or reprière -pert- find. F. Re. parire = L. parere produce, -ory]

reperuse, &c. See re-8.

repetend, n. Recurring figures of decimal; recurring word or phrase, refrain. [F. L. as repeate, -XD]

repetition, n. Repeating or being repeated. A piece to be learned by heart; copy, replica; ability of musical instrument to repeat note quickly. Hence repetition a., repetition-ary 1, repetitious, repetitive, aa. (rare). [F. L. repetitio (re-8, petition)]

repiece. See re-9.

For pronunciation & hyphenating of re- see re-; for words in re- not given see re-8, 9.
repine, v.i. Fret, be discontented, (at, against, or abs). Hence repining. v.3 adv. [RE-6, PINE2]
repique (ré-k), n., & v.t. & i. Winning of 50 points on cards alone before beginning to play in piquet; (vb) score r. against (opponent), make r. [f. Fr. repique (ré-RIK)]
replacé, v.t. Take place; take place of, succeed, be substituted for, (pass.) be succeeded by another. [It. ripiegare, to be superseded; fill up, fill up (with, by), find or provide substitute for. Hence replaceable a., replacement n. [RE-9, PLACE2]
replack &c. See rep.
replénish, v.t. Fill up again (with or abs.); (p.p.) filled, fully stored, fill. (with or abs.). Hence replenishment n. [f. Of re- (replicar i. l. to be filled, full, empty)]
replet, a. Filled, filled, fully imbued, well stocked, with; gorged, sated, (with). So repletion n. [f. L reple (plet) fill]
replénir, v.t. Restoration or recovery of distinguished goods on security given for submission to trial & judgment; write granting r.; action arising out of r. [OF, F as foll.]
replévy, v.t. Recover by replin. [f. OF replevar (plet) to cause to be filled, to fill up]
replica, n. Duplicate made by original artist of a picture &c.; facsimile, exact copy. [It. (replicare REPLY)]
repli cate1 (at) n. Tone one or more octaves above or below given tone, [as foll.]
repli cate2 (at) a. (bot.) Folded back on itself, as fol. [as foll. -AT2]
repli cation (plet) n. Repeat; make repli ca of; fold back. [L reple (plet) fill, ATE2]
replication n. Folding back, fold, (rare) replying, rejinder, answer, esp. reply to answer, (Law) plaintiff's reply to defendant's plea; echo; copy, copying. [OF, f. L re- (plet) to fill] replicationem f. pleca fold, ATION]
reply, v.i. & t. & n. Make answer, respond, in word or action (to abs.); that, &c. or parent; pose to r. for the ladies, represent them in returning thanks for toast; the batteries replied to our fire; he replied that I must please myself; 'Please yourself' he replied; (n.) act of replying (what he says in r.), what is replied, response. [f. Of replier f. L AS REPLIGATE3]
repoint, repolish. See re-9.
repondez s'il vous plait (F), formula applicable to M.S.F.T. to invitation or other letter, = please answer.
repopulate. See re-9.
report1, v.t. & i. Bring back account of, state as ascertained fact, tell as news, narrate or describe or repeat esp. as eye-witness &c. (to), relate as spoken by another, make official or formal statement about, inform against (offence, offender) to authorities or abs., announce or inform of, (esp. in) a manner or way (of); r. to r. for the ladies, represent them in returning thanks for toast; the batteries replied to our fire; he replied that I must please myself; 'Please yourself' he replied; (n.) act of replying (what he says in r.), what is replied, response. [f. Of replier f. L AS REPLIGATE3]
reportable a., reportable n. [f. Of reporter f. L re-9 (portare bring)]
report2, n. Common talk, rumour, (mere r. is not enough to go upon; the r. goes, it is said); way person or thing is spoken of, reputation, (things of good r.; faithful through good & evil r.); account given or opinion formally expressed of inquiry or investigation, description or epitome, (of posterity). Hence reportorial a., reportorially adv. or par. of speech or law case esp. for newspaper publication, (r. stage in House of Commons, treatment of bill when committee has reported, see prec.); sound of explosion (went off with a loud r.). [OF (reporter see prec.)]
repose1 (as), v.t. Place (trust &c.) in. Hence repos anytime p. (n. [f. L re- (ponere) place, put, &c.]
repossession (po'se)2 (as), v.t. & i., & n. Rest (oneself or abs.); lay (one's head &c.) on (often on pillow &c.); give rest to, refresh with rest; lie, be lying or laid, esp. in sleep or death (in, on, or abs.), be supported or based on the (whole system repos on fear); (of memory &c.) dwell r. (N.) rest, cessation of activity or excitement, repose. [It. (reposare) to sleep, peaceful or quiescent state, stillness, tranquillity; restful effect, harmonious combination in art, composure or case of manner, (esp. in lacks r.; hence repositious a., repositionally adv. [f. F repositer) f. LL re-5 (pousare) pause; meaning influenced by prec.]
repository (po'se)2 (as), n. Receptacle; place where things are stored or may be found, museum, workshop, store, shop, (book, person, &c. is a r. of curios information); burial place; recipient of confidences or secrets. [f. L republicatorium (reposa1) -ORY]
repossess &c. See re-9.
repost. See reposeto.
repot. See re-8.
repossesse (repoussé)3, a. & n. (Ornamental metal work) hammered into relief from reverse side. [f. P.p. of re-3 (pousser push)]
repp. See rep1.
repped, a. Having surface like rep. -ED2
reprehend' v.t. Rebuke, blame, find fault with. So reprehensible a., reprehensibly adv., reprehension n. [f. L re- ( reprehendere) seize]
represent (-z) v.t. Call up by description or portrayal or imagination, figure, place likeness of before mind or senses, serve or be meant as likeness of, (can you r. yourself to? can only r. it to you by metaphors; picture represents murder of Abel; is represented in hunting costume; try to bring (facts influencing conduct) home (to), state by way of exposition, (represented the richness of it, that it could not succeed); make out to be &c., allege that, describe or depict as, (am not what you r. me to be or as; in the corner is the Pope represented as a beggar; represents that he has or himself to have been service); act (play &c.), play part of on stage; symbolize, act as embodiment of, stand for, correspond to, bear the mark of, (representing majesty of State; inch of rain represents 20 acres; globe represents totality of the world; camels are represented in the New World by llamas; Welsh football is represented in the team by Morgan); fill place of, be substitute or deputy for, be entitled to speak for; be sent as member to House of Commons &c. (King was represented by the Duke of Norfolk; members representing urban constituencies). Hence or cogn. represe
repulsive, a. Offering resistance (poet.). (Physic) exercising repulsion; (archaic, of behaviour &c.) repellent, cold, unsympathetic; exciting aversion or loathing, loathsome, disgusting, whence repellviously adv. — repulsiveness n. [Replea v. t.]

repute, v. & n. Of good repute, respectable. Hence reputably adv. — reputable, a. [Repute n. — able]

reputation, n. What is generally said or believed about a person’s or thing’s character (has not justified his r.); state of being well reported of, credit, distinction, respectability, good fame, (spoken of him), the absence of discredit of doing or of being (has the r. of racking his tenants, of being or of the best shot in England). [F. l. reputation (repute, — ation)]

repute, v. & n. (Rare in active) consider or reckon. (pass.) be generally considered or reported of, (with compl., to be, or as) is reputed the best doctor or to be or rarely as the best; (pass.) be generally well, ill, &c., thought or spoken of; (p.p.) passing as but probably not being (his reputed father, clemency, &c., reputed pint &c., bottle of beer &c., sold as pint &c. but not guaranteed as containing imperical pint &c.); hence reputedly adv. — (N.) reputation. [F. l. re- (putare think)]

request, n. & v.t. Act of asking for something, or the act of making that asked for, came at his r.; shall make two r.; you shall have your r.; make for; by r., in response to expressed wish; state of being sought after, demand, (is now in great, came into r.). (Vb) seek permission to do; ask to be given or allowed or favoured with (r. candid consideration, person’s person, &c.); ask that; ask (person) to do. [i. F. require(n)] see RE-6, QUEST

reque'enken. See RE-9.

re'quiem, n. Special mass for repose of souls of the dead; musical setting for r.; dirge. [Initial I wd (= rest) of the mass]

requiescat, n. Wish for dead person’s repose; r., requiescant, in pace, abbr. R. I., inscription = may he, they, rest in peace, used esp. on K.-C. tombs. [L., may he rest]

requiesce, v. (p. requiesci, p. pr. requiescens) demand (of person), demand (of person), to do (they r., me or of me to appear); demand or ask in words (person’s action, act of person, thing at person’s hands, that, &c.) as of right (they r. my appearance, an oath of me, a gift at my hands, that I should appear); lay down as imperative (had done all that was required by the Act); need, call for, depend for success &c. on. (the emergency requires it), that it should be done; anything requires care in its use; land requires 10 lb. of seed to the acre; place would r. an army to take it; machine requires no attention; it required all his authority to keep them in hand; (rare) be necessary (do not tie it more tightly than requires). Hence requirement n. [F. L. requiescere -quiet, to rest]

requ'isite, a. & n. Required by circumstances, necessary to success &c., called for; hence requisiteness n. (N.) requirement, thing needed for accomplishment of some purpose. [F. L. require (require, -ion)]

requisition (z)-, n. & v.t. Requiring, demand made, esp. formal & usu., written demand, the state of, or the act of requiring; give to town &c. to furnish certain military supplies; being called or put into service (is under or in r., being used or applied; put in, call into, r., have recourse to). (Vb) demand use or supply of for military purposes; demand such supplies &c. from (town &c.); press into service, call in for some purpose. [F. L. requisiti (require, -ion)]

reque'nite, v.t. Make return for, reward or avenge (service, wrong, injury, treatment; often with); make return to, repay with good or better (person) for treatment received, with treatment given; give in return (r. like for like). Hence requital(2) n. [re- 1, quite var. of quit(2)]

re-read. See RE-8.

re'pe'dos, n. Ornamental screen covering wall at back of altar. [earlier arredos (REAR, p. dos back f. de dorso)]

repeal, v.t. (r. judicat., = chose JUGÉE); property (r. angusta domi, poverty).


rescind (s-li), v.t. Abrogate, annul, revoke, cancel. So resci'ssion (zinh) n. [F. L. re-
(scindere) sciss- cut]

rescript, n. Roman emperor’s written reply to appeal for guidance esp. from magistrate on legal point; Pope’s decretal epistle in reply to question, any papal decision; ruler’s or government’s or official edict or announcement; thing rewritten, rewriting; palimpsest. [F. l. p.p. neut. of re-1 scribere write]

rescue, v. & n. Deliver from attack, custody, danger, or harm; (Law) unlawfully liberate (person), forcibly rescue (person); rescue (N.) rescuing or being rescued, succour, deliverance, illegal liberation, forcible recovery. [F. Of resoucre (L. re-
(excutere = quater shake)]

research (z-c) n. & v.t. Careful search or inquiry after or for; (usu. pl.) endeavour to discover facts by scientific study of a subject, course of critical investigation, (his rr. have been fruitful); is engaged in rr. (Vb) make rr.; hence researcher n. [F. obs. F. rechercher, now rechercher, see RE-6, SEARCH]

resend. See RE-8.

rese'ct, v.t. (surg.). Pare down (bone, cartilage, &c.). So resec'tion n. [F. L. re-5 (secare sect- cut)]

resè'da, n. Genus of plants including mignonette & Dyer’s weed; (us. r. seda) pale grass-coloured mignonette. [L., perh. im. of re-5 (edere eat) quiet) ally, used as first word of charm in applying plant to tumours]

resereak, see RE-8; reselze &c. resell, RE-9.

rese'mble (z)-, v.t. Be like, have similarity to, or be similar to, or figure(s) in common with same appearance as, & so resemble (to, between, of) n., resemble (z) (to) n. (rare); (archaic) liken to. [F. Of redemblen 1. I. similare, simulare, i. similis similar)]

rese'n (z)-, v.t. Show or feel indignation at orretain bitter feelings about (insult or injury sustained). Hence resent'tful (perh. through obs. resent resentment) a., resentence fully adv., resent'ment n. [F. resentir (re-1, I. sentir feel)

reservation, n. In vbl senses also or esp. (F. right) granted to Pope of nomination to vacant benefice, power of abolution reserved to superior, practice of retaining for some purpose a portion of the Eucharistic elements (esp. the bread) after celebration; (Law) right or interest retained in estate being conveyed, clause &c. reserving it; (U.S.) tract of land reserved esp. for exclusive occupation of some tribe, exeees or &c. or exception made about something(mental r., qualification tacitly added in making statement, oath, &c.). [F. LL reseravatio (fol., -ation)]

reser've (z)-, v.t. Postpone use or enjoyment or treatment of, hold over, keep back for later occasion, (r. oneself for, not put forth
RESISTANCE

719

RESPECT

attack, temptation, power, influence, infection, influence, suggestion, &c.; who can r. God's will?; cannot r. a joke, must make it if it suggests itself, or must be amused by it, whence resistible a., resistlessly 2 adv.; strive against, oppose, try to impede, refuse to consent, or be converted into, to resist a thing; resistless a. (poet.), resistlessly 2 adv.; strive against, oppose, try to impede, refuse to consent, or be converted into, to resist a thing; (passive r., person refusing on grounds of justice to pay education rate). (N.) composition applied to surfaces for protection from some agent employed on them, esp. to parts of calico that are not to take dye. [f. L reg- (resistere redund. of store stand)]

resistibility, n. Being resistible; power of offering resistance. [resistible, -bility]

resolute. See RES.

resoluble (zolöb, -jêb), a. That can be resolved, (usu.) analysable into, resolvable. [f. L resolubilis, -ibilis, -ible, see RESOLVE]

resolubility adv. [f. L p.p., see RESOLVE]

resolution (jëb, -jûn), n. Separation into components, decomposition, analysis, conversion into other form, (Med.) disappearance of inflammation without suppuration, (Pros.) substitution of two short syllables for one long, (Mus.) making of discord to pass into concord, (Mech.) replacing of single force by two or more jointly equivalent; solving of doubt, problem, question, &c.; formal expression of opinion by legislative body (cf. motion) or public meeting, form proposed for this; resolve, thing resolved on, (good yr.), intentions that one formulates must be determined temper or character, boldness & firmness of purpose. [f. L resoluto (RESOLVE, -ION)]

resolutive, a. & n. Having dissolving power (chiefly med.; r. cataplasm, &c.; n., r. application or drug); (Law) r. condition, whose fulfilment terminates contract &c. [prec., -IVE]

resolve (zév), v.t. & i., n. Dissolve (t. & i. into), disintegrate, analyse, break up into parts, dissolve, convert or be converted into, reduce by mental analysis into, (used vinegar to the rocks; blood first coagulates & then resolves; r. thing, thing is resolved or resolves itself or resolves, into its elements; telescope resolves nebula into stars; inflammation, tumour, is resolved or resolves, passes away without suppuration; House resolves itself into a committee of the whole; (Mus.) convert (discord) or be converted into concord; solve, explain, clear up, settle, (all doubts were resolved; r. me this archaic, answer this question; the problem of its origin has not yet been resolved); decide upon, make up one's mind upon action or doing or to do, form mentally or (of legislative body or public meeting) formally, convert or be converted into, reduce to do or upon or rarely resolved amendment; resolved that nothing should induce him, that he would do, upon doing; the House began by resolving that . . .; this discovery resolved us on going or to go; p.p. used in minutes of meeting, = the following resolution was passed, namely that; r. as adj., resolve, whence resolvédly 2 adv.; hence resolvéable (N.) resolution come to in the mind (several) keep her r.); (poet.) resolution, steadfast purpose, (a mind, deeds, of high r.); (f. L resolvér, a. & n. (chiefly med. & chem.). (Drug, application, substance) effecting resolution of tumour &c. or division into component parts. [prec., -EXT]

resonant (-zânt), a. (Of sound) echoing, resounding, continuing to sound, reinforced or prolonged by vibration or reflexion; (of bodies, &c.,) yielding an echo, &c., of sounds esp. by vibration; (of places) resounding with. Hence or cogn. resolucé n., resonantly 2 adv. [f. L resolvénare sound, -ANT]

resonator, n. Instrument responding to single note & used for detecting it in combinations; appliance for giving resonance to sounds. [prec., -ANT]

resorb, v.t. (Absorb again. Hence resorb-ence n., resorbent a. [f. L re- (sorbére soprt- absorb)]

resorcin (-sën), n. Compound got by action of potash on resin used chiefly as dye-stuff. [resin, orcin]

resorption, n. Resorbing or being resorbed. [resorb-ent, -ENT]

resort (sôrt), v.i. Turn for aid to (v. to force, experiment, &c., or rarely concrete object or person); go in numbers or often to (visitors resorted to him, to the shrine, by the hundred; watched the inn to which he was known to r.). [f. O.F. resoir come out, etym. dub.]

resort, n. Thing to which recourse is had, what is turned to for aid, expedient, (a carriage, the use of the experiment, was the only r.); recourse (cannot be done without r. resolution; in the last r., when all else has failed, as final attempt); frequenting or being frequented (encouraged the r. of scholars; a place of great r.); place frequented usu. for specified purpose or quality (health, holiday, r.; mountain, seaside, r.); (of prec.)

resort by, v.t. Sort again. [RE-8]

resound (sônd), v.o. & t. (Of place) ring or echo (with); (of voice, instrument, sound, &c.) produce echoes, go on sounding, fill place with sound; (of fame, event, &c.) be much talked of, produce sensation, (often through Europe &c.); repeat loudly (usu. the praises &c. of); (of place) give back (sound). Hence resoundingly 2 adv. [RE-9, SOUND, after L AS RESONANT]

resource (sorz), n. (Usu. in mean. of supplying a want, stock that can be drawn on, pl.) country's collective means for support & defence; (after French; now rare) possibility of aid (lost without r.); expedient, device, shift, (flight was his only r.; am at the end of my r.); leisure occupation (reading is a great r.; a man of no rr.); skill in devising expedients, practical ingenuity. [resourcely, a., n., resourcefulness, resourceness, mn., resourcefully 2 adv. [f. F rêsourcèse, fr. ressourdre f. RE-9, L surgere rise]

respect, n. Reference, relation, (to; the terms have r. to position alone; is true with r. to the French; with r. to possible routes, there are three; r. propriety, acceptability, acquisitiveness, r. in Lat. Gram., those translatable by with r. or as to); heed or regard to or of, attention to, (have not had or paid r. to anything but colour; did it quite without r. to the results; r. of persons, partiality or favour shown esp. to the powerful;
particular, detail, point, aspect. (of; is admirable in r. of style; in all, many, some, rr.; in one, this, r.; (archaic) consideration that is out of the question, in r. that it stifles the free play of the mind; deferential esteem felt or shown towards person or quality (has won the r. of all; have the greatest r. for him; is held in r.; SELF-r.); (pl., with my &c.) polite messages or attentions (give him my, sends his, rr.; went to pay his rr. to). [f. L respectus -as (respecie see fol.)]

respec'tabili-t¥, n. Being, those who are, a person who is, socially respectable. [foll., -BILITY]

respec'table, a. & n. Deserving respect (did it from r. motives); not inconsiderable in amount &c., of some merit or importance, fairly good or many or much, tolerable, passable, (a. r. hill, antiquity, painter, minority; r. talents); of fair social standing, having the qualities necessary for such standing, not disreputable, honest & decent in conduct, of pursuits, clothes, &c.) befitting r. persons; hence respect-ably adv. (N.) to a r. person (usu. in pl.) -ABLE

respec'tful, a. Showing deference (r. behaviour; stood at a r. distance). Hence respect-fully adv. respect'fulness n. -FUL

respi're, v.i. & t. Breathe, inhale & exhale, air, whence respira'tory a. breathe (air &c.); (rare) exhale (perfume, amiability, &c.); breathe again, take breath, recover hope or spirit, get respite. [f. L respi're (spire breathe)]

respi'ta, a. & v.i. Delay permitted in the discharge of an obligation or suffering of a penalty; interval of rest or relief. (Vb) grant r. to, reprieve, (condemned person); postpone execution or exaction of (sentence, obligation); give temporary relief from (pain, care) or to (rest -iv.) withhold (pay), withhold pay from. [f. OF respite, rest.]

resple'ndent, a. Brilliant, dazzlingly or gloriously bright. Hence cogn. resple'nd-
ed); lie, be spread out, be supported or based, depend, rely, (of eyes &c.) alight or be steadily directed, (upon) (shadow, light, rests on his face; roof rests on four arches; their left rested on the river; hand resting on the table; science rests on phenomena; I r. upon your promise). F r. restore a strange object, be propped against, restore trust in the content to r. in God, place for support or foundation (upon); r. one’s elbow, load, on the table; r. one’s case on equity, unimpeachable evidence; resting-place, provided or used for resting (last r.-p., the grave). [Of r. re-stan, cf. r. rastan, Du. r. resten]

rest, n. Repose or sleep esp. in bed at night (period). F r. restore a strange object, be propped against, propped or placed for resting (last r.-p., the grave).

rest, v.t. [rest, &c.]

restorative, a. & n. Tending to restore health or strength; (n.) food, medicine, or agency. Hence restoratively adv. [Of F r. restauratif -ive (foll., -ive).

restore, v.t. Give back, make restitution of; (attempt to) bring back to original state by rebuilding, repairing, repainting, emending, &c. (Church). Hence has been restored, spoilt in restoring, restored out of all recognition, &c.; make representation of supposed original state of (extinct animal, ruin, &c.); reinstate, bring back to dignity or right; bring back to or to health &c., cure (person); re-establish, renew, bring back into use; reinsert by conjecture (missing words in text, parts of words, &c.); replace, put back, bring to former place or condition. Hence restorable a., restorer n. [Of F r. resto-f. L r.-esturat, cf. Gk stauros stake).

restrain, v.t. Check or hold in (from), keep in check or under control or within bounds, repress, keep down; confine, imprison. Hence restrainer a., restrainedly adv. [f. Of restrant, a. l. r.-stauratio f. L r.-estaurare (f. L r.-estus, to restore, t., &c.)].

restrain, v.t. Strain again. [R-8]

restraint, n. Restraining or being restrained, stoppage, check, controlling agency or influence, confinement esp. in asylum, (without r., freely, copiously; is under r., esp. as lunatic); constraint or reserve of manner; self-control, avoidance of excess or exaggeration, prudent control of desires or actions; guard, check, embargo. [f. Of r. (of restraint) (f. L r.-estraint)].

restric-, v.t. Confine, bound, limit, (to; within; has a very restricted application; am restricted to advising; is restricted within narrow limits). Hence or cogn. restriction, restractive a., restrictively adv. [f. L r.-estric-.]

result, v.t. The remaining part(s) or individuals of, the remainder of some quantity or number, the others, &c. the or all the r. of it, &c all else that might be regarded for; for the r., as regards anything beyond what has been specially mentioned; (Banking) reserve fund; (Commerce) stock-taking & balancing; (Tennis &c.) spell of control, &c.; (of a process or stage) a state, result

result, v.n. The checking butt of a medieval tilter’s spear when coughed for charging (with, lay or set one’s, lance in r.). [f. Arrest 1, & see rest 3]

restamp, restart, restate &c. See re-8.

restaurant (or, or as F), n. Place where meals or refreshments may be had. [f. Restaurant.]

restaurateur (F), n. Restaurant-keeper.

restful, a. Favourable to repose, free from disturbing influences, soothing. Hence restfully adv., restfulness n. [-Fv.]

rest-harrow, n. A tough-rooted shrub, cumbine. [obs. r. v. as rest 3, Harrow 1]

restful. See RESTIVE.

restfulness, n. [-Fv.]

rest-harrow, n. A tough-rooted shrub, cumbine. [obs. r. v. as rest 3, Harrow 1]

restful. See RESTIVE.

rests, a. Favourable to repose, free from disturbing influences, soothing. Hence restfully adv., restfulness n. [-Fv.]

restoration, n. Restoring of or of thing to proper owner, repARATION for injury, (esp. make r.; of conjugal rights, name of a matrimonial lawsuit); restoring of thing to its original state (esp. theol. the r. of all things); resumption of original shape or position by or as if by some active and deliberate process or operation. Hence r. restive a., restive

restive, restification (archaic), a. (Of horse) refusing to advance, stubbornly standing still or moving backwards or sideways, jibbing, refractory; (of person) unmanageable, rejecting control. Hence restively adv., restive-
RESUMÉ

resumed; r. thread of one's discourse; r. pipe, go on smoking again; 'No, it is hopeless he resumed'; make résumé of, recapitulate, summarize. [f. L. re- (something sumpt- take)]

résumé (ré'sū'mō, or F), n. Summary, epitome, abstract. [f. p.p. of résumer]

résumons. See résumé.

resumption (-z-e), n. Resuming. So re-sum:p'tive a., resump'tively 2 adv. [f. L. resumptus (resumé, -ION)]

resupinate (-at), a. Bot. (Of leaf &c.) in- vested, bottom up. Hence resupina'tion n. [f. L. re- (supinate make SUPINE)]

resurge, v. (r. rare exc. fac. etal.). Experience renaissance, revive, arise again. So in (ordinary usage) resurgen'ti(t) n. & a. & n. re-sur'gence n. [f. L. re- (surger surveet-rise f., revere direct)]

resurrec't, v. (colloq.). Raise from the dead (rare); revive practice or memory of; take from grave, exhume. [back-form. f. foll.]

resurrection (-z-e), n. (Festival in memory of) rising of Christ from the grave; rising again of men at the last day; exhumation lit. or fig., resurrecting (r. man, body-snatcher), whence resurrectionnist (stl.) n.; revival from disuse or inactivity or decay, restoration to vague or memory, (r. pic, made from remains of previous meals). Hence resurrectional a. [f. LL. resurrectionis (-e) (RESURGE, -ION)]

resur-vo, v.t. & l. Restore, return or usu. restore to life, consciousness, vague, vigour, or vividness. Hence or cogn. resus-ci'tation, resusc'itator 1,2, un., resus-ci'tative a. [f. L. re- (resuscitare cite), -ATE 3]

re'tail, r. rate, r. l. Soften (flax, hemp) by soaking or exposing to moisture; (of hay or grain, etc.) be split by wet, rot. [cf. Du. reten, rolen. Sw. röta; cogn. w. hot.]

reti'ble, n. Shelf, or frame enclosing decorated panels, above back of altar. [f. F. rétable (RE, TABLE), cf. med. L. retrotabulum]

re'tail, n. Sale of goods in small quantities (esp. by r., or attrb. as r. trading, dealer; also adv., esp. in conjunction w. wholesale, as Do r. or in r. [of book or cloth]. [OF. = piece cut off f. re- (STALLier cut, see TAILOR)]

re'tail, l. v. & i. Sell (goods) by r.; (of goods) be retailed (esp. at or for specified price); re-count, relate details of. Hence re'tailer 1 n. [prob. f. prec.]

re'tain, v. Keep in place, hold fixed, retaining wall, supporting & confining mass of earth or water; retaining force mil., posted to keep part of enemy inactive &c.; secure services of (esp. barrister) by engagement & preliminary payment (retaining fee, retainer); keep possession of, not lose, continue to have; continue to practise or recognize, allow to remain or prevail, not abolish or discard or alter; succeed in remembering, not forget. Hence re'tainer 1 n. [OF. retenir f. L. re- (stir, return tent- = tenir hold)]

re'tainer, n. 1. (Law) formal retention of something as one's own, authorization to retain thus; being retained to serve in some capacity; fee paid to barrister &c. for right to his services if required. 2. In vb. senses; esp. (hist., de- part.), see retainer (or follower of person of rank. [RETAI N + (sense 1) 1-2; -ER 2 1-3] 1-2]

re'take. See re-take.

re'taliate, v.l. & i. Repay (injury, insult, &c., rarely kindness &c.) in kind; retort (accusation) upon person; do as one is done by, esp. return evil, make reprisals, (Pol. Econ.) impose duties on imports from foreign State in return for its import duties. Hence retaillation n., re'taillative, re'taillary, aa. [f. L. re-tal(iare f. talis such)]

re'tard, v.t. & l., & n. Make slow or late, delay progress or arrival or accomplishment or beginning of (r. cool wind, spring, or sea current, &c., motion of tides, waves, or celestial bodies) have pen, arrive, behind normal or calculated time; hence or cogn. re'tardation, re'tardment, nn., re'tardative, re'tardatory, aa. (N.) retardation (r. of tide or high water, interval between full moon & following high water). [f. Fr. retarder (r. f. L. re- (stardare f. tardus slow)]

re'taste. See re-taste.

re'tch, v.i., & n. Make motion of vomiting esp. ineffectually & involuntarily; (n.) such motion or sound of it. [OE hrecan spit (hraeca spittle, cf. ON hrakki)]

re'tell. See re-

re'tention, n. Retaining; esp. (Med.) failure to evacuate urine or other secretion. [f. L. retentionesm (RETAI N, -ION)]

re'tentive, a. (Of memory, or rarely of person in that respect) tenacious, not forgetful; (of substances) r. of moisture &c., apt to retain it (also r. abs., retentive of moisture); (Surg., of ligature &c.) serving to keep something in place. Hence re'tentive'sy 2 adv., re'tentiveness n. [of (-f., -te-), see RETAIN, re'tain, re'tainu] re'tenue (ra-, re'tenue) n. Network of fine threads or lines in object-glass of telescope to help accurate observation. [f. L. reticulum]

re'ticulate, v.t. & i. Divide or be divided in fact or appearance into a network, arrange or be arranged in small squares or with intersecting lines. So (see etym.) re'ticu'late (at) a., re'ticu'lated 1,2 adv., re'ticulation 1,2 n., re'ticulat'ion 1,2 form. f. back-form. f. re'ticulated l. re'ticulate a. (RETICULUM, -ATE 2)

re'ticule, n. = reticule: lady's netted or other bag for carrying on arm or in hand to serve purpose of pocket; (Astron.) a Southern constella-

re'ticle, n. See f. reticule f. I. (foll.)

re'ticulum, n. (pl. -la). Ruminant's second stomach or honeycomb; netlike structure, re-Blue, membrane &c., whence reticul'ar, reticu'losel. aa., reticul'o-comb. form. [L. (rete net, -CULE, -CULUM)]

re'tiform, n. Netlike, reticulated. [f. L. reticulan. -i, -i FORM]


re'tinued, l. See f. retinue for train of persons in attendance upon one. [f. Of retinue fem. p.p. of re'tinuir RETAIN]

re'tire, v.i. & t., & n. Withdraw (intr.), go away, retreat, seek seclusion or shelter, recede, go (as) to bed. (r. from the world, become re- cluse; r. into oneself, be uncommunicative or unsociable, whence retiring 2 a., retiringly 2 adv., retiringness 2 n., the ladies, leave dining-room after dessert; always retires before midnight, often to rest, to bed, for the night, &c.; general, army, was forced to r., retired in good order, often from position, to place, before

For pronunciation & hyphenation of re- see re-; for words in re- not given see re-8, 9.
enemy, &c.; background does not as it should; retiring-room, for retiring, esp. livery; (p.p., f. obs. trans. use) withdrawn from society or observation, secluded, (diaries retired; a retired life; in a retired valley, whence retired) ness n.; cease from or give up office or profession or employment or candidature, (Cricket) voluntarily terminate one's innings, compel (officer, employee) to, (v. from the army, from business, on a pension; batsman retired hurt; was compulsorily retired as incompetent; retiring pension, allowed to one who retires at normal time, (p.p., see -ed) for sense) that has retired (a retired general, generalissimo, retired officers); (Mil.) order (troops) to; (Finance) withdraw (bill, note) from operation or currency, (N., mil.) signal to troops to r. (usu. sound the r.); [in a use of imperat. of vb. f. F retraire (drew) t. Teut., cf. Goth. laizen, OHG zeran, TEAR v.]

retr[act], n. In vbl senses; also: seclusion, privacy, secluded place. [F [rect.],ment RETRACT 1, v.i. & n. Retire (humiliation, insult, attack) in kind; turn (mischiefs &c.), fling (charge, sarcasm, jest), back on or upon author or aggressor, make (argument) tell against or against its user; make, say by way of, repartee or counter-charge or counter-argument; (p.p., see -ed) recurved, twisted or bent backwards, (N.) inisivo reply, repartee; turning of charge or argument against its author, receipt of retaliation. [f. L retract (RE-TRACT, jorquere tort-twist), twist]

retract 2, n. & v.t. Vessel usu. of glass with long downward-bent neck used in distilling liquids; kinds of receptacle of various shapes & materials used in purifying mercury & making gas & steel; (vb) purify (mercury) by heating in r. [f. med. L retrata fem. p.p. as prec.]

retraction, n. Bending back (p. & fig.); (Int.) retraction of the United States by State upon subjects of another. [f. med. L retrata (RETRACTIO) RETRACT, ion]

retrace, v.t. Trace back to source or beginning; look over again; recall the course of in memory; go back over (one's) steps or way; often fig. of undoing actions. [f. F retracer (RE-TRACE, v. TRACE v.)]

retrace, v.i. 1. Draw (esp. part of one's body) back; also, (of such) part &c. dislike for or in or be capable of being retracted, (snail retracts its horns; cat's claws r. or can be retracted; surgeon retracts skin with instrument, organ is retracted by muscle, called retractor]; if the piston is suddenly retracted]; hence or cogn. retractorial [ABLE] & (in same sense) retractor 1, 2; n. [sense f. L retractor, tr. act; L retrahere (tract), draw; sense 2 partly as 1, but chiefly f. L retrahere pull over or about as handle] (archaic retraction rehandling now only in title of Augustine's Retractions]

retral, a. (nat. hist. &c.) Hinder, posterior, at the back. [RETRO-, -AL]

retransfer, retranslate, &c. retract. See re-.

retray, v. i. Go back, retire, relinquish a position, (esp. of army &c.); (trans. chiefly in chess) move (piece) back from forward or threatened position; recede (a retracting chin, forehead). (N.) act of, (Mil.) signal for, retracting (sound the or a r. mil.; beat a r.); abandon undertaking; make good one's, get safely away; intercept r. of, cut off; are in full r.], (Mil.) drum-beat at sunset; withdrawing into privacy or security, (place of) seclusion, (Icl.) temporary retirement for religious exercise, retirement, asylum, asylum for pensioners; a retiring place, place of shelter. [f. O. Retraitor f. p.p. of retraire t. L as RETRACTOR]

retrach, v.t. & i. Cut down, reduce amount of, (expenses, things causing outcry) cut off, deduct, (retrenched a year from the established period); make excisions in or of, shorten or remove, (literary work or passages) cut out, (expenses, introduce economies; (Fort.) furnish with inner line of defence, consisting of trench & parapet. Hence RETRACHMENT n. [f. obs. F retranch var. of retracter (RE-, TRECH)]

retrial. See re-.

retribution, n. Compensation for evil or rarely for good done, vengeance, requital. So RETRIBUTIVE a., RETRIBUTIVELY adv. [f. L retributum] RETRIBUTION 1, v.t. Cut down, reduce amount of, (expenses, things causing outcry) cut off, deduct, (retrenched a year from the established period); make excisions in or of, shorten or remove, (literary work or passages) cut out, (expenses, introduce economies; (Fort.) furnish with inner line of defence, consisting of trench & parapet. Hence RETRIBUTIONAL a., RETRIBUTIONALITY 2, n. (N.) possibility of recovery (beyond, past, r.). [f. OF re(tribuer, treuere, find, devise (verse &c.), ult. L L. Gk tropo tropos TROPOS)

retriv. See re-.

retrive, v.t. & i. & n. (Of dogs, esp. of special breed) find & bring in (killed or wounded bird &c., or abs.), whence RETRIEVER n. Recover by investigation or effort of memory, restore to knowledge or recall to mind; regain possession of; rescue from bad state &c.; rescue to flourishing state, revive, (esp. one's fortunes, &c.) chiefly in L derivatives (retract, retractable) or words formed on L. anal. of L elements (retrifex, retracted) with senses backwards, back again, in return; (2) chiefly in scientific esp. of wds with sense behind (retrostellar a. behind the breastbone), hinder (retrachoir part behind high altar)

retraced, v.i. React; operate in backward direction; have retroactive effect. Hence RETRACTIVE a., RETRACTIVELY adv., RETRACTIVITY n., RETRACTION, movement. [f. L retroact &act-]

retrace 2, v.i. Move back, recede; (of gout) strike inward. So RETROCEDENCE n. RETRESCE 1, a. [f. L retrocedere cedere go] RETRESCE 2, v.i. Cede (territory) back again. [f. F rétrécir (RETRO-, CED)]

retracessive, a. In vbl senses (RETRACTED 1, 2), [-ION, -IVE]

rétrécir (rétrécir, rétrécir, rétrécir, rétrécir, rétrécir, rétrécir, rétrécir, rétrécir) n. Part of cathedral or large church behind high altar. [f. med. L RETRACHIER (CHORUS CHORI)]

rétrécir 1, -flex, -flexed, aa. (anat., path., bot., &c.) Turned backwards. So RÉTRÉCION (-ekshu) n. [f. L retrofeoder flexus, bend]

retracisation, n. (Astron.) apparent backward motion of planet in Zodiac, motion of heavenly body from E. to W. backward movement of lunar nodes on ecliptic; (= the now usu.) RETROGRESSION. [f. L retrogra(datio f. gradare f. -gradus -walking, -ATION)

retracisation, a., & n. (Astr.) in or showing RETROGRADATION, direction of, the word, a. in or showing RETROGRADATION, direction of, the word, a. in or showing RETROGRADATION, direction of, the word, a. in or showing RETROGRADATION, direction of, the word, a. in or showing
tendency. (vb): (Astr.) show retrogradation; move backwards, recede, retire, decline, revert. [f. L retrogradus, -gradare, (prec.)]

retrogress, v.i. Go back, move backwards, deteriorate. Hence retrogressive a. retrogressively adv. [f. L retrogressi- vally walk-

retrogression, n. (Astr.) retrogradation; backward or reversed movement; return to less advanced state, reversal of development, decline, deterioration. [f. L (prec.) + -ion]

retroject, v.t. Cast back (chiefly as opp. of project in less clear cases). [L retrahere and -ject, &c.]

retrospection, n. (path.). Shifting of external data to internal part. [RETRO-, L pelle-

retrospective, a. (rare) Retrospective, (rare) retrospective force, retroaction; backward view (rare), survey of past time or events (is pleasant in the r., when looked back on; a short r. is now necessary). [f. L retrospicere -pect -eet ] after PROSPECT n.]

retrospective, n. Action of looking back esp. into the past, indulgence or engagement in past memories, way of -ing back, habit of looking backwards (esp. in p.p. of wound). So retrospersive a. [f. L retroperturbare -verturbare -turn ]

retrospective, a. Of, in proceeding by, retrospective; (of statutes &c.) not restricted to the future, licensing or punishing &c. past actions, having application to the past, retrospective; (of view) lying to the rear. Hence re-

retrospectively adv. [as prec., -ive]

retrosousy (-osously), a. Turned up (of nozel). [f. L retrosusus]

retrovert (retrovers), v.i. To turn, to reverse, to go back (gone never to r.; r. home, the way one came; p.p. somet. as in -ed, as a returned emigrant, they are or usu. have returned); revert(shall) to the subject; unto dust shall thou r.; r. to one's old habits; property returns to original owner; bring, convey, give, yield, put, send, or pay, back or in r. or requital (fish must be r. to the water; r. borrowed book or sum; in r. of a decision made at a meeting; r. to his wife's death; r. swords mill.; r. ball, strike &c. it back in tennis &c.; r. like for like, the compliment, a blow, an answer; r. thanks, express them esp. in grace at meals or in response to toast; r. person's love, greeting &c., reciprocate it; r. returned empties, packing-cases &c. sent back; r. clubs &c. or partner's lead at cards, lead from same suit; r. in the r. of the other party of an argument; r. table, begin a new; r. of a party, split up; r. of a band, part; r. of a crime, commit; r. of a court, adjourn, r. of a trial, return the case; r. in public, a retraction; r. in print, a correction; see R-]

retrovert (retrovers), v. To turn, to reverse, to go back (gone never to r.; r. home, the way one came; p.p. somet. as in -ed, as a returned emigrant, they are or usu. have returned); revert(shall) to the subject; unto dust shall thou r.; r. to one's old habits; property returns to original owner; bring, convey, give, yield, put, send, or pay, back or in r. or requital (fish must be r. to the water; r. borrowed book or sum; in r. of a decision made at a meeting; r. to his wife's death; r. swords mill.; r. ball, strike &c. it back in tennis &c.; r. like for like, the compliment, a blow, an answer; r. thanks, express them esp. in grace at meals or in response to toast; r. person's love, greeting &c., reciprocate it; r. returned empties, packing-cases &c. sent back; r. clubs &c. or partner's lead at cards, lead from same suit; r. in the r. of the other party of an argument; r. table, begin a new; r. of a party, split up; r. of a band, part; r. of a crime, commit; r. of a court, adjourn, r. of a trial, return the case; r. in public, a retraction; r. in print, a correction; see R-]

retort, n. Flax retting-place. [RET-, ERY]

returft, v.i. & t. Come or go back (gone never to r.; r. home, the way one came; p.p. somet. as in -ed, as a returned emigrant, they are or usu. have returned); revert(shall) to the subject; unto dust shall thou r.; r. to one's old habits; property returns to original owner; bring, convey, give, yield, put, send, or pay, back or in r. or requital (fish must be r. to the water; r. borrowed book or sum; in r. of a decision made at a meeting; r. to his wife's death; r. swords mill.; r. ball, strike &c. it back in tennis &c.; r. like for like, the compliment, a blow, an answer; r. thanks, express them esp. in grace at meals or in response to toast; r. person's love, greeting &c., reciprocate it; r. returned empties, packing-cases &c. sent back; r. clubs &c. or partner's lead at cards, lead from same suit; r. in the r. of the other party of an argument; r. table, begin a new; r. of a party, split up; r. of a band, part; r. of a crime, commit; r. of a court, adjourn, r. of a trial, return the case; r. in public, a retraction; r. in print, a correction; see R-]
venging; desire to r., vindictive feeling, whence revengeful, revengefully adv., revengefulness n.; (Games) opportunity given for reversing former result by return game (give one his r.). [f. prec.]

revenue (in Part. usage often -ve), n. Income, esp. of large amount, from any source (but often tax on personal property, as his r.); State's annual income from which public expenses are met (INLAND r.; r. tax, imposed solely to raise r., not to affect trade, opp. protective; r. cutter, officer, &c., employed to prevent smuggling), department of civil service collecting it. [OF. p.p. of revérir l. RE-9(re-

return v. t. & i. Return, beat back, echo, reflect, (f. & i. of sound, light, heat; reverbérating furnace or kiln, constructed to r. heat on substance dealt with, whence reverbératory, pr. -ra, a. & n.), (of emotion &c., rare) react upon; (of ball &c., rare) rebound. So reverbération n., reverbérative, reverbérant (poet.), aa. [f. L.RE-9(re-

reverbérant, n. Reflector, reflecting lamp. [Or]

revere, v. t. Regard as sacred or exalted, hold in deep & usu. affectionate or religious respect, venerate. [f. L. RE-9(vere) fear]

reverence, n., v. & t. Revering (see prec.; hold in, regard with, r. feel r. for, pay r. to), capacity for it (the rising generation lacks r.), (archaic) gesture showing it bow, curtsy, obeisance; so reverbercially adv., reverbercially adv., being revered (saving your r. archaic, apology for use of coarse term; your, his, r. archaic or vulgar, or facet, titles used to, of, clergyman); (vb) regard with r., venerate. [f. L. reverentia (prec., -ENCE)]

reverend, a. & n. Deserving reverence by age, eminence, or associations of person, place, custom, &c.; esp. as title, abbr. Rev., or otherwise, of clergyman; Very R., of dean; Right R., of bishop; Most R., of archbishop; the Right R. John Smith or the Right R. the bishop of —; Rev. or the Rev. John or J. Smith, or vulg. Rev. or the Rev. Smith; the r. gentleman, the clergyman in question; as n., usu. pl., -clergyman &c. & Right R. clergy & bishops; of the clergy (r. utterances &c.); (archaic) r. foll. [f. L. reverendus (REVERE, -ND 1)]

reverent, a. Feeling or showing reverence. Hence reverbercially 2 adv. [f. L. reverens (RE-

réverie (-i, e), n. (Fit of) musing, daydreaming, (was lost in r. or a r.); (archaic) fantastic notion or theory, delusion; (Mus.) dreaminess, the state of being in a dream; dreamtime, &c.: r. q.; r. fire, battery, &c., playing on enemy's rear or into works from rear; r. flank, opposite to pivot end in wheeling). Hence reverbercially 2 adv. [f. L. RE-9(vertère vers-turn)]

reversé 2, v. t. & i. Turn (trans.) the other way round or up or inside-out, invert, transpose, convert to opposite character or effect, (r. rev. & r. rev. adj. & n., (-z), r. engine, make it work backwards); revoke, annul, (decreet, attainer, &c.); (Danc., esp. in Waltz) begin to revolve in opposite direction. Hence reverbercial 2 n., reversibi]
Rhetoric, n. (Treatise on) the art of persuasive
or impressive speaking or writing;
language designed to persuade or impress (often with implication of insincerity, exaggeration, &c.); persuasiveness of or of looks or acts. [f. L. rhetor “orator.”]

rhetorical, a. Expressed with a view to
persuasive or impressive effect, artificial or
extravagant in language, of the nature of rhetoric,
(r. question, asked not for information but for
produce effect); of the art of rhetoric; given to
toritorical, oratorical. Hence rhetorically, adv. [f. L. rhetor “orator.”]

rheumatism, (vulg.)-iz, a. Disease marked
by, or produced by, rheumatism (r. fever, non-infectious
fever, non-infectious, or Turkey r., from channels
of importation); (stalls of) kinds of garden
plant with fleshy stalks cooked in spring as
substitute for fruit (sometimes English, French,
common, or garden r.): (attrib., of colour)
yellow-brown like Chinese r. Hence rhue-

rhubarb (rū.-bā), n. (Purgative made from
root of Chinese & Tibetan plant (usu. Chinese,
East Indian, Russian, or Turkey r., from
channels of importation); (stalls of) kinds of garden
plant with fleshy stalks cooked in spring as
substitute for fruit (sometimes English, French,
common, or garden r.); (attrib., of colour)
yellow-brown like Chinese r. Hence rhue-

rhyme, rhyme, n. Identity of sound between
words or vowel sounds extending from the end
to the last fully accented vowel & word
rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme,
rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme,
rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme,
rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme,
rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme,
rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme,
rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme,
rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme,
rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme,
rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme,
rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme,
rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme,
rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme,
rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme,
rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme,
rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme,
rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme,
rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme,
rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme,
rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme,
rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme,
rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme,
rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme,
rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme,
rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme,
rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme,
rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme,
rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme,
rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme,
rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme,
rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme,
rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme,
rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme,
rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme,
rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme,
rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme,
rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme,
rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme,
rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme,
rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme,
rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme,
rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme,
rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme,
rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme,
rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme,
rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme,
rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme,
rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme,
rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme,
rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme,
rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme,
rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme,
rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme,
rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme,
rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme,
rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme,
rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme,
rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme,
rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme,
rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme,
rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme,
rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme,
rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme,
rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme,
rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme,
rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme,
rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme,
rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme,
rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme,
rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme,
rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme,
rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme,
rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme,
rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme,
rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme,
rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme,
rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme,
rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme, rhyme,
cording to duration, structure resulting from this; (Art) harmonious correlation of parts; (Physics, Physiol., & gen.) movement with regular succession of strong & weak elements. Hence or cogn. rhythmic(al) aa., rhythmicity adv., rhythmi-
sis n. [L. Lk. rhythmus, o. of the flow.] riant, a. Smiling, cheerful, of face, eyes, &c., & esp. of landscape. [F lire l'ridiere laugh, ant.] rib, n. & v.t. One of curved bones reaching from spine round upper part of body (true, sternal). r. joined also to breastbone, opp. false, false, or r. of vertebral, short. r.; make of or in the design to draw his attention factiously; smile under fifth r. bbl., sta: r. or rr. of beef &c., as joint of meat; spare-r.); ridge or long raised piece often of thicker material across thinner surface serving to support as part of framework or strengthen or adorn, e.g. vein of leaf, shaft of feather, spur of mountain, vein of ore, ridge between furrows, wave-mark on sand, raised line in knitting, one of ship's curved timbers to which planks are nailed or corresponding ironwork, arch supporting vault, grain, raised moulding on groin or across ceiling &c., wooden or iron beam helping to carry bridge, hinged rod of umbrella-frame; r.-goss, wr., Narrow- wood, esp. of oak (now r.); r.-ed, adj. & n., r., avl., (Ab., vb) provides with rr. act as rr. of, r.ribbing(l, 6) n.; mark with ridges; plough with rr. between furrows, half-plough, rafter. com-Teut., cf. OF rive, G rippe, Du. rib. r. of the bahd (-a), n. & a. Irreverent jester, user of scurrilous, blasphemous, or indecent language; so r.-bad(i, 9) n. (Adj.), of language or discourse obscene, irreverent. [earlier sense lovborn retainer, man, f. OF ribaut, -aud, etym. db.] r. band n., r. banded a. =RIBBONED. [f. R. bina (now r.),] etym. db.] r. band (also), n. Wale, strip, scantling, or light spar of wood, used esp. in shipbuilding to hold ribs in position, launching, & making of gun- platform or pontoon-bridge. [f. rib, band, & var. of prp.] r. bbon, n. (Piece or length of) silk or satin or other fine material woven into narrow band esp. for adorning costume; r. of special colour &c., worn to indicate membership of knightly order, club, college, athletic team, &c. (blu.

er.); r. Society, Irish R.-C. secret society formed about 1646, esp. a & associated with agrarian crime, whence R. bonn(s) n.; big narrow strip of anything, r. like object or mark. (pl.) driving reins, (hang in, torn to, rr., ragged strips; handle, take, the rr., drive); r.-fish, long slender flat kinds; r.-grass, slender-leaved kind; r.-man, member of R. Society. Hence (stno. as). r. bonet n. [Var. of RIBBAND.] r. bmes n. (bot.) Currant or gooseberry plant. [med. L= sorrel, f. Arab. riba:] r. bston pippin, n. Kind of dessert apple. [R. Park in Yorks.]

Richardian, a. & n. (Adherent) of the political economist Ricardo (d. 1823), according to his views. [Ga.] r. cce, n. White seeds, used as staple food in many Eastern countries, &c., in England in puddings, cakes, &c., or as table-vegetable, or chiefly oriental plant grown in marshes; r.-bird, Java sparrow, also bobolink; r.-milk, boiled & thickened with r.; r.-paper, kind made from pith of a Formosan plant & used by Chinese artists for painting on (named after r. in error), f. OF ris a. f. Oriental source] r. &c. wealthy, having riches, (also as n. in the r., & poor); (of countries, periods, soil, &c.) abounding in or in natural resources or some valuable possession or production, fertile; valuable (r. offerings, a r. harvest); (of dress, furniture, buildings, banquet, &c.) splendid, costly, elaborate; (of food or diet) nutritious or involving large proportion of fat, oil, butter, eggs, sugar, spice, &c.; (of colours, sounds, smells) mellow, deep, full, not thin; abundant, ample; (of incidents) highly amusing, full of entertainment or material for humour; rich- richly (r.-clad, -bound, -glittering, &c.). Hence r. of the r. Teut.; OF rice, cf. Du. rijt, G reich, ON rír. perh. early Teut. adoption of L rex king.

Richard, pers. name. R. Roe, typical name for defendant in ejectment suit (cf. John Doe); Poor R.'s saying, maxims from almanacs issued by Benjamin Franklin with Poor R. as pseudonym; R.'s himself again (i. interpolation in Cibber's version of Shak. R. III), said by or of person recovered from despondency, fear, illness, &c. r. ches (-shiz), n. (usu. as pl.). Abundant means, wealth, valuable possessions, being rich. [f. obs. & OF richesse riche rich, -ess] r. chely, adv. In adj. senses; also (chiefly with deserve) fully, thoroughly, (r. deserves a particular) thoroughly, exactly. r. clark, n. (Also r. rick.) r. rich (-ly), adv. Stack of hay, corn, peas, &c., esp. one regularly built & thatched; r. Barton, r.-yard; r.-cloth, canvas cover for unfinished r.; r.-stand, short wooden or stone pillars bearing joists to raise r. from ground; r.-yard, enclosure for r.; (vb) form into ricks. [Of breac, cf. Du. rook, Norw. raukt] r. chic, n. See. r. chic, n. See. r. cket, e. (as sing. or pl.; -et in comb. &c., as ricket-producing, ricketly). Children's disease with softening of bones, esp. of spine, & bow-legs &c., rachitis. [etym. db.; taken by writer (1643) of treatise on it for corrupt of rachitis, which he introduced as its sci. name] r. cket, a. Suffering from, of, (the nature of) rickets; feeble, shabby, tottering, weak, jointed, fragile, insecure, (of persons or things, esp. furniture). Hence r. cketiness n. [-2] r. cksa(w). See. r. cch (-shet), n., & v.i. & t. (t.-et, pr. shad or sheted, shaved or sheding, &c.). Skipping on water or ground of cannon-ball or bullet, hit made after it, often attrib. as r. fire, shot, battery). (vb); (of bullet &c.) skip once or more of (gun, gunner, &c.) hit or aim at with r. shot(s). [vb.f. n., f. etym. db.] r. cutus, n. Expanses or gape of person's or animal's mouth, bird's beak, or flower with two-lobed corolla. [L rinni open the mouth] r. d, v.t. (past rided, rid; p.p. rid, rarely rid). Make; (person, place) free, disencumber, of (usu. harm). [Usu. r. must get, r. of him); (archaic) abolish, clear away, get r. of, (pest). Hence r. dance n. (esp. a good r. as excl. of joy; person &c. is a good r. better away). [earlier sense clear (land &c.); f. ON vyrdia] r. deen. See. r. de, n., v.i. & t. Question, statement, or description, designed or serving to test ingenuity of hearers in divining its answer or meaning or reference, conundrum, enigma, puzzled or mysterious fact, thing, or person. (vb) speak in, propound, (part.) expressed in, rr., whence riddingly adj.; solve r.; often r. me as challenge). [OE riddle (read, suf.-els as in bernal), f. Du. raadsel, Gr. ratsel] r. dle, n., & v.t. Coarse sieve for corn,
ridging, n. In vbl senses; also, road for riders, esp. green track through or beside wood; r. habit, lady's r. costume. [INC]
bands-wheel; = OUTRIGGER; = THIMBLE; (=), ship rigged in specified way. [ER1]

right (rit, a., vt. & i., n., & adv. (Archaic) straight (now only in r. line, r. tined); (of angle) neither acute nor obtuse, of 90°, made by lines meeting not obliquely but perpendicularly, (at angles, turning or placed with such angle), whence r., right-angled (adv., adj.), not oblique, (r. sailing, due N., S., E., or W.; r. ascension; r. cone, cylinder, prism, &c., with ends or base perpendicular to axis); (of conduct &c.) just, morally good, required by equity or duty, proper, (acted a part; it is only r. to tell you, that you should know), whence right-mindedness; right-minded (a., adj.) (of character) well-disposed, 不 mistaken, (in one's mind, not mad &c.; is not r. in his head); are you r. now?; comfortable, recovered, &c.; all's r. with the world; is as r. as a trivet, as r. as a quill pen; sense of right and wrong; health; to correct mistakes of health, to correct oneself, us, with person; get r., bring or come into r. state; r. r. you are, forms of approval, or & so also all r., r. oh! slang, of assent to order or proposal, &c., whence righten (v. t. (rare); (archaic) rightful, real, veritable, properly so called, (r. whale; r. common); right angles, r. angles, (with spokes that extended from & back that equinoctial sunrise has to north & south, on or towards that side of human body of which the hand is more than usually used, on or towards that part of an object which is). r., r. right-handed; a hand of r. side, as the better hand, as put one's h. to the work; this w. hand, to hand-shaking, as give the r. h. of fellowship; region or direction on this side of person, as at, on, to, one's r. h.; one's indispensable or chief assistant; r.-h., placed on the r. h.; r.-h. man, soldier on one's r. h. in line, also assistant as above; r.-h. screw, with thread turning to; r.-hand (n. & adj.), r.-hand screw, r.-hand tool &c., made to suit r. h.; r.-handed rotation &c.; r.-hander, r.-handed blow or person. r. turn, into position at r. angles with original one; r.-about turn or face; r. turn prolonged till previous rear is front; r.-about, = r.-a. turn, reversal of front, hurried retreat as in send to the r.-a., send pack in (for a horse or make reverse front); hence right-handedness; right-hand (of person or animal, or of tool &c., emphatic, proper or straight or vertical position (r. helm, put it amidships; boat right-handed; could not r. the boat, car; r. oneself, recover balance), (of ship) recover vertical position; make reparation for or to, avenge, (wrong, wronged person; vindicate, justify, rehabilitate; correct (misc.

takes &c.), correct mistakes in, set in order, often reff., as that is a fault that will r. itself); hence righttable (a. (N.) what is just, fair, (r. & night, r. & wrong; do one r., treat or think of him fairly; by r. or now usu. r., if r. were done; the r., the juster cause, as God defend r. the r.; be in the r., have justice or right, be entitled); r. & night (r. & night of one's side, of being entitled to privilege or immunity, thing one is entitled to, has a, the, no, r. to thing, to do, of doing, of search &c.; r. divine or divine r.; claims of r., of his wife; reigns of r. of worth; belongs to him of or by; r. & duties; woman's r., of equality with men, whence woman's right (n. of r., of way, r. established by usage or custom or right, (whether by law or custom); r. & night of one's side, of having the advantage to such r.; Declaration or Bill of Rr., constitutional settlement of 1689; assert or stand on one's r., refuse to relinquish them; peecess in her own r., not by marriage; admiration is her r.), whence rightless a.; (pl. r. condition, true state, (act or put to r.); arrange properly; have not heard, do not know, the r. of the case); r.-hand part or region or direction is on your or the, r.; to, from, r. & left; work r. the enemy's r., (Pol.) reactionary or conservative members of foreign parliament &c., whence r. & rightward a. & adv., r. & rightwards adv., (rare). (Adv.) straight, (wind was r. behind us; go r. on; went r. at him; r. off, away, chiefly to persons &c., not r. & night in all the way to, r. & night, completely off, out &c., (sank r. to the bottom; veranda r. round house, took gate r. of hinges, turned r. round); exactly, quite, (r. in the middle); very, to the full, (know. well; banked r. royally; was r. glad to hear; r. honourable, r. reverend; r. down, thorough; ly, as is a r.-d. soundword, was r.-d. sorry; lustily, properly, correctly, right; in the r. way, (whether they act r. or wrong; does not hold his pen, do the sum r.; serves him r., is no worse than he deserves; nothing goes r. with me; if I remember r.; guessed r.); to r. hand (eyes r.!, order to soldiers dressing; looks neither r. nor left), (com.-Teut.: OE rít, a., n., ríhtan v., ríhtle adv., cf. Du. & G recht &c., also in English D-site &c.)

righteous (t-hus, t-yus), a. Just, upright, virtuous, law-abiding, (of person, life, action). Hence righteous adj., righteous-ness n. [OE rihtes (prec. n. + wise a. or prec. a. + wise n.) w. assim. to bounteous &c.] righteous, a. (Of actions &c.) equitable, fair, (of persons) legitimately entitled to position &c. (the king, heir, owner), of office, property, &c.) that one is entitled to. Hence rightfully adv., rightfulness n. [-ful] rightly, adv. Justly, fairly, properly, correctly, accurately, justifiably. [-ly]

rigid, a. Not flexible, stiff, unyielding, (a r. bar, stem, frame, air-ship); inflexible, harsh, strict, precise, punctilious, (r. justice, princ. r. and without regard to the business of the economy); Hence or cogn. rigidity n., rigidly adv. [L rigidus (as riggor)]

rigmarole, n. Rambling or meaningless talk or tale; (attrib.) incoherent. [prob. f. obs. ragman roll = catalogue, etym. dub.]

rigor (or. n., path.) Sudden chill with shivering before fever &c.; r. mortis, stiffening of body after death. [L (rigere be stiff, or straiten; narrow); r. of body, strictness of body, harshness, (pl) harsh measures; strict enforcement of rules &c. (with the utmost r. of the law); extremity or excess of weather, hardship, famine, &c., great distress; austerity of life, Puritanistic strictness of observance or doctrine, so rigorism(3), rigorist(2), nn., legallogic, ex-
actidue. So ri'gôr-ous a., ri'gôr-ously² adv. [OF, f. L (prec.)]

Rig-veda (vi), n. The chief Veda. [f. Skr. rig-veda (tie praise)

Rík'sdang, n. Swedish parliament. [Sw.]

rîle, v.t. (slang). Raise anger in, irritate. [var. of obs. & U.S. rîl to make muddy, cf. rîtler mix mortar]

rîll, n. & v.t. Small stream, runnel, rivulet: hence rîller¹ n. (Vb) issue or flow as r. (cf. Du. rîl, G rîlle)

rîlle, n. (astr.). Trench or narrow valley of moon's surface. [G (prec.)]

rîllette(s), n. pl. Tuned preparation of minced ham, chicken, fat, &c. [F best]

rîm, n. (archaic). Ringing of wheel's framework, not including tire; frame of sieve; (poet.) circular object (golden r.\footnote{\OE} crown); (Naut.) surface of the water; raised edge or border, margin, verge, esp. of something more or less circular; r.-brake, acting on r. of wheel; hence rîmless, -rîmmèd² a., (Vb) furnish with r., serve as r. to, edge border. [OE rîma, of Du. rama, G rima, trap]

rîm², n. & v.t. = RHYME¹². [earlier rîme (RHYME) was corrected c. 1550 to RHYTHM, which served for senses rhythm & rhyme till rhyme was established c. 1700 as different; obs. rîm was revived c. 1580 & is often used by writers of prosody & literature]

rîmè², n. & v.t., (chiefly poet.). Hoar-frost; hence rî'my² a. (Vb) cover with r. [OE & ON hrîm, cf. Du. rîma]

rîmèr, n. = REAM²'er. [diaL. rime var. of REAM² & ER¹]

rîmose, rîmous, aa. (bot. &c.). Full of chinks or fissures. [f. L rîmosus (rina chink, -OISE), -OUS]

rînderpest, n. Disease of ruminants esp. oxen, cattle-ague. [G (rinder pl. of rind ox)]

ring¹, n. & v.t. & c. Circle, set of. Precious metal & often set with gem. &c. worn round finger as signet or seal, mark of betrothal or marriage, ring (ring, &c.) or signet, or (usu. nose, arm, &c., \(\ldots\).) hung to or encircling other part of body; circular surface of any material & any (but esp. cf. hoop, no great size); raised or sunk or otherwise distinguishable line or band round, rim of, cylindrical or circular object; circular fold, coil, bend, structure, part, or mark (rr. of tree, concentric bands of wood corresponding in number to tree's years; has livid rr. round his eyes; puffing out rr. of smoke; rr. in water, circular ripples expanding from centre of agitation); persons, trees, &c., disposed in a circle, such disposition, (Commerce. &c.) combination of traders or politicians acting together for control of market or policy; circular or concentric bands of various-ringed-pacing (PRIZE-r.), betting at races (the r., bookmakers), showing of cattle, &c.; circular or spiral course (make rr. round, go or do things incomparably quicker than); r.-bark v.t., cut r. in bark of tree to kill it or to check its growth & bring it into bearing; r.-bolt v.t., cut r. in bark of tree; r.-jug v.t., cut r. in jug of milk; r.-line v.t., pull r. against</ref>

ring², v.i. & t. (rang, now rarely run; rung), & n. Give forth resonant sound (as) of vibrating metal (bell, trumpet, coin, sound, rings, especially) or sound of ringing or acting in round circle then put; r. up, put in round circle (bull. r.-the-bull, game with r. to be thrown or swung on hook); =r.-bark above; cut (onions, apples) into rr. [com.-Teut.; OF rign, cf. ON hring, Du. & G ring]

ring³, n. & v. (rang, run, rung, &c.): & t. (rang, now rarely run; rung), & n. Give forth resonant sound (as) of vibrating metal (bell, trumpet, coin, sound, rings, especially) or sound of ringing or acting in round circle then put; r. up, put in round circle (bull. r.-the-bull, game with r. to be thrown or swung on hook); =r.-bark above; cut (onions, apples) into rr. [com.-Teut.; OF rign, cf. ON hring, Du. & G ring]

ring⁴, n. (ring, run, rung, &c.): & t. (rang, now rarely run; rung), & n. Give forth resonant sound (as) of vibrating metal (bell, trumpet, coin, sound, rings, especially) or sound of ringing or acting in round circle then put; r. up, put in round circle (bull. r.-the-bull, game with r. to be thrown or swung on hook); =r.-bark above; cut (onions, apples) into rr. [com.-Teut.; OF rign, cf. ON hring, Du. & G ring]

ring⁵, n. (ring, run, rung, &c.): & t. (rang, now rarely run; rung), & n. Give forth resonant sound (as) of vibrating metal (bell, trumpet, coin, sound, rings, especially) or sound of ringing or acting in round circle then put; r. up, put in round circle (bull. r.-the-bull, game with r. to be thrown or swung on hook); =r.-bark above; cut (onions, apples) into rr. [com.-Teut.; OF rign, cf. ON hring, Du. & G ring]

ring⁶, n. (ring, run, rung, &c.): & t. (rang, now rarely run; rung), & n. Give forth resonant sound (as) of vibrating metal (bell, trumpet, coin, sound, rings, especially) or sound of ringing or acting in round circle then put; r. up, put in round circle (bull. r.-the-bull, game with r. to be thrown or swung on hook); =r.-bark above; cut (onions, apples) into rr. [com.-Teut.; OF rign, cf. ON hring, Du. & G ring]

ring⁷, n. & v. (rang, run, rung, &c.): & t. (rang, now rarely run; rung), & n. Give forth resonant sound (as) of vibrating metal (bell, trumpet, coin, sound, rings, especially) or sound of ringing or acting in round circle then put; r. up, put in round circle (bull. r.-the-bull, game with r. to be thrown or swung on hook); =r.-bark above; cut (onions, apples) into rr. [com.-Teut.; OF rign, cf. ON hring, Du. & G ring]

ring⁸, n. & v. (rang, run, rung, &c.): & t. (rang, now rarely run; rung), & n. Give forth resonant sound (as) of vibrating metal (bell, trumpet, coin, sound, rings, especially) or sound of ringing or acting in round circle then put; r. up, put in round circle (bull. r.-the-bull, game with r. to be thrown or swung on hook); =r.-bark above; cut (onions, apples) into rr. [com.-Teut.; OF rign, cf. ON hring, Du. & G ring]
floor, for (roller-)skating. (Vb) skate on r. esp. with roller-skates, whence rippler1 n. [earlier sense jousting-ground; from 14th c.; prob. f. OF riple, rank].

pinata, n. & v. & t. Wash out or out (vessel, mouth) by filling with water &c., shaking, & emptying; pour liquid over or wash lightly; put (clothes) through clean water to remove soap; wash (impurities) out or away by rinsing; wash (food) down with liquor; (n.) rinsing (give it a r.). [F. Frincent, OF rinerin.

riot (ot), n. & v. & t. Loose living, debauchery; loud revelry, a revel; unrestrained indulgence in or display or enjoyment of something (a r. of emotion, colour, sound); (Hunt.) following of any scent indiscriminately (run r.), orig. of hounds doing this, now usu. fig. of person or his tongue or fancy throwing off all restraint; disorder, tumult, disturbance of the peace, outbreak of lawlessness, on part of a crowd (R. Act) by which persons not dispersing after official reading of part of it incur guilt of felony; read the R. A., lit., & joc. of parent &c. announcing that noise &c. is to cease; hence or cogn. ri'otous a., ri'otously adv.

rip, vb. n. Worthless horse, screw; dissolute person, rake. [perh. var. of Ripe.]

rip, v.i. & n. Cut or tear (thing) quickly or forcibly away or something (r. out the lining; r. the boards off); make long cut or tear in (n., such cut &c.); cut or tear vigorously apart (often up; had his belly ripped up); split (wood, rock, saw (wood) with the grain (r.-saw, used thus); strip (roof) of tiles or slates &c.; make (tissue, passage) by ripping; open up (wound, quarrel, sorrow, the past) again; come violently asunder, split (intr.); rush along (of ship, &c; transf.); so let her, do not check speed or interfere. (part., slang, cf. rattling) fine, splendid, enjoyable, first-rate, also as adv. with good &c., as a rippling good time), whence rip-pingly2 adv. [cf. Fris. rippe]

rip, v.b. n. Stretch of broken water in sea or river. [perh. var. of Ripe.]

riparian, a. & n. On the river-bank (esp. r. proprietor, rights); (n.) r. proprietor. [Li-parius (ripa, bank, -ARY1) + AN]

ripe, a., & v.t. & i. Ready to be reaped, gathered, eaten, drunk, used, or dealt with, fully developed, mellow, mature, prepared or able to undergo something, in fit state for. (r. corn, fruit, cheese, wine, seed; r. lips, red & full like r.; r. beauty, of a woman; r. scholar, scholarship, judgment, experience, understanding; d.e at r. age, old; persons of riper years, not immature; opportunity to behave; is r. to hear the truth, mood or person, plan, disease, r. for mischief, execution, treatment; soon r. soon rotten, prov. destroying precocity, hence ripening v. r.i. & t. rippe1 adv. rippee, n. & t. (r. chickley poet) r. ripen. [OE ripe, cf. Du. rypen, G reifen]

riposte, n. & v.i. Quick return thrust in fencing (transf.) counterstroke, retort; (vb) deliver r. [F. fr. L. riposta response]

rippe1, n., & v.t. Tool used to clear away seeds from flax; (vb) treat with r. [cf. Du. repellen, G riefen]
risible (rz), a. Inclined to laugh, so ri-
credible, n. of laughter (r. nerves, faculties, &c.); ri-
siblely, adv. [from LL. risibilis (ridere, to laugh).] n. [LL. ri-
sibilis (ridere, to laugh).]
risin5g, n. In vb senses; esp. r. (again),
resurrection; insurrection, revolt. [-ing]
risk, n. & v.t. Hazard, chance of or of bad
consequences, loss, &c., exposure to mischance,
there is the r. of his catching cold; run rr., ar, the
r., often of, expose oneself or be exposed to
losing or suffering; run out so; at the
r. of his life; at owner's &c., he be to bear
any contingent loss); r. money, allowance to cashier
to cover accidental deficits; hence ri
sku., riskless, aa. (Vb) expose to chance of injury
or loss; venture on, take chances of, r. (the
jump, a battle, a sparrowed ankle). [From Fr
eisque (f. It. risco n., risicare v., etym. dub.)
risible, a. Hazardous, full of risk; (also &
after r.) risque involving suggestion of indecency,
offending against propriety, (of story,
dramatic situation, &c.). Hence ri
skily adv.,
riskiness n. [-y]
risqué. See prec.
rissole, n. Fried ball or cake or meat or fish
mixed with bread-crumbs &c. [Fr., perh. ult. f.
L ruscusculus reddish]
risarando (r3), mus. direction. Slower. [It.]
rête, n. (Form of procedure, action required
or usual, in) a religious or solemn ceremony or
observance (the r. of hospitalization; the r. of con-
firmation; burial or funeral rr; conjugal or
nuptial r., sexual intercourse between hus-
band & wife; the Latin, Anglican, &c., r., body
of usages characteristic of a Church). Hence ri-
taste, r. taste.
ritual, a. & n. Of, with, consisting in, in-
volved in religious rites; hence ri
 tally adv.
(N.) prescribed order of performing religious
service; book containing this; performance of
r. acts, whence (w. implication of excess) ri-
tualism, ritualistic, n.
ritualistic (3), ritualistic (2), n., ritualistic
adv., ritualistically adv., ritualize, (2) v. &
t. [It. (f. Lat. ritus, a.
ritavge (j3), n. (poet). Coast, shore, bank.
[Fr. (of rive f. L ripa bank, -AEG)]
river, n., attrib. & v.t. & i. (rill). Person's
competitor for some prize (esp. a woman's or
man's love) or in some pursuit or quality (also
of things; without a r., unapproached for
excellence &c.); hence rivality (2, 4), riva-
ility (2, 4), n. Rivalry is the struggle of temper or
with, be comparable to, seem or claim to be as
good &c. as; (rare) be in rivalry. [Fr. L rīvalis
(rius stream, -āt) orig. = on same stream]
rive, v.t. & i. (rive; riven, rarely rived).
Rend, cleave, wrench away or off from
strike asunder, (archaic, poet.); (of artisan)
split (wood, stone), make (laths) by splitting,
whence rive (rīvē) (rīvē) (j3) n.: be split, gape
under blow &c. (of wood &c.) admit of splitting.
[On rīfa perh. cogn. w. G reiben rub]
rivel, v.i. & t. (ill; archaic). Wrinkle, crumple, shrivel. [prob. back-formation f.
rivelled, OF rīfellede [perh. f. rīfē a fold + -Ed] riven. See rive.
river, n. (for river see rive). Copious
stream of water flowing in channel to sea or
lake or marsh or another r. (the r. often pre-
fixed to name, as the r. Thames); the boundary
between life & death; copious flow or stream
of life or blood, much bloodshed; (attrib.
 prefixed to many names of animals, plants,
& things) living in, of, situated or used on,
river(s); r.-bed (2); r.-god, mythological
being dwelling in & personifying a r.; r.-horse,
hippopotamus; riverside, ground along r.'s
bank (often attrib. as, a r.-s. villa). Hence
(r.-vered), r.iless, aa. [Of rive r.]
riverain, n. & n. Of r. or its neighbour-
hood; situated, dwelling by river; (n.) person
dwelling by river. [Fr. rivière as prec., Ax]
riverine, a. Of, on, river or its banks,
pitapitanian. [-EN]
rivet, n. & v.t. Nail or bolt for holding to-
gether metal plates &c., its headless end being
screwed or bolted through predrilled holes.
(Vb) clinch (bolt) join to by fastening with rr.
(available, down, to, into, on adv. or prep., &c.);
fix, make immovable, (r. error &c.); con-
centrate, direct intently, (eyes, attention, &c.,
on); engross (attention), engross attention of;
hence riveter (1, 2) n. [v.f. n., of rive r.]
rivulet, n. Small stream; kinds of moth.
[perh. f. It. rivello (L rīvus stream, -ūt, -ūtī)]
rix-dollar, n. (hist.). Silver coin & money of
account (¼-2/3) of 16th-19th cc. in some
continental States. [Fr. Du. rijksdaalder, cf. G
reichstaler, see (bishop) rix-dollar]
roach (tooth), n. Small freshwater fish
allied to carp (sound as r. in first rate health &c.). [Fr. Of roche etym. dub.]
roach (2), n. (naut.). Upward curve in
foot of square sail. [I]
road, n. (Also roadstead) piece of water
near shore in which ships can ride at anchor;
line of communication between places for use
of foot-passengers, riders, & vehicles (on the r.,
in transit). (r. set at, the r. the highway;
way, take to the r.); (archaic) navigable
water; (of a person) r. man; rule of the r.,
custom regulating sale to be taken by vehicles,
riders, or ships, meeting or passing each other;
way of getting to the r., to York, ruin, success;
royal r., to way of attaining without trouble;
one's way or route; r.-book, describing rr. of
country &c., itinerary; r.-log, bicyclist or motorist
regard;
road, n. (Game-bird, &c., &c.) road-
day, (2), n. (of r.) roadway, r., central part
of r. (opp. side-path), part of bridge or railway
used for traffic; roadway, fit to be used on the
r., (of person) fit to travel. Hence (-)-road-
ed (2), roadless, aa. [Of r. (ridan ride)]
road, v.t. (Of dog) follow up (game-bird, or
animal). [ster]
roadster, n. Ship at anchor in roadstead;
horse, bicycle, &c., for use on the road;
experienced traveller. [-Ster]
roam, v.i. & t., & n. (rarely &c., &c.) a.
ambling about or roaming (as a half-hour's r.)
walk; walk or travel unsystematically over or
through or about (country, seas, &c.). [I]
roan, a. & n. Of animal) with coat of
which the prevailing colour is thickly inter-
spersed with another, esp. bay or sorrel or
chestnut mixed with white or grey (often with

[some content is damaged or unclear]
roan 2. Soft sheepskin leather used in bookbinding as substitute for morocco. [perh. f. Rouen in France]

roar, v.t. & t. & n. (Uttar, send forth) loud deep hoarse sound (as of lion, person or company in pain or rage or loud laughter, the sea, thunder, cannon, furnace, &c. (the r. of the wave or crest) of the sound made by beings or things projecting their prey; roared with pain or laughter or for mercy; you need not r., talk so loud; set table in a r., make company laugh loud); (of horse) make loud noise in breathing due to disease, whence roaper 1, rooping 1, mn.; (of place) be full of din, re-echo, (often again); say, sing, utter, (words, chorus, oath, &c., often out in loud tones): make deaf, hoarse, &c; re-\down, by roaring; (part.) riotous, noisy, boisterous, brisk, (a roaring night, stormy, also spent in revelry; a roaring blade archaic, fast liver; the roaring game, curling; roaring forties, see forty; in roaring health, drive a roaring trade. [n. f. vb, OE ravan, prob. Lg. raven.]

roaster, n. In vb senses; esp. kind of oven for roasting; ore-roasting furnace; coffee-roasting apparatus; pig, potato, &c., fit for roasting. [Er.

robo, v.t. Despoil (person &c.) of or of property by violence, feloniously plunder, person, often, deprive of what is due, (r. Peter); (abs.) commit robbery. So robber 1-er, -er2(4), n. [f. ROBBER f. Teut. (Reave.)

rock, v.t. & i. Any long coarse outer garment (as poet., metaphor, trade name of kind of lady's dress in one piece); outer garment of baby in long clothes; (often pl.) long outer garment worn as indication of wearer's rank, office, profession, &c., gown, vestment, (the long r. legal or clerical dress; gentlemen of the r. lawyers; r.-de-chambré (Fr.), dressing-gown, wrapper, (Vb) invest (person) in r. dress; assume one's r. or vestments. [OF, conn. v. prec., orig. sense booty]

robin, n. (Also r.-redbreast) small red-breasted bird; (with or without distinctive epithet) kinds of Amer; Colonial, & Indian bird; r.-r.-s., in plant names, as R.-run-the-hedge, ground-ivy, r.'s-eye herb-Robert; R. Groff, yellow bird; R. Hood, (type of) medieval foot outlaw; ROUND 1-1. [OF. fam. for Roberi]

roborant, a. & n. (med.). Strengthening (drug). [L robarare (robur-avis strength), -a-x]

roburite (er-), n. A strong flameless explosive. [L ROBUR (prec.), -rae(3)]

rocky, a. (er.-, est). Of strong health & physique, not delicate or weakly, (of persons, animals, plants, body, health, &c.); (of exercise, discipline, &c.) tending to quelling strength, invigorating, (of intellect &c.) sensible, straightforward, not given to nor confused by subtleties. Hence robustly 2 adv., robustness n. [f. L ROBUSTUS (ROBUR strength)...

robus'tic. Boisterous, self-assertive, noisy. [earlier in common use = prec.; now chiefly w. ref. to Hamlet iii. ii. 10]


rocambole, n. Kind of leek, Spanish garlic. [F. etym. dub.]

rocher' (tish-), n. Surplice-like vestment worn by bishops & abbots. [OF, f. Teut. (G rock coat)

rock 1, n. Solid part of earth's crust underlying soil (dug down to the living r.; often bed; built, founded, on the r., lit., & fig. secure. R. of ages, Christ), mass of this projecting & forming a hill, cliff, &c., or standing up into or out of sea &c. from bottom (the r. Gibraltar; r.m up the r., see r. ahead, &c. or fig. shipwreck or danger of it; r. of water &c., ref. to Num. xx. 11); stone as a substance (a mass, needle of r.); large detached stone, boulder; (Geol.) any particular igneous or stratified mineral constituent of earth's crust including sands, clays, &c.; kinds of hard sweet meat (us. as pl.; G. rock, r.-bed, base r., rocky bottom; r.-bird, esp. penguin; r.-cake, bun with hard rough surface; r.-cork, variety of asbes; etc.; r.-crystal, transparent colourless silica or quartz usu. in hexagonal prisms; r.-dove, r.-pigeon; r.-drill, r.-boring tool or machine; r.-English, mixed language of Gibraltar; r.-fener, kind of enteric prevalent at Gibraltar; r.-fish, kinds of gobies; r.-grass, naphtha; r.-hat, cap, cap, r.-heaven, cut out of the r.; r.-leather, as r.-cork; rockling [-LING], kinds of fish esp. sea-loatch; r.-oil, native naphtha; r.-paper, as r.-cork; r.-pigeon, kind of dove haunting rr. & supposed source of domestic pigeon; r.-ribbed, (of earth, coast, &c.) with ribs of r.; r.-rose, kinds of cistus with yellow, rose, or salmon flowers; r.-salt, found stratified in free state; r.-silica, as r.-cork; r.-sucker, sea-loatchry; r.-tar, petroleum; r.-whisket, Alpine marmot; r.-wood, as r.-cork; r.-work or rocker 1 n. [f. ROKE, rocque, roche, etym. dub.]

rock 2, n. Rocking chair. [f. ROKE, roque, rocque, etym. dub.]
ROCKET  735

(roket), n. Kinds of plant of which some are used as salad & some grown for flowers (Garden, Roman, &c.; r.; R. gentilis. Base r. wt. long kinds of wolfsbane & larkspur, also bluebell). [f. F roquette t. It. ruchetta (rucca f. L crucca, -ETTE)]

ROCKET 2, n. & v.t. & i. Cylindrical paper or metal case that can be projected to height or distance by ignition of contents, used in firework displays, for signalling, to carry line to ship, in distress, etc. [Base r. (hor. or hor. to its rider) bound up-wards or dart like r. (of pheasant &c.) fly straight upwards, fly fast & high, whence roc'ker...]

ROCKY, a., & n. (pl.) Of rock, full of or abounding in rocks, (the R. Mountains, or as n. the Rr., western N.-Amer. range); like rock in ruggedness, firmness, solidity, &c.; (rare) unsteady, tottering. Hence rock'y...2 adv., rock'iness n. [ROCK 1,3 -Y]

ROCCO, a. & n. (Of furniture, architecture, &c.) With much conventional decoration, tastefully florid, in the Louis-Quatorze or Louis-Quinze style, (n., the r. style); antiquated, out of date. [F. perh. arch. r. of Ar. al-rakih. work)

ROCK, n. A straight round stick growing as shoot on tree or cut from it or made from wood, switch, wand, (somet. as symbol of office &c., see esp. BLACK 1; AARON'S-ROD; divorcing, downsing, -r., see DOWSE) such stick, or bundle of twigs, for use in caging or hogging (the r. use of this, spare the r. & spoil the child; make &c. a r. for one's own back, prepare trouble for one's back, kick the r., take punishment meekly or gladly; have a r. in pickle for, be ready when punishment comes; FISH 2; (also rodman & ro'dster n.) angler; (as measure) perch; slender metal bar, connecting bar, shaft, (curtain, piston, &c., -r.); (Physiol.) r.-shaped structure. Hence rocdless, rocdike, a., ro'dler n. [ROE rodd, cf. ON rudda club]

RODENT, a. & n. (Animal of the order Ro'dentia with strong incisor & no canine teeth, whence ro'dential, a.; gnawing (esp. in Path. of ulcers). [F. L rodere ros-gnaw]

RÖDÖMONT'A DE, n., a., & v.i. Boastful, bragging, (saying or talk). (Vb) brag, talk big; hence ro'domonta'der n. [vb & adj.]; f. n., F (Ro'domont f. It. Ro'domont character in Orlando Furioso by MOE)

ROE 1 (ro), n. (collect, sing, somet. for pl.). Small kind of European & Asiatic deer; rooc' buck, male r.; roe-deer, r. [com. Teut.; OE raua, cf. Du. roe, G reh]

ROE 2 (ro), n. Mass of eggs (also hard r.) in fish's ovarian membrane (r.-corn, one egg) & soft r., male fish's milk; r. leaf is a leaf of slaughter. Hence roe-like, roe-shaped, roe-shaped.

Rogation, n. (Pl) litany of the saints chanted on the three days before Ascension Day (r. days, these; r. week, Sunday, including, preceding, them; r. flower, milkwort), whence roga'tion a.; (Rom. Ant.) law proposed before the people by consul or tribune (Lictorian &c. rr., proposed by Lictinius &c.). [F. L rogatio]

Röger (r.i), male name (the jolly R., pirates' black flag; R. or Sir R. De Coverley, a countrydance & tune)

Rogue (tg), n. & v.t. Idle vagrant arachide; knave, rascal, swindler, (often playfully of mischievous child or waggish or arch-mannered person); inferior plant amongst seedlings (vb, weed out rr. from); (also r. elephant, buffalo, &c.) wild beast, esp. elephant, driven or living apart from the herd & of savage temper; shirking racehorse or hunter. Hence roguey (r.i), n. & v.t. & i. (intransitive & transitive) dastardly, villainous, iniquitous, ill-natured, mischievous; a, n. unscrupulous. [16-th c. cant wd, etym. dub.]

Rönek, n. (S.-Afr.-Dun. approbrious name, lit. red-neck, for) British soldier.

Rolist'er, v.i. Revel noisily, be uproarious, (esp. in part, as adj.). Hence rolist'er, n. 1. roolist'ering, nn. [F. obs. roister roisterer f. F roister van. of rustel L RUSTICURO (archaic) rustic, rusticlike, rustic-like & rustic vm. of Charlemagne celebrated in legend often with his comrade Oliver (a R. for an Oliver, effective retort).

Rôle, n. Actor's part; one's task or function, what one is appointed or expected or undertaken to do. [F. (roll)]

Roll, n. Cylinder formed by turning flexible fabric such as paper or cloth over & over upon itself without folding (rr. of carpet, printing paper, &c.; swiss r.), (in Ionic capital) volute; document, esp. official record, in this form (Master of the Rr., judge of Court of Appeal with charge of certain public records; the Rr., buildings in which these were formerly kept now superseded by Public Record Office, also court of Master of the Rr.), register or catalogue (esp. of rolls of parchment, &c.; on the rr. of fame; BENT 3; esp. official list of qualified solicitors (strike off the r.), debar from practising for dishonesty &c.) or list of persons esp. soldiers or schoolboys used to detect absentees (r.-call, calling over of this; more or less (semi-) cylindrical straight or curved mass of anything however formed (a r. of butter, soap, straw, &c.), (esp. 1., the r. of a fowl or of a horse; on the rr. of bread, &c.; (archaic) wheel of fat on him; r. of bread or usu. r., small loaf esp. for breakfast use), (Arch., also r.-moulding) moulding of convex section; turned-back edge of something, e.g. coat-collar; (Book-bind.) revolving patterned tool for marking cover; cylinder or roller. [If. OF roile (now role) f. L rotul-us collat. form of rotula ( foll.)]

Roller, v.t. & i., & n. Move (t. & i.) or send or go in some direction by turning over & over on axis often with aid of gravitation (r. barrel; barrel started rolling; ball, coin, rolled under the table, into a hole; river rolls down stones; rolling stone gathers no moss; planets r. on their courses; years r. on or by, go smoothly; r. one over, send him rolling or sprawling), make revolve between two surfaces (rolling a marble between his palms), wrap usu. up, swab by rolling motion (rolled himself up in the blankets); (t. & i. of eyes) change direction of (with rotary motion (his eyes r. strangely; rolled his eyes on us); wallow, turn about in fluid or loose medium, (of horse &c.) lie on back & kick about, (porpoise, swimmer, rolls in the water; rolling in money, luxury, ease; male tried to r., he has r. of fat on him; r. of bread or usu. r., small loaf esp. for breakfast use), (Arch., also r.-moulding) moulding of convex section; turned-back edge of something, e.g. coat-collar; (Book-bind.) revolving patterned tool for marking cover; cylinder or roller. [If. OF rolle (now role) f. L rotul-us collat. form of rotula ( foll.)]

RÖDIG, v.t. & i., & n. Move (t. & i.) or send or go in some direction by turning over & over on axis often with aid of gravitation (r. barrel; barrel started rolling; ball, coin, rolled under the table, into a hole; river rolls down stones; rolling stone gathers no moss; planets r. on their courses; years r. on or by, go smoothly; r. one over, send him rolling or sprawling), make revolve between two surfaces (rolling a marble between his palms), wrap usu. up, swab by rolling motion (rolled himself up in the blankets); (t. & i. of eyes) change direction of (with rotary motion (his eyes r. strangely; rolled his eyes on us); wallow, turn about in fluid or loose medium, (of horse &c.) lie on back & kick about, (porpoise, swimmer, rolls in the water; rolling in money, luxury, ease; male tried to r., he has r. of fat on him; r. of bread or usu. r., small loaf esp. for breakfast use), (Arch., also r.-moulding) moulding of convex section; turned-back edge of something, e.g. coat-collar; (Book-bind.) revolving patterned tool for marking cover; cylinder or roller. [If. OF rolle (now role) f. L rotul-us collat. form of rotula ( foll.)]
ROLLER

by passing roller over or by passing between rollers (r. lawn, metal, paste for pies, &c.; rolling-pin, roller for paste; rolling-press, copper-plate-printer's press with revolving cylinder, also press with rollers for various purposes); turn (t. & i.) over & over upon itself into more or less cylindrical shape; (us. u.) the way to a great extent; he who rolls itself into a ball or rolls up; form (t. & i.) in (t.) cylindrical or spherical shape, or accumulate into mass, by rolling (r. cigarettes, a huge snowball, snow or string into ball; the reckonings is rolling up, increasing in amount; saint & philosopher rolled into one); r.-top desk; with flexible cover sliding in curved grooves; (v.) to roll up (the r. of the sea, ship); spell of rolling (a. r. on the grass); rolling gait; quick continuous beating of drum; long peak of thunder or shout; rhythmic flow of words. [f. Of roller = It. rotolare (Lrotuladim. ofrotola wheel)]

ról'ler, n. in vb. senses; esp. cylinder or rod of wood, stone, metal, &c. & of various sizes & proportions used alone or usu. as rotator part of machine for lessening friction, smoothing ground, pressing, stamping, crushing, spreading printer's ink, rolling up cloth &c. on. & other purposes; (usu. r.-bandage) long surgical bandage rolled up for convenience of applying; kind of tumbler-pigeon; long swelling wave; brilliant-plumaged bird allied to the r. (r. g.); pair of roller eyes of kind in press-correcting, r. (r.); r.-towel, endless, working on r. [-ER] 

ró'lick, v.i. & n. Be jovial, indulge in high spirits, enjoy life boisterously, revel (esp. in part. as adj.). (N.) exuberant gaiety; frolic, spree, escapade. [l]

ró'ly-pó'ly, n. & a. (Also r. pudding) pudding made of sheet of paste covered with jam &c. & boiled, &c.; (usu. of child) podgy, plump. [prob. formed on roll.]

Rom, n. (pl. Roma). Male gipsy, (pl.) gipsies. [Roman war]

Romà'c, a. & n. (Of, in, &c.) the vernacular language of modern Greece. [f. Gk Româ'kaos Roman (used esp. of Eastern empire)]


Rô'man, n. Citizen, private person, or inhabitant, of ancient Rome, member of ancient R. State. (King, Emperor, of the Rr., sovereign head of Holy R. Empire); inhabitant of medieval or modern Rome; (pl.) Christians of ancient Rome (Rr., or in full Epistle to the Rr., N.-T. book, abbr. Rom.); (Print.) ROMAN2 type (abbr. in press-correcting, rom.); = ROMAN CATHOLIC. [f. L Romanus (Rome, -AN)]

Rom'ân, a. Of ancient Rome or its territory, people, or (rarely) usu. Latin language (T. Empire), that established by Augustus 27 B.C. & divided by Theodosius a.d. 395 into Western or Latin & eastern or Greek empires, of which the eastern lasted till 1453. & the western, after last Roman emperor was revived 800 by Charlemagne & continued to exist as the Holy Roman Empire till 1806: T. law, code developed by ancient T. & forming basis of many modern codes; T. pottery, bricks, road, &c., surviving from period of Latin: (v.) to cement, trade name for a hydraulic cement named after ancient-R. kind; T. balance, beam, or steelyard, ordinary steelyard; T. simplicity, refined form of simplicity; T. of early Republic; T. nose, with high bridge, aquiline, whence, of person or horse.

Roman-nosed a.; R. letters or type, of the plain upright type used in ordinary print, opp. Gothic or black letter & italic; R. alphabet, that used by Rr. & still with slight modifications in W. Europe; R. numerals, the letters I, V, &c. used in composing number-symbols, see below for mod. use, & cf. Araric; T. architecture, composite, & see ORDER; T. history, historian, &c. of ancient Rome); of papal Rome, esp. = ROMAN CATHOLIC, whence Romanish (2) a. Romanizer n.; of medieval Roman empire; of the time of Charlemagne & later; Raphael; R. fever, malaria prevalent at Rome; R. snail; R. vitriol, sulphate of copper; T. CANDLES. Hence Romanism(3, 4), Romanisc(2), 3. nn., Romani'stic a., Romanize(2, 3, 4) v.t. & i., Romanization n., Româ'no-comb. form. * Mod. use of R. numerals, differing in some respects from the ancient; order of numbers as: I = 1, II = 10, III = 100, V = 5, L = 50, C = 100, D = 500, M = 1000; the letters composing a number are ranged in order of value, & the number meant is found by addition, e.g. MDCLXV = 1665; if a letter or set of letters is placed before a letter of higher value, it is to be subtracted from it before the addition is made, e.g. IICC = 88, MMC = 1900; IIII is usu. preferred to IV on clock-faces. [as prec.]

Roman Catholic, a. & n. (Member) of the Church of Rome. Hence Roman-Catholic ly, Roman-Catholicism (3) a., adv., Roman-Catholicism(3) (f. c. 1600, perh. orig. as non-controversial compromise between Romanist, Romish, &c. Catholic). 

romá'nce, a. & n. (Rom.) = VERNACULAR LANGUAGE. In French phraseology of old France mainly developed but distinguished from Latin, corresponding language of Spain, Provence, &c. (collect.) the languages descended from Latin (adj. of languages, thus descended). 2 r. Medieval tale usu. in verse of some hero of chivalry (named as written in R.); prose or rarely verse tale with scene & incidents remote from every-day life, class of tales consisting of such tales: set of facts, episodes, love affair, &c., suggesting such tales by its strangeness or moving nature; atmosphere characterizing such tales, mental tendency to be influenced by it, sympathetic imaginative, whence romance: n. a.; (an) exaggeration, (a) picturesque falsehood, (vb.) exaggerate, draw the long-how; (Mus.) short piece of simple character. [f. Of romanz f. Lat. Romance (opp. Latin) in adv. f. ROMANICUS]

romá'ner, n. Medieval or other writer of romances; fantastic liar. [f. romance vb. (prec.) partly in obs. sense]

Román'es, n. Gipsy language. [Gipsy (adv.)]

Româ'nesque (-k), a. & n. = ROMANCE 1 a. & n.; (Arch.) (in) style of building prevalent in Romanized Europe between the classical & Gothic periods. [asque]

Romá'nic, a. & n. Descended from Latin. Romance (a. & n.); descended from, inheriting civilization &c. of the Romans, Romance-speaking. [f. L Romanicus (Románic, -10)]

Romá'ni'ty, n. (rare). Civilization & influence of Roman Empire. [románic, -ry]

Româ'ns, a. & n. In the RHAETO-ROMANIC tongue of N.-W. part of E. Switzerland; = Rhaeto-Romance. [as ROMANCE]

româ'ntic, a. & n. Characterized by or suggestive of or given to romance, imaginative, remote from experience, visionary, (a r. story, scene, adventure, girl); (of music) subordinating whole to parts or form, method &c. characterizing or having a character of projects &c. fantasy, unpractical, quixotic, dreamy; (of literary or artistic method &c.) preferring grandeur or picturesqueness or passion or irregular beauty to finish & proportion, subordinating whole to parts or form, (opp. classical, classical), whence romantically adv., ro-
737

MAN SCHEISM, 3 n., ROMANTICIZE, v.i. & t. (N.) pl. ideas or talk; romanticist. [f. F romantique (roman tale, now roman, var. of romanze, romance, -10)]

ROMANY, n. & a. Gipsy (n. & a.). (pl. also, collect. sing.) the gipsies, (pl. gipsies; the gipsy language. [f. Gipsy Romani fem. & pl. of Romano adj. (Romano)]

ROMAINE, n. (archaic). A romance or tale of chivalry & c. [f. OF ROMANCIE see ROMANTIC]

ROME, n. City or ancient State of R. (R.was not built in a day, encouraging to faint-hearted; Roman empire; Church of R., whence ROMENARD & adv. ROMENARDS adv., ROMISH a. (contempt.). [of. F ROMA]

ROMAN, n. & v. (Of children &c.) play about together, chase each other, wrestle, &c.; (Racing slang) get along, past, &c., without effort, come in or home as easy winner. (N.) child or woman fond of romping, tom-boy; spell of romping, boisterous play, (often game of rr.), hence ROMPY a. [perh. n. f. vb. var. of RAMP]

RONDANCE (-to), n. Ten-line or thirteen-line poem, with only two rhymes throughout &c. playing words used twice as refrain. [earlier RONDEL]

RONDDEL, n. (Special form of RONDEAU. [f. rond ROUND 1, O] (2)]

RONDÉO, n. Piece of music with leading theme to which return is made. [It., f. F RONDEAU]

RONDURE, n. (poet.) Round outline or object. [f. F RONDE ROUND 1, OR 1]

RÖNGEN RAYS. See RAY 1.

RÖD, n. The cross of Christ (archaic; often in oaths, as by the R.). crucifix, esp. one raised on middle of r., wooden or stone carved screen separating nave & choir) r.-arch, between nave & choir; r.-beam, cross-beam, usu. as head of r.-screen, supporting r.; r.-cloth, ceiling r. in Lent; r.-left, gallery on top of r. a quarter of an acre (esp. as loose term for small piece of land; not a r. remained to him). [OE rød cross, cf. OFris. röde, cogn. w. RÖD]

ROOF, n. & t. Upper covering of house or building usu. supported by its walls (under one's roof, in one's house, esp. w. ref. to hospitality; also fig., as the r. of heaven; r. of the world, high mountain range; r. of the mouth, top of the tongue; r. of the world, top of covered vehicle esp. when used for outside passage; r.-tree, ridge-pole of r.; hence ROOTAGE (1) n., (-)ROOTED 2, ROOTLESS a. (vb) cover with r., be r. of, (often in over); hence ROOTING (3) n. [OE hóf, cf. OFris. hof, MDÜ. roof]

ROOT, n. & v. t. Black hoarse-voiced bird of grove, tribe nesting in colonies; sharper, esp. at dice or cards, person who lives on inexperienced gamblers &c., (cf. PIGEON); r.-pipe, of small r. for r.-shooting; hence ROOTLET, ROOTLING 1, nn. ROOTKY 2 a. (vbn. win money at cards &c. esp. by swindling; charge (customer) extortunately. [OE hrócc, du. roek, G ruch; prob. limit.]

ROT, n. (chess). = CASTLE 2. [of. F roe ult, f. PERS.]

ROOKERY, n. (Clump of trees with) colony of rooks; colony of penguins &c. &c.; crowed cluster of mean houses or tenements. [-ERY]

ROOM, n. Space occupied or that might be occupied by something, capaciousness or ability to accommodate contents, (takes up too much); there is plenty of r.; no r. to turn in, to swing; have r. to spit; after his r. than his company, wish him away; we have no r. here for idlers; make r., vacate standing ground &c.; post &c. for or for another, withdraw, retire, also clear a space for person or thing by removal of others. R. for archaic, ellipt, command to make way for some one; in one's r., in the r. of, instead of, in succession to, the free seat for, whence ROOTY 2 a., ROOTINESS n., ROOTLY adv. opportunity, scope, to do or or for (r. to deny ourselves; no r. for dispute; leave r. for erosion); part of house enclosed by walls or partitions, floor, &c. ceiling, (pl.) set of these occupied persons of family, apartments or lodgings, (transf.) the corner, one in a r. (set the watch in a roar), whence ROOTFUL 2 n., -ROOTED 2, adv. ROOTFUL adj. 

Teut.; OF riun, cf. G ruum, Sw. & Da. rum]

ROOST 1 n. & v. & t. Bird's perching or resting place, esp. hen-house or part of it in which fowls sleep, (transf.) sleeping-accommodation, bedroom, (go to r., retire for the night; at r., in bed, in bed r. come home to r., not alone, upon wearying it; (vb) to roost or lodge for a night, provide with sleeping-place; (vb.n., OE hóst, cf. MDÜ. roest]

ROOSTER 2 n. Tidal race about Orkneys & Shetlands. [of. ON roost]

ROOSTER, n. Domestic cock (esp. U.S.), [-ER-]

ROST, n. Part of plant normally below earth's surface & serves to hold fixed it to earth & convey nourishment from soil to its divisions into branches or fibres, corresponding organ of epiphyte, part attaching ivy to its support (also ROOTLET n.), permanent underground stock of plant, small plant with r. for transplanting, (plant, such as turnip or carrot, with edible r., pull up by the r., upward lit. & fig. take, strip, cut, &c., fig. to draw nourishment from soil, fig. get established, lay axe to r. or tree or institution, set about destroying it; r. & BRANCH 1); (bibl.) scion, offshoot, (there shall be a r. of Jesse); imbedded part of some bodily organ or structure, part of thing attaching it to greater or more fundamental whole, (r. of tongue, tooth, nail, &c.; r. of a gem, esp. of emerald, cloudy, part by which it adhered to stone; r. of mountain, its base); source or origin (of; love of money is the r. of all evil; r. of bitterness; r. fallacy, idea, &c., the one from which the rest originated); basis, dependence, means of continuance or growth, (has its r. or rr. in selfishness; has no r. in the nature of things); bottom, essential substance or nature, get at r. of things; has the r. of the matter in him, it was said to Job xix. 28; (Math.) r. of, number or quantity that when multiplied by itself a usual, specified number of times gives (specified number &c.; square or second r. of 4, or ellipt r. of 4 or 4, symbol 4, is 2; V is irrational; cube or third r. of 27, symbol 27, is 3; (Philol.) ultimate unanalysable element of language, basis (whether itself existing as a word or not) on which words are made by addition of prefixes or suffixes or by other modification, (symbol V, as sopor is from V SLEEP); (Mus.) fundamental note of chord; r. stock, = KHIZOME, also primary form whence offshoots have arisen. Hence ROOTAGE (1), 3 n., ROOTLESS, ROOTY 2, aa. [of. ON rót; cogn. w. Old. rót, &c. &c.]

ROOT 2 v.t. & i. (Cause to take r., fix firmly to the spot, establish, (some kinds r. freely; take care to r. them firmly; fear rooted him to the ground; esp. in p.p., as her affection was deeply rooted, rooted objections to, obedience rooted in fear, whence ROOTED 2 adv., ROOTEDNESS n.; dragging up by the r., r. out, exterminate; r. out, tear away, from (poet.). [f. prec.]

ROOT 3 n. (Pot. root, root, &c.) turn up ground with snout, heel, &c., in search of food; turn up (ground thus); (transf.) search
out, hunt up, rummage (among, in). [earlier wroot, f. OE wrūtan (root butt)]

gardenery, n. Pile of roots & stumps for growing garden plants on (cf. rockbery). -[ERY]

rootle, v.i. & t. [rooti (-zi); -[L]E9]-

R{p}ope, n. & V.t. [-LE(3)]-stout cordage (prop. over Inn. in circumf., cf. cable, cord) made by twisting strands of hemp, flax, hide, or wire, into one (the r., halter for hanging person, also-TIGHT-v; on the high rr.; the rr., those enclosing prize-rings or other arena; know, learn, put one up to, the rr., the conditions in some sphere of Vb of sport or business; rr. of plenty of r., &c., not check him, trust to his bringing about his own discomfiture; r. of sand, delusive security; r. of onions, ova, pearls, these strung together; on the r. of mountaineers, roped together; viscid or gelatinous stringy formation in beer or other liquid; r.-dancer, -cing, performer, ming, on tight-r.; r.-drill, in which a r. stretched by two men represents company &c; r.-ladder, two long rr. connected by short cross-rr. as ladder; rope-manship, skill in r.-walking or r.-climbing; r.-moulding, cutsparingly in imitation of r.-strands; r.-quot, ring of r. used in quoits played on board ship; r.'s end, short piece of r. used to flog (esp. sailor) with; r.-walk, long piece of girth, or r. used as such; r.-rider, r.-racing, -cing; r.-yard, r.-making establishment; r.-yarn, (piece of the) material (esp. when unpicked) of which r.-strands consist, mere trifile, hence roping

[see p. 483]-n. [root]-yop)-a, ropiness n. (Vb) fasten or secure with r.; (Mountaineering connect (party) with r., attach (person) to, r., put on r.; use rr. in tying &c.; enclose, close in, secure, fasten, fix, encircle, enclose with, put, tie, fold, wind &c; (Racing) check (horse), check horse, (of athlete) not put forth full powers, in order to lose race; become ropory or viscid. [com.-Teut.; OE rōp, cf. Du. rimp, G. reep, 

Rogues, n. [root]korg)]-n. Kind of French cheese of goats' & ewes' milk resembling Stilton. [It. in France]

rōquelaure (rō-kew-lö), n. Kind of French cheese of goats' & ewes' milk resembling Stilton. [It. in France]

roquefort (rō-kōr-fōr), n. of French cheese of goats' & ewes' milk resembling Stilton. [It. in France]

roque (rō-kē), v.t. & i. (eting, -eted, pr.-ing, -id, &n. Cause one ball to strike, (of ball) strike, another ball at croquet; strike another bill thus; (n.) act or fact of roquetting; arbitrary f. croquet, &c. orig. in same sense, hence "broad" sense, in modern, -ing. [F. f. Norw. royrkral (rudy red, whale) blood]

roarty, raughty, a. (slang). Enjoyable (had ar. time; fond of amusement & excitement. [f. root]

rosace (rō-sās), n. Rose-window; rose-shaped ornament or design. [f. root]

rosa-ceous (-zēs), a. Of the order Rosaceae, of which the rose is the type. So rosaean, n., &c.

rosa-nine (-nēz), n. (Kinds of red dye obtained from) an organic base derived from aniline. [rose, aniline]

rosari-an, n. Rose-fancier; (R. C. Ch.) member of a Confraternity of the Rosary. [f. L. rosarium, rosary, -an]

rosary (rō-sārē), n. Rose-garden. [L. (foli.)]

rosa-r- (rō-sār-) a. Rose-garden, rose-bed; (R. C. Ch.) form of prayer in which fifteen decades of Ave are repeated, each decade preceded by Pater-noster & followed by Gloria, book containing this, string of 165 beads for keeping count in this (lessrr. of, 53). [f. L. rosarium (rose, rose garden). [root] sense chaplet]

roselian (rō-sē-lēn), a. Like or worthy of Rosius, famous Roman actor of 1st c. B.C. [-AN]

rose (rōz), n., a. & v.t. (Prickly bush or shrub bearing) a beautiful & usu. fragrant flower usu. of red or yellow or whitecolour (blush; briere, Cabbage, damask, moss, musk, tea, &c., r.; also in names of other flowering plants, as Banksia r., Christmas r., R. of Jericho, the resurrecting plant with dried fronds unfolding under moisture, R. of Sharon, the eastern flower, R. of May, white narcissus; Attar, otto, of rr.; red as a r.; gather rr. or life's rr., seek pleasure; path strewn with rr., life of delights; bed of rr., pleasant easy post or condition, esp. in is no b. of rr.; so is not all rr.; r. without a thorn, impossible happiness, un-attainable, el. r. of w.-r.-c. virginity, innocence, &c.; the r. of with place-name, most beautiful girl or woman in; Wars of the Br., 15th-c. civil wars between Yorkists with white & Lancastrians with red r. as emblem; under the r. = sub rosa, whence po'sery (n.), representation of the flower in heraldry or decoration (esp. as national emblem of England, cf. THISTLE, SHAMROCK, LEEK; Golden r., ornament blessed by Pope on 4th Sunday in Lent & sent as compliment to some R. C. sovereign, city, &c., r.-shaped design; rosette worn on shoe or clerical hat; protuberance round base of animal's horn or some bird's eye; twinkling-noise of watering-pot or hose, whence po'sery (n.) &c.; r.-quencher, (party) in Confraternity; the r. of the rose-tree of the 18th &c.; &c.; &c.

rose-color (rōz-), a. Rosy, pud'quet, po'sace, Pop'ty, in time); put reep, fasten pearls, sphere to po'ping another n. croquet (party) in Confraternity; the r. of the rose-tree of the 18th &c.; &c.; &c.

rose-color (rōz-), a. Rosy, pud'quet, po'sace, Pop'ty, in time); put reep, fasten pearls, sphere to po'ping another n. croquet (party) in Confraternity; the r. of the rose-tree of the 18th &c.; &c.; &c.

rose-color (rōz-), a. Rosy, pud'quet, po'sace, Pop'ty, in time); put reep, fasten pearls, sphere to po'ping another n. croquet (party) in Confraternity; the r. of the rose-tree of the 18th &c.; &c.; &c.

rose-color (rōz-), a. Rosy, pud'quet, po'sace, Pop'ty, in time); put reep, fasten pearls, sphere to po'ping another n. croquet (party) in Confraternity; the r. of the rose-tree of the 18th &c.; &c.; &c.
rubber

rub'ber, n. Three successive games between same sides or persons at whist, cribbage, backgammon, &c. (have a of worth &c. or a r.; the r. (also abbr. the rub), winning of two games in r., third game when each side has won one. [first use of rubbers from c. 1900; in early use often a rubber]

rub'bish, n. & int. Waste material, debris, refuse, litter; worthless material or articles, trash, (a good rannal of bad r., esp. at departure of person one dislikes); absurd ideas or suggestions, nonsense (often as excl. of contempt), whence rub'bish v. & colloq. in same sense; a. [ME robbers, roveus, perh. AF pl. of roll.]

rub'ble, n. Waste fragments of stone, brick, &c., from old houses; pieces of undressed stone used, esp. as filling-in, for walls; (Geol.) loose angular stones &c. as covering of some rocks, also water-worn stones. Hence rubberily a, [cf. Icel. rubbe] refuse.

rub'by, a., v.t. Make red: (Med. of counter-irritant) stimulate (skin &c.) to redness, so rubber'cian t. & see -ENT2 n., rub'peration n. ult. f. L ruberitare (rubere) be red -REFI.

rub'icel(e) (roo-), n. Orange-red precious stone, kind of spinal ruby. [f. Prob. dim. of robus or rubace RUBY]

rub'icon (roo-), n. The boundary by passing which one becomes committed to an enterprise (usu. pass or cross the R.). (name of stream limiting Caesar's province & crossed by him before war with Pompey)

rub'ieund (roo-), a. (Of face, complexion, or person in these respects) reddy, high-coloured. Hence rubiuncidity n. f. L rubicundus (rubere) be red,-XD,.-X.

rub'idium (roo-), n. Softsilver-metalgrouped with silver, with lithium, potassium, & sodium. [L rubidus red (w. ref. to spectrum lines), -UM.]

rub'ig'inous (roo-), a. Rust-coloured. [L rubigo -inos rust, -OUTS.]

rub'ious, a. (p. oit.). Ruby-coloured. -OTS.

rub'ric (roo-), n. Heading of chapter, section, &c., also special passage or sentence, written or printed in red or in special lettering; direct. sign. of division of service (prop. in red, inserted in liturgical book, whence rubrical a., rubricality 2 adv., rub'ri'cian (Ishn), rub'ricsm (3), rub'rics (A), rubricist (2), nn. (red-letter entry in) calendar of saints (now rare). [f. L rubrica (ruber red) mark, with, print or write in, red; furnish with rubrics. Hence rubrication, on. [L rubicaric, ATE.]

rub'ry (roo-), n. & a., & v.t. Rare precious stone (also true or Oriental r.) of colour varying from deep crimson or purple to pale rose (balas, spinel, r.), stones of less value resembling r.; above r., of inestimable value; (of) glowing purple-tined red colour; red pimple on nose or face; red wine; (Fug.) blood; a size of type; r. oxides of copper, iron, lead, tin, &c.; r. tail, insect of deep metallic bluish-green with upper side of abdomen bright red (gold wasp); (vb) dye or tinge r.-colour. [f. O. rubis, prob. ult. f. L rubes red]

rub'ricate, v.t. Mark with, print or write in, red; furnish with rubrics. Hence rubrication, on. [L rubicaric, ATE.]

rub'y (roo-), n. & a., & v.t. Rare precious stone (also true or Oriental r.) of colour varying from deep crimson or purple to pale rose (balas, spinel, r.), stones of less value resembling r.; above r., of inestimable value; (of) glowing purple-tined red colour; red pimple on nose or face; red wine; (Fug.) blood; a size of type; r. oxides of copper, iron, lead, tin, &c.; r. tail, insect of deep metallic bluish-green with upper side of abdomen bright red (gold wasp); (vb) dye or tinge r.-colour. [f. O. rubis, prob. ult. f. L rubes red]

ruche (roosh, or as F'), n. Frill or quilling of gauze, lace, &c. Hence ruched 2 a. [f.

ruck1, n. Main body of competitors leit out of bounds in professional football. [vb, vb]

ruck2, ruckle 2, n., & v.i. & t. Crease, wrinkle, (as vb usu. r. up). [ruck vb f. n., f. ON hrunkka; ruck f. ruck, -LE(3)]

ru'ckle 2, v.t., & n. (Make) gurgling sound esp. in throat of dying person. [f. Scand. (Norw. dial. rukla vb)]

rucksack (roo-), n. Bag slung by straps from both shoulders & resting on back for carrying walker's or climber's necessaries. [G]

ru'ction, n. (Slang). Disturbance, tumult, (there will be r., things will not be allowed to proceed quietly.) [from 1889; prob. dub.]

ru'dd, n. Fresh-water fish resembling roach, red-eye. [prob. f. obs. rud red colour; cogn. w. red.]

ru'dder, n. Broad flat wooden or metal piece hinged to vessel's stern-post for steering with, (fig.) guiding principle &c.; (Brewing) paddle round the wort. [r. fish, kinds that follow ships. Hence rudder, c.f. Du. roer, Ger rufer, v. st. of row]

ruddle, n., & v.t. Red ochre, esp. of kind used for marking sheep; (vb) mark or colour (as with r. [as RUDD]

rudderock, n. Robin redbreast. [OE ruddock (rudd -ock)]

ru'dy, a., v.t. & v.i. (Of face or its owner) freshly or slightly red, rosy. (r. health, youth, &c., marked by ruddiness); of light, fire, sky, object lighted up, &c., also in animal names as r. plover, (squirrel) reddish; hence ruddy adv., ruddiness n. (vb) make or grow r. [OE ruddig (rudd see RUDY, -Y)]

rude, a. Primitive, simple, unsophisticated, in natural state, rugged, unimproved, uncivilized, uneducated, roughly made or contrived or executed, coarse, awkward, wanting subtly or accuracy, (r. times, men, simplicity, ignorance, chaos; r. produce, ore; r. scenery; r. plough, beginnings, methods; r. path, verses, drawing; r. fare, plentiful; r. writer, style; r. observer, version, classification); violent, not gentle, unrestrained, startling, sudden, abrupt, (r. passions, blast, shock, (awakening, reminder); r. passions, blast, shock, reminder; r. heart, (r. heart); insolent, impertinent, offensive. (r. remarks; say r. things; be r. to, insult). Hence rudeily adv., rude'ness n., rude'dish 2 a. [f. L rudis]

Rud'esperimer (roodes-hi), n. A White Rhine wine. [G (Ri-)]

rudiment (roo-), n. (Pl.) elements or first principles of or of knowledge or some subject; the bearing of something that will develop or may be subject to additional conditions that have developed, (sing.) part or organ imperfectly developed as having no function (e.g. the breast in males). Hence rudimental (rare), rudimentary, a. af. [L rudimentum (RUDE - MENTI)]

rue1, v.t., & n. Repent of, bitterly feel the consequence of, wish undone or unbefallen, (you shall r. it; r. the day, hour, &c., when —). (N.) arachna repentance, dejection at some occurrence, whence (in ordinary & esp. facet. use) ruela a., rufely 2 adv., rufeliness n.; compassion, ruth. [OE bréowan, cf. Du. rouwen, G reuwen]}

rue2, n. Perennial evergreen shrub with slender stems and leaves formerly used in medicine. [f. f. L ruta f. Gk rhóte]

rue-raddy, n. Belt or rope passed over shoulder to drag something with. [f.

ruf'essent (roo-), a. (zoof. &c.). Reddish. [L rufescere (rufus redd, -ESCENT)]

ruff1, n. Deep projecting frill of several folds of linen or muslin starched & separately gathered & worn round neck esp. in 17th c. also a conically coloured ring of feathers or hair round bird's or beast's neck, whence (ruffled) 2 a; kind of domestic pigeon. (perh. shortened f. RUFFLE)
ru'f, n. (fem. reeve). Bird of sandpiper kind of which male has r. & ear-tufts in breeding season. [perh. f. prec.; but the fem. apparently made from it by vowel change (cf. fox vixen) suggests that it is an older wd & separate]

ru'f 4, n., & v.i. & t. Trumpeting (at whist; also cross or double r.) state of game in which partners out of different suits give each other alternative chances of trumping. [perh. f. ruff obs. card-game Of ruffle, ronfe, perl. corrupt.]

ru-fle n. Brust (v. l. violent lawless turbulent person, desperate, bully, rough. Hence ru-flism (2) r. of ruffian, ruffian, etym. dub.]

ru-fle, v.t. & i., n. Disturb smoothness or tranquility of (feathers, hair, water, temper or person in regard to it, brow; bird ruffles up its feathers, in anger or to keep off cold; nothing ever ruffled him); (of sea, hair, temper, &c. rare) suffer ruffling, lose smoothness or calmness; swagger about, behave arrogantly or quarrelsome, whence rufler 1 n. (N.) perturbation, bustle, (rare; w. or exc. rippling) effect on water; ornamental gathered or giffered frill of lace &c. worn at opening of garment &c.; ruffarian, ruffian, etym. dub. (of bird &c., whence rufler 2 a. (now rare) a contention, dispute. [etym. dub.; cf. LG rugelen, ruger, ruger; senses swagger, contention, perh. independent]
u-fous (r-ou-s), a. (chiefly nat.-hist.) reddish-brown. So ru-fu, ru-fu, comb. forms [L. rufus, -ous]

ru-g, n. Large wrap or coverlet of thick woolen stuff; floor-mat of shaggy material or thick pile, esp. often heath-r. laid down before fireplace. [perh. f. Scand. (Norw. dial. rugga coverlet, Sw. rugga ruffled hair)]

Rugby, n. R. football or R., also ruggard n. slang, one of the two chief forms of football, distinguished from Association or soccer esp. by players being permitted to carry the ball & to hold opponent down; this: R.Union, of clubs using R. football rules. [R. school]

ru-gged (rid-gd), a. Of rough uneven surface (r. bark; r. ground, country, full of abrupt ups & downs, craggy, wooded, &c.; r. features, strongly marked, of irregular outline); unsoftened, unpolished, lacking gentleness or refinement; ragged, haggard, unadorned, undulating, involving hardship, (r. manners, grandeur; kindness, honesty, character, verse, times, life). Hence ru-ggedly adv. ru-ggedness n. [prob. f. Scand., cogn. w. rug, rug, rough]


ru-nin; n., & v.t. & i. Downfall or fallen or wrecked or impaired state, lit. (of building or structure; the crash of; r. tumble, lie, lay, inr.) or fig. (the r. of my hopes; bring to r., complete loss of property or position; dates her r. from his arrival; rack & r.); (often pl.) what remains of building, town, structure, &c. or fig. of persons or places that have perished or disappeared; r. of ancient Rome or the Roman imperial system; is but the r. of what he was; lies in r.; is a r.; lives in an old r.; what causes r., destroying agency, havoc, will be the r. of us; blue r.; rapture & red r.; so [of bass.]

ru-i-nate vb. ru-i-na'tion n. (Vb) reduce (place) to r. (esp. in p. p.); bring to (her extravagance ruined him; so r. oneself; r. girl, seduce her; r. one's new hat, prospects); (poct.) fall head-long or with a crash. [f. F ruin(e) v. (vb thr. med. L ruinare) L ruina (ruere fall, -ine)]

ru'ino us, a. In ruins, dilapidated; bringing ruin, disastrous, (r. folly, expense), whence ru'ino usness n. [f. F ruin(e) (see r. v.)]

ru'l, n., & v.t. & i. Principle to which action or procedure conforms or is bound or intended to conform, dominant custom, canon, test, standard, normal state of things, (deedue rr. of action; the rr. of decorum, cricket, &c.; r. of the road); there was a r. that; ruffling, r. made on the tail of thumb, based on experience or practice, notion, often r.-of-t. attrib.; r. of three, method of finding number that bears same ratio to one given as exists between two others given, also as attrib., as r.-o.-t. sum; golden r. by r., in regulation manner, mechanically; hard & fast r., precise criterion or rigid formula; exception proves r.; large families are the r. & not the exception; as a r., usually, more often than not); sway, government, dominion, (bear r., hold sway; under British r.; the r. of force; entrusted with the r. of half the tribe); (Ecl.) code of discipline observed by religious order; (Law) order made by judge or court w. ref. to particular case only (r. nisi; r. absolute, mak- ing one's point); r. of a kind usually in a limited area outside Fleet & King's Bench prisons in which prisoners were allowed to live on certain terms; graduated often jointed straight measure used by carpenters & (often foot-r, 2 ft r., &c.); (Print.) thin slip of metal for separating headings, columns, &c., also short (en r.) long (en r.) dash in punctuation signs; r. of kind used in regard to a carpenter's r.; hence ru'le less a. (Vb) exercise or decisive influence over, keep under control, curb, (person, conduct, one's passions; ruling passion, motive that habitually directs one's actions), (pass.) consent to follow advice, be guided by; be the ruler(s) or have the sovereign control of or over, bear r., (r. the Roast; r. over many millions; kings should r. by love; of prices, of goods, of quality &c.; have a specified general level, be for the most part, (corn, prices, the market, ruled high &c.; crops r. good; ruling prices, those current); give judicial or authoritative decision (usu. that; also r. person or thing out of order r. out, exclude, pronounce irrelevant or ineligible, whence ru'ling (2) n.; make parallel lines across (paper), make a line, with ruler or mechanical help. [f. Of riu-le(r) f. L regula, regulare, see REGULAR]

ru'ler, n. Person or thing bearing (esp. sovereign) rule (often of), whence ru'lership n.; straight strip or cylinder usu. of wood used in ruling paper or lines. [Fr.]

ru'm, n. Sp. distilled from sugar-cane; r.-snr'b, [formerly rummftion, rumbustion, rumbo, etym. dub.]

ru'mu, ru'my, aa. (slang). Old, strange, queer. Hence ru'mul'y, ru'mul'lly, adv., ru'muns'n, ru'meas'n n. [16th-c. cant. orig. = fine, spirited, perh. var. of ron; - 2]

ru'mble, v.i. & t., n. Make sound (as of) the rumble of wheels, the rumbling of the bowels, &c.; go along, by, &c., making or in vehicle making such sound; utter, say out, give forth, with such sound. (N.) rumbling sound; hind part of carriage arranged as extra seat or for luggage; r. rumble, lumbering vehicle, rough motion. [ME romben, cf. Du. rommelen, Gr. rummen, prob. imit.]

rumbustious, a. (or perhaps the same). Mysterious, uproarious, (perh. var. of robustus]
runs in pulley; his life runs smoothly; running knob, that slips along rope & enlarges or diminishes it; running hand, writing in which pen &c. is not lifted after each letter; how your tongue runs!; how incessantly you talk!; verse runs, is smooth; time runs in head, seems to be heard over & over again; lease, contract, runs for seven &c. years; play ran 100 nights, was kept on stage; courage runs in the family, is found in all members of it; running place, place where write do not r., are not valid respected; (of public conveyance by land or water) ploy (from, to, between), (of fire, news, enthusiasm, &c.) spread rapidly from point to point (news ran like wild-fire; a cheer ran down the line; running fire, successive shots from (different points); (of colour in fabric) spayed from the dyed to the undyed parts; (of thought, eye, memory, &c.) pass in transitional or cursory way (thoughts r. through one's head; eyes r. over object; running commentary, touching on a point here & there; r. back over the past, survey it summanily); of liquid, grain, sand, &c. also of vessel containing or object emitting &c., &c.) flow, be wet, drip, flow with.

r. act, clearance sale of unclaimed articles at docks &c., sale of odds & ends contributed to raise money for charity bazaar. [n. in mod. senses f. vb.; vb orig. f. n. in obs. sense arranging of casks &c. in hold, f. F arrumage (now arrt.) f. arruméry etym. dub.]

r. bearer, n. Large drinking-glass. [f. W. Flem. rummer or Du. rummer or Groenr. perish. = Roman glass r.]

r. bearer, See rum?.

r. bearer (r00), n. & v. l. General talk, report, or hearsay, of doubtful accuracy; a or the current but unverified statement or assertion (often that, of). (Vb, chiefly in pass.) report by way of r. (it is rumoured that —; he is rumoured to be &c.; the rumoured disaster). [OF, l. r. rumorenom nom.-or]

r. bearer, n. Tall, one posterior, buttocks, of body, or hind part of certain person, whence (of tailless fowl) r. bearerless a.; small or contemptible remnant of a parliament or similar body, esp. (hist.) that of Long Parliament either after its restoration 1660 or from Prides Purg 1668 to its first dissolution 1663; r.-steak, cut from ox's r. [prob. f. Scand. (Du. rumpe, Sw. & Nor. rumpa)]

r. bearer, v. & r. Wrinkle, crease, tousle, disorder, or hair, leaves, garment, hair, &c. [cf. Md. rumpel, Mg. rumple]

r. bearer, n. (slang). Disturbance, brawl, row, uproar. [r.]

r. bearer, n. Manx tailless cat. [rump, -y r.]

r. bearer, n. Light sculling-boat on lower Thames. [r.]

r. bearer, v. & t. (ran, run, p.p. rarely as ed1[2], as a fresh r. salmon. (Of men) progress by advancing each foot alternately over, having both on ground at once (cf. walk1; running jump, in which jumper runs to the take-off, (of animals) go at quicker than walking pace, amble, trot, cater, gallop, &c.; (tart to) cross cricket pitch to score r.; flee, abs. (only, chiefly new in r. for it, cut & r. slang; running fight night, kept up by reuniting ship or fleet with pursuer, or given up & fastened to running whale; salmon r., go up river from sea; ship runs before the wind, into port, ashore, on the rocks, foul of or about another); advance (as) by rolling or on wheels, spin round or along, revolve (as) on axle, go with sliding or smooth or continuous or easy motion, be in action, work freely, be current or operative, (ball, carriage, wheel, spindle, sledge, time, runs; rope
operations; r. the show slang, dominate in an undertaking &c.; r. horse, send him in for race, so r. candidate; r. metal into mould; r. the water off; r. parallel, similar, &c., too far; ran his fingers, comb, through his hair; r. thing fine, leave very little margin of time or amount concerning it; runabout a. avoind; r. way, n., & a., fugitive, bolting (horse), r. a. match or marriage, after elopement, r. a. ring or knock, given at door by practical joker who immediately makes off. With prepp r. across, fall in with; r. after, pursue with attentions, seek society of, give much time to (pursuit &c.); r. against, fall in (criticism, charges); r. incerc debt; r. into, fall into (practice, absurdiy, &c.), can be continuous or coalesce with, have collision with, reach or attain (some length, five editions, &c.); r. on, be concerned with (talk, mind, runs on a subject); r. over, review, glance over, perseude, recapitulate, touch (notes of piano &c.) in quick succession, (of vehicle) pass over (prostrate person); r. through, examine cursorily, perseude, deal successively with, consume (estate &c.) by reckless or quick spending, pervade; r. to reach (amount, number, &c.), have money or ability or (of money &c.) be enough for (some expense or undertaking), fall into (run), (of plants) tend to develop chiefly (seed), (of persons) indulge in (drunkenness); r. with (some time, sum of money, &c.), can be (of thoughts &c.) engrossed by, dwell on, (of person) encounter suddenly. With advv. r. about, bustle, hurry from one person &c. to another, (esp. of children) play or wander without restraint; r. away, flee, abscond, elope, (of horse) bolt, (of horse or person) get clear away from competitors in race; r. away with, carry off, (of goods); r. up, from afflietion (hastly, of expense &c.) consume (money &c.), (of horse &c.) bolt with (rider, carriage or its occupants); r. down, (of clock &c.) stop for want of winding, (of person or his health &c.) become enfeebled from overwork, poor feeding, &c. (also in p.p., as is, feels, much r. d.), knock down or collide with (person, ship, &c.), overtake (r. in may, (of collision) of the causes of dispute, (of search, disparsions; r. in, (of combatant) rush to close quarters, (Rugby footb.) carry ball over opponents' goal-line & touch it down, pay short visit (to person or house), (colloq.) arrest & take to prison, (colloq.) secure election of (candidate); r. off, flee, flow away, digress suddenly, write or recite (poem, list, &c.) fluently, drain (liquid) or depopulate (population); r. up, (of goods); r. on, be joined together (of written characters), continue in operation, elapse, speak volubly, talk incessantly, (Print.) begin (t. & f. of sentence &c.) in same line as what precedes; r. out, come to an end (of also of stock of something or its owner; r. out of, exhaust one's stock; r. off, escape from, (of salmon, whaling vessel, &c.) be chased from, (of bat, black to hit billiard ball (of cricket, or be paid out of (rope), put out, come out of contest in specified position &c. or complete required score &c., complete (race), advance (gun &c.) so as to project, put down wicket of (batsman while running), exhaust oneself by running; r. over, overflow (of vessel or contents), run over, (of goods); r. off, (of goods); r. off, (of game); r. off, with sword &c., draw line through (written words); r. up, grow quickly, rise in price, amount to, be RUNNER-up, accumulate (number, sum, debt) quickly, force (rival bidder) to bid higher, force up (price or commodity in that respect), erect (wall, house) to great height or in circumstances (be hurried away; add up (column of figures). [M.F. rinnen, rinnen, pereen f. ON rinnna, cf. MDU. & G rinnen; OE has runnan very rarely, & usu. the metaphysical forms irnan intr. & &rnan trans.]

run, n. Act or spell of RUNNING (have a r. for one's money, get some enjoyment &c. out of expenditure or effort, orig. w. ref. to scratching of nose as sign of the good luck that had a good r., esp. in hunting or on ship, train, &c.; on their running, flying, also bustling about; at a r. running; a r. on the Continent, to Paris, &c., short excursion or visit); (Cricket) traversing of pitch by both batsmen without either's being put out, point scored thus or otherwise, notch; rhythmical motion, wave things, &c., have a r. (of hands, of the course of the metre, or of some process or operation, see how it goes; the r. of the market was against us; the r. of the hills is N.W.); rapid fall (come down with a r., of building &c., person, mercury in barometer &c., prices, &c.; [Mus.] roulade; continuous stretch or spell or course, long series or succession, general demand, (a 300 ft. of pipe; a long r. of power office; a r. of luck; in the LON. r.; a r. on the bank); sudden demand from many customers for immediate payment; r. on rubber, book, &c., great demand for it; so book &c. has a considerable r.; r. on the red in rouge-et-noir, its coming many times running; play has a r. of 60 nights, a long r., &c.); common, general, average, ordinary, usual, (of sound, of price, &c.); on r. (in average men, class or line of goods, batch or drove of animals born or reared together, shoal of fish in motion, regular track of some animals, enclosure for fowls &c., range of pasture usu. sheep &c. &c.); trough for water to run in; part of ship's bottom narrowing towards stern; licence to make free use of (all); (of books, house, the r. of one's teeth, free board); r. in, act of running in (see prec.) at football; r. off, deciding race after dead heat; r. up, race between greyhounds up to hare's first turn. [f. prec.]

runagate, n. (archaic). Vagabond. [Assim. of RENEGADE to run & obs. agate away]

uncinate (at), n. (bot.). Saw-toothed, with lobes curved towards base. [L runcina plane (wrongly supposed to be saw), -ate r.]

rundale, n. Joint occupation of children, (esp. Irish) land, each holder having several strips not contiguous. [RUN {s. Obs. dale north. var. of dole}]

run, n. Any letter of earliest Teutonic alphabets used esp. by Scandinavians & Anglo-Saxons, dating from as early as 2nd c. & formed by modifying Roman or Greek character; (of star) the significance of the star; r. for, magic signs of mysterious or magical significance; (division) of Finnish poem; r. staff, magic wand inscribed with rr. also runic calendar. [f. ON rin, cogn. w. OE run, whisper, secret counsel, whence ROUND]

rung, n. Short stick attached at each end as rail, spoke, or cross-bar in chair &c. or esp. ladder steps; [M. Fr. rong, ronge, after Rongef's ladder. Hence runged, rungeless, aa. [OE hrung, cf. Du. rong, G runge]

run, see RING 2.

runicate, a. & n. Of in, marked with runes; (of poetry &c.) of the ancient-Scandinavian type; (of ornament) interlace as on r. monuments & metal-work. (N.) r. inscription; kinds of r. (of metal) of thick face & condensed form. [t.-c]

runlet, n. (archaic). Cask of varying size for wine &c. [f. ORundlet dim. of rundelle dim. of ronde (ROUND)]

runlet, n. Small stream. [RUN 2.-LET]

runnel, n. Brook, rill, gutter. [OE rynnel L. Run, -LE]

runner, n. In vbl senses also esp. messenger, scout, collector or agent for bank &c.
t Bout; Hist, esp. bow-street r.) police officer; the bird water-rail, = blockade r.; revolving millstone; (Naut.) rope in single block with one end round tackle-block & other having hook; creeping stem that issues from main stem of strawberry &c, & takes root; kinds of twining bean, esp. scarlet r.; ring &c, that slides on s.r. &c, on which sledge &c, slides, (blade of) pen r.; groove or rod for thing to slide along, roller for moving heavy article; r-up, dog beaten only in final heat at coursing, competitor similarly beaten at golf &c. [-er]-

running, n. In vbl senses; esp. (w. ref. to racing) make, do the thing, &c, that the load, set the pace &c, (fig. & fig. of talk &c.), in, out of, the r. (of competitor), with good, no, chance of winning; r. powers, right granted by railroad to another to run trains over its line. [-ing]-

runrig, n. (Sc.) = rundown. [run, Sc, & north. rig, edge]

runt, n. Ox or cow of small esp. Scotch Highland or Welsh breed; large breed of domestic Clydesdale.

ruppee (rupee), n. Indian monetary unit & silver coin, now 1d. (pl. abbr. Rs; ttx, tens of r., in statistics &c.). [Hind. rupiyah f. Skr. rupaya wrougth silver]

rupture (tscher), n. & v. t. & i. Breach of harmonious relations, disagreement & parting; (Path.) tumour formed by protrusion of part of an organ through breach in wall of cavity esp. in abdomen, hernia; breaking, breach. (Vb) burst, break, (cell, vessel, membrane); sever (connexion, marriage, &c.); affect with hernia; suffer r. [L l ruptura (rumpere rupt- break, -ure)]

rural (roor), a. In, of, suggesting, the country (opp. urban), pastoral or agricultural, r. dean; in r. seclusion; r. in fisheries, continuing cavity esp. in abdomen, hernia; breaking, breach. (Vb) break, breach, (cell, vessel, membrane); sever (connexion, marriage, &c.); affect with hernia; suffer r. [L l ruptura (rumpere rupt- break, -ure)]

rural-x (rur-x, rural), n. Ruralization n., rurally adj. adv. [L l ruralis (rus ruris country, -al)]

ruraldecaan (roor-de-kaka), a. Of rural dean or deanship. [L l rus (prec. t.), -i]

rusa, n. Large E-Ind. deer. [Malay]

ruze (roe, oras f), n. Stratagem, feint, trick, stratagem; [of ruser drive back, retreat, cogn. w. rusin²]

rusé (fa), a. (fem. e). Given to ruses, Sly, crafty, wily, deceitful, trickish, sly (inj. look, &c.).

ruse, n. & v. t. Marsh or water-side plant with naked slender tapping pith-filled stems (prop, leaves) formerly used for strewing floors & still for making chair-bottoms & platting baskets &c., a stem of this, (collect.) r. as a material; thing of no value (don't care, not worth, a r.); r.-bearing, annual northern festil, on occasion of carrying rr. & garlands to street floor & decorate walls of church; r.-can- dle, made by dipping path of a r. in tallow; rushlight, r.-candle (usu. fig. of feeble glimmer of intelligence, scanty information, &c.); r.-ring, ring made of rush(es) formerly used in (esp. mock) weddings; hence ruse-like, ruse⁴, aa. (Vb) supply (chair-bottom), streel, floor, floor, with rushes, rare ruse, cf. MDu. riche, also Du. & G rusch]

rue³, v. t. & i. & n. Impel, drag, force, carry along, violently & rapidly, (rushed them into danger, round the sights; ball is rushed down the field; r bill through, get it hurriedly passed; refuse to be rushed, insist on doing things at one's own pace); (Mil) take by sudden vehemence, take up, grasp, seize, take hold of, seize, seize with a rapid dash; swarm upon & take possess- ion of (goldfield, platform at meeting, &c.); run precipitately, violently, or with great speed, go or resort without proper consideration (into, r. into, out of, the room; r. at, charge; dark horse rushed past the favourite; r. into extremes; r. into print, write to newspaper, publish book, &c.); flow, fall, spread (intr.), roll (intr.), impetuously or fast (river rushes past; a rushing mighty wind; avalanches, r. down; blood rushed to his face; his past life rushed into his memory, &c.); make or attempt violent or tumultuous advance, spurt, charge, over- sail, (the r. of the tide; carry the citadel with a r.; a r. of blood to the head; a great r. of business); (Footb.) combined dash of several players with the ball; sudden migration of large numbers esp. to new goldfield; strong wind; &c.

ruse, n. & a. A Russian; the Russian language; (adj.) Russian. Hence Russian v. t., Russian-ization n., Russian-comb form, Russo-phil n. & a., RussianophiliSm (3) n., Russophobe n. & a., Russo-phobia n. [f. Russ. Russkii, Russki, Russkii n. & Ribb RusskiniSm (3) n., Russianize (2, 3, 4) v. t. & i. & t.-] 
russ, n. & a. A Russian; the Russian language; (adj.) Russian. Hence Russian v. t., Russian-ization n., Russian-comb form, Russo-phil n. & a., RussianophiliSm (3) n., Russophobe n. & a., Russo-phobia n. [f. Russ. Russkii, Russki, Russkii n. & Ribb RusskiniSm (3) n., Russianize (2, 3, 4) v. t. & i. & t.-] 
russia, n. (Hist.) coarse home-spun reddish-brown or grey cloth worn by peasants; reddish brown; kind of rough-skinned r. coloured apple. (Adj.) reddish-brown also rustic² a.); (archaic) rustic, homely, simple. [f. Of roussel (rous red f. L l russus, -et i)]

russell (card), n. Ribbed fabric of cotton & wool used for schoolboy gowns &c. [f. russet, n. & a. (Hist.) coarse home-spun reddish-brown or grey cloth worn by peasants; reddish brown; kind of rough-skinned coloured apple. (Adj.) reddish-brown also rustic² a.); (archaic) rustic, homely, simple. [f. Of roussel (rous red f. L l russus, -et i)]

russin, n. & a. Native, language, of Russia. (Adj.) of or from Russia; of or in R.; hence Russianize (3) v. t. [f. Med. L Rusianus (prec., -AN)]

russlnik, n. & a. (Member, language) of the Little Russian or Ruthenian race in Galicia. (Native, language) of the Little Russian or Ruthenian race in Galicia.

rusto, n. & v. t. Yellowish-brown coating formed on iron or steel by oxidation esp. as effect of moisture & gradually corroding the metal, similar coating on other metals, (fig.) impaired state due to disuse or inactivity, inaction, deterioration, influence; (plant-disease with rust-coloured spots caused by) kinds of fungus, blight, brand; hence rustless a. (fig., of old work,) undergo oxidation or blight; (of board &c.) become rust-coloured; lose quality or efficiency by disuse or inactivity; affect with r., corrode. [OE rust, cf. Du. roest, G rost; cogn. W. RED]

rustic, a. & n. (Now less usual for) rural; having the appearance or manners of countrypeople, characteristic of peasants, unsophisti- cated, uncontrived, unrefined, uncouth, clownish; of rude or country workmanship (r. seat, bridge, work, of untrimmed branches or rough timber), (of lettering) irregularly formed, (Arch.) with rough-hewn or roughened surface or with chamfered joints (r.-work, such masonry); hence or cogn. rustically, rusticly² (rare), advy., rusticity n. (N.) countryman, rustic (rare & dialect, in Scottish, Rustic n., rural rustic, in Scottish, rustic, rusti- cate, v. t. Retire to sojourn in, the country, lead a rural life; send down temporarily from university as punishment; contrify; mark (masonry) with sunk joints or
ragged or roughened surface. Hence rustication n. [f. L rustici a live in the country (prec.), -ate] rustle (sl), v.ii. & t. (gives forth sound of dry leaves blowing, rain pattering, or silk garments in motion; go with r. (along.&c.; r. in silks, be clad in silk); cause to r. by shaking &c. Hence rustlingly adv. [n. i. vb., initi.] cf. Du. ruiselen. rusty, a. Rustled, affected with rust; of antiquated appearance; of (voice) croaking, creaking; stiff with age or disease, antiquated, behind the times, impaired by neglect, in need of furnishing, (his Greek is a little r.); of (black clothes) discoloured by age; rust-coloured. Hence rustily v.ii. adv. rustliness n. [v.3] rusty, a. Track sunk in road or ground by passage of wheels; established mode of procedure, beaten track, groove; hence rusty 2 a. (v.B) mark with rr. (usu. in p.p. [?] rut 2 n. & v.i. Periodic sexual excitement of male deer (also of goat, ron., &c.); heat (v.B) be affected with r. [O.F., also raut, l. rugitus -as (rugine roan). r. (Grain) of a N.-Europ. cereal used for bread in northern Continental countries & for fodder in U.K. [O.E. rye, cf. ON. rýgur, Da. røg; cogn. w. Du. rogge, G røgen. rye-grass, n. Kinds of fodder grass. [f. obs. ray etym. dub. w. var. to prec.] rye pea, (r), n. Ironshod pole for securing punts, Ka. [?] rye-rp, n. One of the posts in weir or holding paddles. [?] ryot, n. Indian peasant. [f. Hind. riyát, Arab. as raya।

S

S (s), letter (pl. Ss, S's). (Also) S-shaped object (collar 1 of S, Ss, SS, or es-es) or curve (river makes a great S.). Abbreviations (i): Saint, as S. John (pl. SS., as SS. Peter & Paul); screw, in s.s.(teamer); Senatii, in S.P.Q.R. (populorum Romanus); also for small profits & quick returns as motto of cheap shops; Signor, as S. Tittoni; Society, as S.J. (of Jesus), S.P.C.K. (for promoting Christian knowledge), S.P.G. (for propagation of Gospel); solidus, as s.s. (silver coins); South, as S., S.E.(ast), S.W.(est). points of compass & London postal districts, S.A.(rica), S.C.(arolina), S.Dak.(ota); steam, in S.S.(hip); sub, in s. v. loco. Abbreviations (2): Salop, Shropshire; Sand., S. of; S. of ; Sarum, bp of Salisbury; sc.(coll.). see (coll.), see (coll.); sen.(ior); seq.(sequet, -tia); Sergt., Sergeant; Song of Sol., Song of Solomon; squ., square, as 200 sq. ft; St, Saint, as St Peter; Staffs., Staffordshire; stg., sterling, as £50 stg.; sup.(pensio) per coll. (vm.); 's, used for (l. archaic) God's in 's blood & other onthgs. (2 colons) is in he's, she's, it's Smith's, &c. (3 colons) has as in (2). esp. before p.p. &c. it's done it; (4 colons) us in let us, as let's go. Sab(a)ean, a. & n. (Native of ancient Ye- men; (erron.) = Sabian. [f. L. i. Gk Sabaios (Saba f. Arab. Sabæa people of Yemen) + -an] Sab(a)ism (-aism), n. Star-worship. [f. Heb. caba host, -ism] Sá'báoth, n. pl. Lord of S. in N.T. & Deu., Lord of Hosts. [f. Heb. pl. (prec.)] sabattarian, n. & a. Sabbath-keeping Jew; Christian who accepts (& inculcates) the obligation to observe Sunday strictly as sabbath; Christian individual or observer of sabbat observing Sabbath, seventh-day b. & c. Hence sabbatarianism 9 n. (adj.) of s. tenets. [f. L sabattarius (fol., -ary 1 ) + -an, see -arian] sabbath, n. (Also s.day) seventh day of week as day of religious rest appointed for Israel (s.-day's journey, distance Israelite might travel on s., about ti. m. &c., also transf. easy journey); (also s.-day) Christian Sunday esp. as day of religious rest from work & play (chiefly in Presbyterian, nonconformist, & distinctively Protestant use, or facet; keep, break, the s.; s-breaker), whence sabbathless a.; period of rest; (usu. witches' s.) annual midnight orgy of the devil, demons, sorcerers, & witches. [f. L. sabbatus, Gk. ton, f. Heb. shabbath (shabath to rest)] sabbatic(al), a. Of, appropriate to, the sabbath (s.-river, one in Jewish legend flowing only on sabbath; s., year, seventh year in which Israelites were to cease tilling & release debt ors & Israelite slaves). Hence sabbatical 2 adv. (f. Gk. sabbattikos (prec., -ic), -al) sa'batize, v.ii. & t. Keep the, have a, sabbath; make (day) into, keep as, a sabbath. [f. L sabbatizum.] Sambell, a. & n. (Rom. hist.) Member of the group of tribes in ancient Italy including Sabines, Sammites, Campanians, &c. [f. L Sabelli sabines + -ian] Sábian, a. & n. (Member) of a sect classed in Koran with Moslems, Jews, & Christians, as believers in the true God; (erron.) adherent of s. [f. Aráb. čabí (perh. f. Arab. amr. bap. vb = baptize) + -an] Sá'bi, a. & n. (One of the Ss., ancient Italians of central Apennines. [f. L Sabinus] s'a ble, n. Small brown-furred arctic & subarctic carnivorous quadruped allied to martens; its skin or fur. [OF., s.-fur, prob. f. L. Sap. & Czech sobol. Hung. csoboly, the s.] s'a ple, a. & n. Sable, sable's & a. sable colour: (poet., rhet.) the colour black; (poet. & rhet.; pl.) mourning garments, whence s'able 3 a.; (also s. antelope) large stout-horned antelope of which male is black. (Adj., poet. & rhet.) black, dusky, gloomy, dread. (of negro, sky, sea, night, fate, &c.) hence s'able 2 adv. [f. Herald, perh. f. prec.] s'bot (-o), n. Shoe hollowed out from one piece of wood worn by French lower classes; wooden-soled shoe: (Mil.) wooden disk riveted to spherical, metal cup strapped to conical, projectile; (Mech.) shoe or armature of pile, boring, rod, &c. Hence sabot 2 (-o) (6d) a. [f. Savoy shoe, etym. dub. s'bre, (er), n. & v.t. Cavalry sword with curved blade & straight handle in the s., military force or rule; (in pl.) cavalry unit (cf. ridade), cavalry soldier & horse, hussars 3000 ss.; copper tool for skinning molten glass; s'-bill, -wing, kinds of bird; s'-cut, blow with s., wound made or scar left by it; s'-toothed lion or tiger, extinct mammal with long s.-shaped upper canines; (v.B) cut down or wound with s. [f. earlier sable f. G sável (prec., f. Orient. ork.) s'breteche (-terch), n. Cavalry officer's satchel on long straps from left of waistbelt. [f. f. G. sätelltasche (prec., tasche pocket) sabre, n. Sæ'breur (sahbrer), n. Cavalryman with sabre, esp. (often beau s.) cavalry officer of dazzling appearance. [f]
right of insurrection; regards it as a s. duty; their property, persons, will be held s.; no place was s. from him, from outrage). Hence sacr<edly> adv., sacr<edly>ness n. [p.p. of obs. sacre consecrate f. L sacr<er> sacrum (sacrer- holy)]

sac<er>ifice, n. & v.t. & i. Slaughter of animal or person, surrender of a possession, as offering to a god, of a priest or to a victim, or penitence or propitiation; what is thus slaughtered or surrendered or done, victim, offering; (Theol.) the Crucifixion, the Eucharist as either a repetition of this or an act of thanksgiving; giving up of things for the sake of another that is higher or more urgent, thing thus given up, the putting, thus giving, the paying of a price by the s. of your principles; at some s. of regularity; surplus stock for sale at a large s.; his health was the s. demanded of him; self-s.;

so sacr<er>ificial (-ish) a., sacr<er>icially> adv. (Vb) of or relating to the sacr<er>ifices (sacrifer); sacr<er>ifices either a. or (fig.) (rare). Of F. L sacr<er>ificium f. sacrum, (sacre, laecer) collect]

sacr<er>ing, n. (archaic). Consecration of elements in the mass; ordination & consecration of bishop, sovereign, &c.; s.-bell, rung at elevation of Host. [obs. sacre (sacred), -ing]

sac<er>ist, n. Official keeping sacred vessels &c. of religious house or church. [OF (-e), L sacer(-istus), sacred shop]

sac<er>istan, n. Sexton of parish church (archaic); -ic. [prec. f. med. L S<acrer>istantus (-an)]

sac<er>isty, n. Repository for vestments, vessels, &c., of a church. [F (-ic), f. med. L sacrificia (sacristeria, -a)]

sac<er>osan<ct>, a. (Of person, place, law, &c.) secured by religious sanction against outrage, insolence, &c. Hence sacrosan<ct>ity n. [L sacror<osan<ctus>, sacred abl. of sacrum sacred rite, saint a.]

sac<er>n, n. Composite triangular bone of ankylosed vertebral forming back of pelvis. Hence sac<er>al a., sacro- comb. form. [f. L os sacrum sacred bone (from sacrificial use)]

sad, a. Sorrowful, mournful, showing or causing sorrow, (a radiator & a wise man, of one who has had distressing experience in a) earnest, seriously; (contempt., usu. joc.) shocking, deplorably bad, incorrigible, (is a s. slut, coward, &c.; s. dog, rake, scapegrace; writes s. stuff); (of pastry, bread, &c.) heavy, doughy; (of colour) dull, neutral-tinted; s.-iron, solid flat-iron. Hence sa<dd>e, v.t. & i. sa<dd>ely adv. (fig.) or n., sa<dd>lism n. (showed) a. [earlier senses sated, wary, solid, serious; com.-Tont. OE sead cf. Du. zat, G sat, cogn. w. L satt (s). Gk hadên, enough]

sa<dd>le, n. & v.t. Rider’s seat placed on back of horse &c. (usu. conceave-shaped of leather with side-flaps & giltts & stirrups) or platform of bicycle &c. or of some agricultural machines (back); side, -s; in the s., mounted, fig. in office or control; put s. on, right, wrong, horse, blame right, wrong person; part of shaft-horse’s harness that bears shafts; s.-shaped thing, e.g. ridge between two summits, support for cable or wire on top of suspension-bridge pier or telegraph-pole, joint of mutton or venison consisting of the two loins; saddleback, (Arch.) tower roof with two opposite gables, saddledback hill, kinds of bird (esp. the Grey Crow) & fish, (adj.) saddled-backed; saddled-backed, with upper outline concave, (Arch.) having saddleback; s.-bag, one of pair of bags laid across horse behind s., kind of carpeting (in imitation of Eastern s.-bb. of silk) (adj.) saddled back; s.-boiler, of concave form used in heating-apparatus; s.-bow, arched front of s. (bow); s.-cloth, laid on horse’s back unders.; saddle:late, firmly seated in s.; s.-horse, for riding; s.-pin, by which bicycle &c. s. fits into socket; s.-tree, frame of s., also N.-Amer. tulip-tree (with s.-shaped leaves); hence sa<dd>leless a. (Vb) & i. without saddle, without bridle, oneself

sa<ddd>ler, n. Maker of or dealer in saddles & other equipment for horses; (Mil.) man in charge of cavalry regiment’s saddlery. Hence sa<ddd>ley, 2, 3) n. -er]

sa<ddd>le, a. Member of a Jewish sect or party (cf. PHARISEE. ESSENSE) of time of Christ that denied resurrection of the dead, existence of spirits, & obligation of the traditional law. Hence or cogn. S<adu>ce’e’an, a. S<adu>ce’e-ism n.2) n. [f. LL f. Gk Sådeoukaitos f. Heb. ('i), esdu (esd), descendant of Zadok]

s<ad>ism (sah-), n. Form of sexual perversion marked by various acts of sexual intercourse (f. F sadisme (Count de Sadé 1740-1814, -ism)]

sa<fe>, 1. (Also meat-s.) ventilated cupboard for provisions; fire-proof & burglar-proof receptacle for valuables. [orig. save, f. save1)]

sa<fe>, 2. a. (Pred., after come, arrive, bring, keep, &c.) un injured (pared came s.; saw them s. home; often s. & sound); secure, out of or not exposed to danger (from). Hence sa<fe>ly adv. (safe-guard), a. s. &c.; s. by (person) &c.; s. place; is it s. from his enemies). Allowing security or not involving danger (put it in a s. place; it is s. to leave him?; s. custody, convoy, &c.; err, error, on the s. side, with margin of security against risks; dog is not s. to touch; it is s. to say, may be said without risk of ex- aggeration or falsehood), debarred from escap- ing, or the doing of s. thing (s. measure); cautious & unenterprising, consistently moderate. Hence can be reckoned on, unfailing, certain to do or be, sure to become, (a s. critic, statesman; s. methods; s. catch, winner; is a s. first, sure to take a first class; is s. to win, be there); hence sa<fe>ness n. S.-conduct, (document conveying) privilege granted by sovereign, commander, &c. of being protected from arrest or harm on particular occasion or in district; s.-guard, s.-conduct, (also & us.) proviso or stipulation or quality or circumstance that tends to prevent some evil or protect, (v.t.) guard, protect, (esp. rights &c.) by precaution or stipulation; s.-keeping, custody. Hence sa<fe>ley adv. [ME & F save! f. L salvus un-injured cogn. w. Gk holos whole]

sa<fty>, n. Freedom from danger or risks, (there is s. in numbers prov.; is in s. cannot do it with s.; play for s., avoid risks in game or fig.); safeness, being sure or likely to bring no danger, (is the s. of the experiment certain?; factor or coefficient of s. in engineering, ratio of material’s strength to stress), s. to (with reference to, person) as s. as you dare, for s. sake (person), for s. sake; armament for locking gun-trigger, gun with this; (also s.-bicycle) bicycle of usual low-saddled modern form (opp. ordinary); s.-fuse, that can be ignited at safe distance; s.-lamp, miner’s so protected as not to ignite fire-damp; s.-match, only igniting on prepared surface; s.-pin, with...
point that returns to head & is caught in a guard so that wearer may not be pricked nor pin come out; s.-razor, kinds with guard to prevent cutting chin &c.; s.-valve in steamboiler, opening automatically to relieve excessive pressure, (fig.) means of giving harmless vent to excitement &c. [sit on the s.-r., follow policy of repression]. [f. F sauveur f. med. L salviatum [prec., -1,-TY]]

sa’fian, n. Leather of goatskin or sheepskin tanned with sumach & dyed in bright colours. [f. Russ. sofiyanyu]

saff’flower (owr), n. A thistle-like plant yielding red dye used esp. in rouge; its dried petals; the dye made from them. [f. Du. safflower]

saffron, n., a., & v.t. Orange-coloured stigmas of the Autumnal Crocus used for colouring & flavouring confectionery & liquors (Bastard S., the plant safflower); (a: & n.) s.-coloured,-whence saffron² a.; s.-cake, cake flavoured with s.; also tabloid of pressed s.; (vb) colour with or like s. [f. F safran ult. f. Arab. safran] 

saffron-red, a. & n. Colouring saffron; lemons; s. fish; s.-razor, &c. 

sag, v.i. & t., & n. Sink or subside under weight or pressure; hang sideways, be lopsided, (gate, bridge, sags); have downward bulge or curve in middle (ceiling, beam, stretched roof, ladder, sags), (trans.) cause to curve thus; (Commerc.) decline in price; (of ship) drift from course to leeward; hence in general (N.) amount that rope &c. sags, distance from middle of its curve to straight line between supports; sinking, subsidence; decline in price; (Naut.) tendency to leeward. [cf. Du. zakken subside, Da. sakte lag; perh. cogn. w. sink]

saga (sahg), n. A medieval Iceland or Norwegian prose narrative, esp. one embodying history of Icelandic family or Norwegian king, (the name of heroic achievement or adventure. [ON. = narrative, cogn. w. saw²]

sagacious adj., sagacious adj., n. Mentally penetrating, gifted with discernment, practically wise, acute-minded, shrewd; (of sayings, plans, &c.) showing sagacity; of (animals) exceptionally intelligent, seeming to reason or deliberate. Hence cogn. sages, etc.

sagacious² adj., sagacious² n. [f. L sagax (sagire discern acutely)], -uously

sagacity n. SAGACIOUS² (1st sense). [f. Amer. Ind. sagajo]

sage, n. Aromatic herb with dull greyish-green leaves; its leaves used in cookery (s. onions, stuffed used for goose, duck, pork, &c.); s.-brush, growth of alkaline plants characterizing some sterile districts of U.S. (s.-cock, sagebrush, -hore, &c., found in this); s.-cheese, flavoured and mottled by addition of s.-infusion to that with which ordinary cheese is made; medicinal infusion of s.-leaves. Hence sagy² a. [ME & F sauge f. L salvia]

sage² a. & n. Wise, discreet, judicious, having the wisdom of experience, of indicating profound wisdom, (often iron.) -wise-looking, solemn-faced; hence sagerly² adv., sageliness n. (N.) profoundly wise man (often iron.), excellent man; expression of s. or s. wisdom of their time (the seventh s., 7 Greeks each credited with a notable saying); hence sa gesh² n. [f. F. com. Rom. sabio f. pop. L *sapius (L sapere be sapiens)]

saggar, n. Case of baked fireproof clay enclosing pottery while it is baked. [perh. contr. of safeguard]

Sagit’tarion, n. A northern constellation, the Arrow. [L = arrow]

sagittarius, n. Constellation & ninth sign of zodiac, the Archer. [L prec., -ARY]
of churches as St Peter's, & of towns called after their churches often with loss of possessive sign as St Ancre's & St Albans, in many Christian & family names taken either from patron s. or from local names as above; also in some names of churches not called after ss., as St Saviour's, Sepulchre's, Faith, Cross; St's day, Church festival in memory of particular s.; St Valentine's day; St Monday, Monday as made by many workmen into a holiday or s. day, buck's day, any of the rank^3 holidays instituted 1871 by Sir J. Lubbock's Act; St Anthony's, Elmo's, FIRE^1; St Vitus's DANCE^2; St Bernard dog or St Bernard, breed kept by monks of Hospice on Great St Bernard pass for rescue of travellers; St Leger, horse-race at Doncaster for three-year-olds, f. founder's name; St Anthony, one of the patron s. of the Christian Church or speaker's branch of it; person of great real or affected holiness (would provoke, try the patience of, a s.; young ss., old devils or sinners, early piety is no good sign; LATTER-day ss.); s.'s-day, Church festival in memory of a s., often observed as holiday at schools &c.; hence sainthood, saintliness, s. pious, 1. s. c. (p.p.) worthy to be regarded, of saintly life, (of place &c.) sacred.  

[18] Law, the law, natural law, by law, as the law;  

saintly, adj. & n. (Advocate) of the socialism of the Comte de Saint-Simon (1760-1825) with State control of property & distribution of produce.  


sain't, see sain't.  


sake, n. For the s. of, for s. or your &c. s., out of consideration for, in the interest of, because of, owing to, in order to please or honour or get or keep, (common n. with sibilant ending does not take the extra syllable of the possessive before s., but has usu. the apostrophe, as for peace's, conscience, goodness's, &c., for God's, the children's, Phyllis's, s. for my own s. as well as yours; for both, all, our s., or rarely s., for his name's s., because he bears the name he does or in the interest of his reputation; persecuted for opinion's s.; for any s., in entreaties, for one reason or not for another; for old s.'s, in memory of old days). Of s. or s. of, of s. or s. of. OF s. or s. of, s. for s. or s. of, s. of s., s. of s.  

sake, n. Large lanner falcon used in hawk ing, esp. the female larger than the male or sakeret^1 n.; (Hist.) old form of cannon.  

sakeret, n. Large lanner falcon used in hawk ing, esp. the female larger than the male or sakeret^1 n.; (Hist.) old form of cannon.  

sal, (sah) sal, n. Valuable Indian timber (tree).  

sah, n. Larger lanner falcon used in hawk ing, esp. the female larger than the male or sakeret^1 n.; (Hist.) old form of cannon.  

sal, (sah) sal, n. Valuable Indian timber (tree).  

Sal, n. See Saline.  

sah'ker, n. Japanese fermented liquor made from rice.  

sak'ru, n. Japanese fermented liquor made from rice.  

sak'ru, n. Japanese fermented liquor made from rice.  

Sal, n. See Saline.  

sak'ru, n. Japanese fermented liquor made from rice.  

sak'ru, n. Japanese fermented liquor made from rice.  

salamander, n. Lizard-like animal supposed to live in fire; person who can endure great heat, fire-eating soldier &c.; spirit-living in fire (cf. syph, gnome, nymph); (Zool.) kinds of tailed amphibian, whence salamandra a. & n.; red-hot iron for firing gun-powder, hot iron plate for burning omelettes &c.  

Salaman'dria, n. [L. salami, salamandra]  

sal'amó'nia, n. Ammonium chloride.  

salmangane (-ngg.), n. Swallow making edible nest.  

Sal'lay, n. & v.t. Fixed periodical payment made to person doing other than manual or mech. work; chiefly in p.p. pay s. to.  

sale, n. Exchange of a commodity for money or other valuable consideration, selling (on, for, of, for purchase; & or, or, return, arrangement by which retailer takes quantity of goods with right of returning all that he fails to sell, amount sold the same); public auction (put up for, sale at auction); rapid disposal at reduced prices of shop's stock at end of season; BILL^4 of s.; s. ring, ring of buyers at auction; salesman, -woman, person engaged in selling goods in s. or as middleman between producer & retailer.  

Sal'lem, n. Name of town & church.  

salem, n. Name of town & church.  

sale'nep, n. Nutritive meal from dried tubers of some orchidaceous plants.  

Sal'lè, n. Of the Sali or priests of Mars.  

Sali'li, a. & n. (Member) of Frankish tribe near Zuyder Zee who the Merovingians were descended.  

Sallic, Sali'que (-ek), a. (Form -i.e) = prec. adj. (S. law, Frankish law-book extant in Merovingian & Carolingian times; -(i.e) -ique) S. law, relating to Fr. & to Feudalism, salicylate^3 n., salicylic acid, -(i.e) -ise, -ises, -ising, & in same sense salicylate^3 v.t., salicylism^5 n., salicylous (chem.) a.  

salic'lin, n. Bitter crystalline principle got from willow-bark & used medicinally. So sa li'lin, a. salicylic a. (-(i.e) acid, used as anti- septic & for inflammation; salicylate^3 n., salicylic acid, -(i.e) -ise, -ises, -ising, & in same sense salicylate^3 v.t., salicylism^5 n., salicylous (chem.) a.  

salifi'cional (-shon), salic'licet, n. Organ
stop of soft reedy tone as of willow pipe. [G. f. 
L sálīx (prec. w.) suff.]

sállent, a. & n. Leaping or dancing (pedant., 
facet.), (of water, &c., poet.) jetting forth, (s. 
point archaic, initial stage or origin or first 
beginning, from old med. use=heart as if it first 
shows in an embryo); (of angle, esp. in Fortif., 
opp. &c.); (of snow, esp. fresh, or glistening, 
or of prominent, conspicuous, most noticeable, 
(s. points, features, characteristics). Hence 
*sállency, sállency, nm., sálliently adv. 
[f. L salire leap, -ENT]

sáliferous, a. (geol.). (Of strata) containing 
much salt. [L sat salt-, -FEROUS]

sálíne (or salin), a. & n. (Of natural waters, 
springs, &c.) impregnated with salt or salts, 
with a salinity meter n.: (of taste) salt; of 
chemical salts, of the nature of a salt; (of 
medicines) containing salts (of alkaline metals 
or magnesium); hence sálinity n., sálino-
comb. form. (sal.). (N.) salt lake, spring, 
march, &c.; salt-pan, salt-works; s. substance; 
s. purge. [prec., -INE]

sálil, a. Sálil.

sálína, n. Colourless liquid given by mixed 
secretions of salivary & mucous glands dis-
charged into mouth & assisting mastication, 
spitile. So sálivary a. [L]

sálivate, v.t. & i. Produce unusual secre-
tion of saliva in (person) usu. with mercury; 
secrete or discharge saliva esp. in excess. So 
salivation n. [f. L SALIVAR.-ATE]

sálom, n. (of foreign countries; s.-a-manger, 
dining-room, coffee-room; s.-d'attente, 
waiting-room at station).

sállorens, n. pl. Dry eruption inside hock 
of horse's hind-leg cf. MALANDERS. [cf. F 
solandre; etym. dub.]

sállov (also s-allo, s-allo, & v.t. & i. (Of human 
skin or complexion or person in these respects, 
rarely of foliage) of sickly yellow or pale brown; 
hence sálloish 1(2) a., s-alloiness n. 
(N.) s. hue. (Vb) make or grow s. [OE salo, 
cf. MDu. salu discoloured, OHG salo dark]

sálly 1(2), n. & v.i. Rush of besieged upon 
behalf of the besiegers. [OE sálle, OHGE 
holle, of this. (OE seath, cf. OHG salaha, ON selja, 
also L salix, Gk helike)]

sállys 1(2), a., & v.t. & i. (Of human 
skin or complexion or person in these respects, 
rarely of foliage) of sickly yellow or pale brown; 
hence sálloish 1(2) a., s-alloiness n. 
(N.) s. hue. (Vb) make or grow s. [OE salo, 
 cf. MDu. salu discoloured, OHG salo dark]

sálly 2, n. First movement of bell when set 
for ringing (also hand-stroke, opp. back-stroke), 
bell's position when set; part of bell-rope 
prepared with inwoven wool for holding; s.-hole, 
through which bell-rope passes. [perh. f. prec. 
in obs. sense swinging motion]

sály (also s-a-ly, s-al-ly), n. [f. L sallit (salit) issue, 
in OI also dance, f. L salire leap]

sálly, n. [f. sály (salit) issue, in OI also dance, f. L 
salire leap]

sálom, n. (collect, sing, usual for pl.), & a. 
Large silver-scaled pink-fleshed anadromous 
fish much prized for food & sport; s.-coloured, 
of the orange-pink colour of s.-fish; s.-ladder, 
-lap, -pass, -stair, series of steps or other 
arrangement for allowing s. to pass dam & 
ascend stream; s.-steak, fried slice of s.; s.-trot, 
N.-Europ. fish resembling s.; hence salmon-
oid a. & n. (Adj.) s.-coloured, orange-pink. 
[Af samoun f. L salmonem nom. -o prob. cogn. 
[.F. sállent, s-allo, & v.t. & i.]

Sálonómic, Salomónnian, aa. Of, as of, 
Solomon. [L Salomon Solomon; -IC, -IAN]

salon (F.), n. Reception-room in continental, 
esp. French, great house; (reunion of notabili-
ties in) reception-room of (esp. Parisian) lady of 
fashion; the S., annual exhibition of living 
artists' pictures in Paris.

saloon, n. Hall or large room, esp. in hotel 
(Also place of refreshment, apt for assembling, 
exhibitions, &c.; large cabin for first-class or 
for all passengers on ship; also s.-car, carriage 
luxurious railway carriage without compart-
ments furnished as drawing-room &c. (also 
sleeping, dining, -s.); public room(s) or gallery 
for specified purpose (billiard, dancing, shaw-
ing, shooting, &c., -s.); (U.S.) drinking-bar; s.
-cars, railroad cars, esp. (U.S.); s. pistol, rifle, 
adapted for short-range practice in shooting-s. [f. prec., f. It. 
salone (sala hall f. Teut. cf. G saal, -ON)]

saloop, n. =SALEP; hot drink of salep or 
saffras formerly sold as substitute for coffee 
at London street-stalls. [var. of SALEP]

Sálóplan, a. & n. (Native) of Shropshire. 
[cf. aim. Sápel, salepe] 

salpiglossis, n. Herbs commonly showy-
flowered garden-plant allied to petunia. 
[irreg. f. Gk salpigx trumpet, glossa tongue]

sálsify, n. British & Continental plant with 
long cylindrical fleshy roots eaten as vegetable, 
sasse-
pea cym. dub.] 

salt (sawlt, sollt), n., a., & v.t. (Often common 
subst. that gives sea-water its characteristic 
taste got in crystalline forms from strata 
consisting of it or by evaporation of brine 
pumped from those or of sea-water & used for 
salting or preserving food & other purposes, 
sodium chloride, (BAY-SALT, SAIL-S, pock 1-s.; 
white s., refined for household use from the 
old table s., powdered or powdered or 
powder for the s.-cellar; in s., sprinkled with s. 
or immersed in brine as preservative; eat s. 
with, be guest of; eat one's s., be his guest or 
dependant; is not, any one, worth his s., effi-
cient, worth keeping; drop pinch of s. on tail 
of, capture, w. ref. to directions given children 
for catching bird; toke with a grain of s., re-
gard as exaggerated, be incredulous about, 
believe only part of; am not made of s., can go 
out in rain without fear of dissolving; the s. of 
the earth, people or classes for whose existence 
the world is better, moral élite, see Matt. v. 13); 
sting, piquancy, pungency, w. (no s. in such 
tears; talk full of s., curt); (Old Chem.) 
soluble solid non-inflammable rapid substance 
with s. taste [s. car, salt car, s. car, salt car, 
from L salis, salt, &c.]. (Apoth.) Compound of 
basic & acid radicals, acid with whole or part of its 
green replaced by a metal = s.-cellar (chiefly now 
in trade use; & hist. in above, below, &c., the 
s., seated at table among the family & their 
equals, among the servants & dependents); s.-cellar; 
(sal-s-cellar), &c. (pl.) exceptional rush of 
sea-water up river; experienced sailor (esp. old 
s.); s-ill-cat [cat unexpl.], mass of s. mixed with
gravel, urine, &c., to attract pigeons & keep them at home: sa'lltle-cellar [assim. of obs. salter (f. Of saltier salt-box f. L as salary) to cellar], vessel holding s. for table use; s.-glaze, glaze on stone-ware made by throwing s. into furnace; s.-lick, place where animals collect to lick earth impregnated with s.; s.-mine, yielding rock-salt, depression near vessel, used for getting s. by evaporation; s.-pit, pit yielding s.; s.-pond, natural or artificial for evaporating sea-water; s.-spoon, usu. with short handle & roundish deep bowl for helping s.; s.-well, bored well yielding brine; s.-works, s. manufactory; sa'lltwort, kinds of maritime & s. plants; hence sa'lltiness, s.uity, &c.; sa'lltiness n. (Adj.) impregnated with, containing, tasting of, cured or preserved or seasoned with, s. (cf. FRESH); (of plants growing in sea or s.-marshes, of tears, grief, &c.) bitter, afflicting; (of wit &c.) pungent; (of stories, jests, &c.) indecent, spicy; (of bill, charge, &c.; slang) exorbitant; s.-horse naut. slang, s. beef; s. junk; s. water, sea-water, tears; s.-water, of, living in, the sea; hence sa'lltish (-ish, -ishy, -ishly) a., sa'lltily adv., sa'lltiness n. (Vb) cure or preserve with s. or brine (s. down money or stock slang, put it by) sprinkle (esp. snow to melt it in street) with s.; make s., season, (lit. & fig.): (p.p. of horses or persons) proof against diseases incident to climate or space of flight (esp. for hunters &c.); make habituated, treat (esp. paper in Photog.) with solution of s. or mixture of ss.; (Commerce, slang) s. an account &c., put down extreme price for articles, s. the books, represent receipts as larger than they have been; (Mining, slang) s. a mine, introduce extraneous ore &c. to make it seem rich. [com.-Tut.; Of Sallat(e)an, cf. Du. zout(e), G. Salz; N.L.; G., &c.; fr. It. sa'lltare, to salt].

sal'tare'illo, n. Italian & Spanish dance with sudden skips for one couple. [It. & (e-o) Sp.].

sal'tation, n. Leaping, dancing, a jump; sudden transition or movement. S. sa'lltory, sa'lltoral, a. [f. L sallatio (saltare frequent. of solire salt- leap, -ATION)].

sa'llter, n. Manufacturer of, dealer in, salt; s. agent, person who sells fish &c. [OE salltere (SALT.N. &V., -ER)].

sa'lltern, n. A salt-works; set of pools for natural evaporation of sea-water. [OE sallteren (SALT. XRN HUT)].

sa'lltgrade, a. & n. (Spider) with legs adapted for jumping. [L sallatus-as leap (sallire salt-), -gradus-walking].

sa'lltimban'co, n. Mountebank, quack. [It.].

sa'lltire, n. [herald.]. Ordinary formed by bend & bend sinister crossing like a St. Andrew's cross (in s. pers. or so arranged). Hence sa'lltireshape adv. [f. Of sa'llto, stale, sallire, f. L sa'lltatorium (SALTING, -ORY)].

salpét'ret (f.); n. Potassium nitrate, nitre, which, when mixed with a volatile substance used as a constituent of gunpowder, in preserving meat, & medicinally (Chili or cubic s., sodium nitrate); s.-paper, TOUCH-paper; s. rot, white efflorescence on new or damp walls. [earlier & Of salpeter f. med. I. salpeter prob. for sol petra salt of stone (i.e. found as incrustation) w. a. salt; petrae f. LL. f. Gk petra rock].

sa'lltus, n. [A.]. (Alt. S. transition, breach of continuity. [L = leap].

sal'brious (-o, -o), a. Healthy (chiefly of climate, air, &c.; &c.); rarely of food, exercise, &c.). Hence or cogn. sal'brivity, y adv., sal'brity n. [L salubris (foll.), -OUS].

sal'vironment, a. Salubrious (now rare); producing good effects, beneficial. [f. L salutaris (salutus health, -AR), -ARY].
salvo, n. (pl. -oes). Saving clause, reservation, often of; with or except as of the rights; profession, esp. (naut.) lookout, vigilance, bad excuse; expedient for saving reputation or soothing pride or conscience. [f. L abl. of salvus safe as used in salvo jure &c. without prejudice to the right &c.]
salvo, v. (pl. -oes). Simultaneous discharge of cannon or other fire-arms esp. as salute; rare, the sound or report of such a discharge (sala) salvation, perh. com.-Rom. [f. L salvare].

sal volatile, n. (Aromatic solution, taken for faintness &c. of ammonium carbonate. [mod. L = volatile salt]
salvator, n. Person, ship, making or assisting in salvage. [sALVE vb., -OR]

Sam, n. (slang). Stand S., bear the expense etc. as a rule. [f. Hind. sambar] Sam'ritan, n. & a. Native language, of Samaria (good S., genuinely charitable person, w. ref. to Luke x. 33 &c.); adherent of the S. religious system; (adj.) of Samaria or the Ss. (the S. pentateuch, recension used by Ss. of which MSS. are in S., or archaic-Hebrew characters). Hence Sam'ritanism (2, 3, 4) n. [f. LSamaria (earlier Sam) &c. L Gk Samaretes (Sacram Samaria) + A.N.]
sambo, n. (pl. -os, -oes). Half-breed esp. of negro & Indian parents; (S; nickname for negro. [1st sense f. Sp. zambó &c. zambo bandy-legged; 2nd sense etym. dub.]
sambur, n. Indian elk. [f. Hind. sambar]
same, a. Monotonous, uniform, unvarying, (the life is perhaps a little s.), whence same-ne. 

same thing, with this, that, those, often w. depreciatory intention) aforesaid, previously alluded to or thought of, (what is the use of this s. patience?); (vulg. or commere.) = the s. (pron. & adv., as specified below). The s., a., pron., & adv.: (Ad) identical, not different, indifferent, unchanged, also the very s., just the s. & in song, one & the t. s.; just & in song, some causative t. & t. effects; the difference between a body in motion & t. body at rest; t. s. observations are true of the others also; all planets travel in t. s. direction; belong to one & t. s. class; say t. s. thing twice over; several of the very s. of single; (adj) always t. s. to me; it is all, just, t. s. to me. makes no difference; much t. s., not appreciably different; very t. s., not appreciably different; usually t. s. (esp. introducing fact &c. in apparent conflict with what precedes but also true or to be remembered; by t. s. token); identical with (words of t. s. nature with those he had first heard; expectation of pleasureist. s. thing with desire); (emphatic substitute—before full or elliptical relative clause with that, where &c. or esp. as which often replaces that under its influence—(to) the, that, these, (at t. s. time that I am endeavouring at t. s. place where I had found it; in t. s. direction that he would defend suicide; I have t. s. bible my mother gave me; Rhenish at t. s. price as French is sold at; sailors received t. s. pay as soldiers; Olympia, t. s. city as Pisa; gave t. s. answer as before; (pron. t. s. (in T.) at, a, his, him) as head of letter or poet, addressed or coming from s. person as the preceding one), t. s. thing (we must all say, do, t. s.; would do t. s. again), the aforesaid thing or person (archaic, legal, commercial, & vulg.; somet. in commerce, & vulg. use with omission of the; grace & power faithfully to fulfil t. s.; he that shall endure uato the end, t. s. shall be saved & never met, found, t. s. again; to repairing sleeve of s. 1/3; (adv.) in t. s. manner (think t. s. of, feel t. s. to, remain in t. s. mind regard-

ing; we take what pleasure we can get t. s., or vulg. s., as you do; all t. s., nevertheless, not v. &c. sense; in all &c. differences; just t. s. in spite of changed conditions). [ON, cf. OHG & Goth. sama; cogn. w. Skr. sama, Gk. homos,
sâmel, a. (Of brick, tile) imperfectly baked, soft, from being outmost in the baking. [perh. f. OF sem-half, cogn. w. semi-; slain burni

Samían, a. & n. (Native of) Samos (S. ware, firepot, pottery, burning Roman sites). [L f. Gk Samios (Samos), -AN]
sâmite, n. (archaic). Rich medieval dress-fabric of silk sometimes interwoven with gold. [L (of somit on) med. L samitum f. late Gk hexa-
mítum (hex six, mítos thread) perf. = fabric in which weft-threads are caught only at every auto-darte (woven, fancy].
sâmelet, n. Young salmon. [SALMON, -LET]

Sam'mite, n. & a. Member of an ancient Italian people at war with ancient Rome; (adj.) of the Ss. [f. L Sammites pl.]
såmo'an, a. & n. (Native, language of) Samo-
a.-AN

sâmovar', n. Russian tea-urn with interior heating oven. [f. Russ. samovod]

Sâmoyé'd (-o), n. Member of a race of Siberian Mongols (also attrib.); their language. [f. Russ. Samoyedv]

Samoyê'dic, a. & n. Of the Samoyeds; (n) their language. [IC]
sâmpân, n. Any small boat of Chinese pattern. [f. Chin. san-pan (san three, pan board)]

sâmphire, n. Cliff plant with aromatic sa-
moves, leaves used in pickles; [earlier sam-
pere f. L (herbe) de St Pierre St Peter's herb] sâmple, n., & v.t. Small separated part of something illustrating the qualities of the mass &c. it is taken from, specimen, pattern, esp. as offered by dealer in commodities sold by weight or measure; also of immaterial things, as if that is a fair s. of his proceedings; s.-card, with sample(s) of goods attached. (Vb) take or give ss., try the qualities, get a representa-
tive experience of; hence sâmpler1 [ER] n. [f. obs. essample var. of EXAMPLE]
sâmpler2, n. Piece of embroidery worked by girl as specimen of proficiency & often preserved & displayed on wall &c.; young tree left standing when others are cut down. [f. OF es-
semble] Sam'mon, -psôn, n. Person of great strength or resembling S. (Judg. xiii-xvii) in some re-
spect; (Naut.) S.'s-post, strong pillar passing through hold or between decks, post in whaler to which harpoon rope is attached. [L f. Gk (-psôn) f. Heb. Shimshon]
sâ'mural (sôri), n. (Jap.; pl. same). Military retainer of daimios, member of military caste, (behind or arm of officer.) [Jap.]
sâ'native, -tory, aa. Healing, tending to or concerned with physical or moral health, curative. [i.e f. med. L sanitarius, -ory mod., f. L sanare cure, -ive, -ORY]
sanâtor'ium, n. (pl. -ea). Establishment for treatment of invalids esp. convalescents & consumptives race, with good climate &c. frequented by invalids [as prec., -ory(2)]
sânenbên'ito (né), n. (pl. -ôs). Penitential scapular-shaped yellow garment with red St Andrew's cross before & behind worn by confessed & penitent heretic under Spanish Inquisi-
tion; similar black garment painted with flames & devils worn by imprudent heretic at certain ecclesiastical ceremonies. [Sp. (sanbenito); f. San Benito St Benedict's dia-
diet (shaped like scapular introduced by him)]
sânc'tify, v.t. Consecrate, set apart or ob-
servate as holy; purify or free from sin (p.p. often
iron. = sanctimonious; such sanctified airs); impart sanctity to, make legitimate or binding by religious sanction, given, or of inference to, justify, sanction (the end sanctions the means); make productive of or conducive to holiness. So *sanctification* n. [f. Of sain-
tifier f. eccl. L sanctificare (L sanctus holy, -Fy)]

**sanctimonious**, a. Making a show of sanctity or piety. Hence **sanctimonious**. v 2 adv., **sanctimoniously** (mo-n), n. Sanctimoniousness.

[Of (ie), f. L sanctimonio sanctus (saint, -Mony)]

**sanction**, n. & v.t. Law, decree, (hist.; PRAGMATIC SS); penalty (also vindicatory or punitive s.) or reward (also inestimatory s.) for (dis)obedience attached to a law, clause containing this, (Eth.) consideration operating to enforce obedience to any rule of conduct; confirmation or ratification of law &c. by supreme authority, express authoritative permission, countenance or encouragement given to action &c. by custom &c.; hence **sanctionless** a. (Vb) ratify, invest with authority, make binding; authorize; countenance (action &c.); attach penalty; **sanctify** (scire sanct- make sacred, -ION)  

**sanctitude**, n. (now rare). Sanctliness. [f. L sanctitudo (saint, -Tude)]

**sanctity**, n. Holiness of life, saintliness, (ODOUR OF S); sacredness, being hallowed, right to reverence, inviolability, (pl.) sacred obligations, feelings, &c. (the ss. of the home). [f. Of sain-
ted or sanctified SANTITV, -Mry]

**sanctuary**, n. Place recognized as holy church, temple, tabernacle. HOLY place. HOLY of holies, SACRARIUM, penetralia, inmost recess, (lit. & fig.) sacred place by retiring to which fugitive from law or debtor was secured by me-
dieval Church law against arrest or violence, place in which similar immunity was established by custom or law, asylum or place of ref-
uge (London, the s. of political refugees); (right of affording) such immunity ( violate or breaks s., arrest or use violence to person in a s.; take, seek, &c., s. to a s.; rights &c. of s.); (Hunt. &c.) close time or place for beast, bird, or fish. [f. Of sanctuarie f. L sanctuarium (irreg. as SainT, -ARY)]

**sanctum**, n. (sacrarium, sanctum, sanctum). Holy place (Holy of holies (s.s.), in Jewish temple. usu. transf. of inner retreat, esoteric doctrine, &c.); person's private room, study, den. [L transl. of Heb.]

**sanctus**, n. The hymn 'Holy, holy, holy's closing the Eucharistic preface, music for this; s. bell, bell in turret at junction of nave & chan-
teliers or belfry, hanging, rung at the &c. [L = high, &c. is nearly at end, w. ref. to hourglass &c.; children playing on the ss.]. scour saucepan, adulterate sugar, dry ink or writing, with s.]

**sand**, n. & v.t. Minute fragments resulting from wearing down of esp. siliceous rocks & covering parts of the seashore, riverbeds, deserts, &c. (also pl. shal) or subarachnoid bank of s. (usu. in pl. grain of s. (pl.) expanse or tracts of s. (numberless as the s. or ss.); ROPE OF A; built &c. on s., unstable; PLOUGH s. or ploughed up s. or field.; s. bag, filled with s. for use (a) in fortification for making temporary defences, (b) as ballast esp. for boat or balloon, (c) as sailor's weapon in fighting with, leaving mark, (d) as support for engraving-plate, (e) as for giving light to empty s., to be used as a window or door; sandbag v.t. barricade or defend, provide (window, chink), with s.-bag(s), filled with blow from s.-bag; s.-bank, shal in sea or river; s.-bar, s.-bank at

mouth of harbour or river; s.-both, vessel of heated s. as equable heater in chamber-pieces; s.-bed, stratum of s.; s.-blast, jet of s. impelled by compressed air or steam for giving rough surface to glass &c. S.-box, castor for sprinkling s. over wet ink (hist.), mould of s. used in founding, box of s. on locomotive for sprinkling slippery rails. (Golf) receptacle for s. used in teeing; s.-boy, (prob.) boy hawking s. for sale (now only used as a word of the game of golf). s.-crack, disease of horses' hoofs, crack in human foot from walking on hot s., crack in brick due to imperfect mixing; s.-eel, an eel-like fish; s.-fly, kind of midge, kind of fishing-fly; s.-glass, wasp-waisted reversible glass with two bulbs containing enough s. to take a definite amount (oro, minute, &c., glasses) in passing from upper to lower bulb; s.-hill, dung, to go uphill for lifting ball from s.; s.-man, (also dustman) power causing children's eyes to smart towards bed-time; s.-martin, kind nesting in side of s.-pit or sandy bank; s.-paper, with s. stuck to it for polishing. (v.t.) polish with s.-piper, kinds of bird haunting open wet sandy places; s.-pomp, for clearing drill-hole, caisson, &c., of s.-sand; s.-sand, (usu. as a plant, of the order Cucurbitaceae) s. Sand. Du. suan.]  

**sandal**, (d.), n., & v.t. (d.). Solo without uppers attached to foot by thongs passing over instep & round ankle (worn chiefly by ancient Greeks & Romans, by some Orientals, & as modern revival esp. by children); strap for fastening low shoe passing over instep or round ankle. (Vb) put ss. on (feet, person) esp. in p.p.; fasten or provide (shoe) with s. [f. Lf. Gk san-
talacion cf. sandalan etym. dub.]  

**sandal** (wood), n. Kinds of scented wood (white, yellow, red, s.-w.); sandal-tree, the Ma-
labar white s.-w. tree. [f. med. L sandalum, cf. Arab. sandal]  

**sandarac**, n. = REALGAR, (also gum s.) kind of resin used in preparing spirit varnish &c. [f. Lf. Gk sandarac, Lf. Grec.]  

**sand-blind**, a. (archaic). Dim-sighted, pur-
blind. [prob. for sandblind cf. samel]  

**sanderling**, n. A small wading bird. [f]  

**sander**, sain., n. =SANDWOOD; RED s. [f. Of saindre var. of sandle sandle]  

**sandiver**, n. Glass-gall, liquid saline mate-
grial given off in glass-making. [prob. f. F sain-
ivier v. sandier.]  

**sandwich** (ish), n. & v.t. Two slices of bread with meat or other relish between (ham, egg, caviare, cucumber, &c.; s., also fig., as a s. of good & bad); (usu. s.-man, -boy, &c.) man &c. walking street with two advertisement-
boards hung one before & one behind; s.-board, one of such boards; s.-boat, in barming or surf, or vessel, (f. Hist.) of glass &c. lower division on same day; (Vb) insert (thing, state-
ment, &c.) between two of another character. [herp. f. Earl of S. (said to have eaten slices of bread & toast while gaming for 21 hrs)]

**sandy**, a. In n. senses; also, (of hair) yellowish-red, (of person) with such hair. Hence **sandy**, n. [Perh. f. sandy, adj., sandy-colored]  

**Sandy**, n. (Nickname for Scotchman. [usual Sc. shortening of Alexander]

**sane**, a. Of sound mind, not mad; (of views &c.) moderate, sensible. Hence **sanely** adv. [f. L sanus healthy]
s'anga (n.),(neg.), n. Stone breastwork used by Indian hill-tribes. [f. Hind. sanga]
sangaree (n.),(neg.), n. Cold drink of wine diluted & spiced. [f. Sp. sangria (lit. bleeding) drinking of lemon water & red wine]
sang-de-bœuf (f.) n. & a. (Of) a deep red colour found on old Chinese porcelain. [F. ox's blood]
sangroid (f.), n. Composure, coolness, in danger or under agitating circumstances. [F. cold blood]
sangrail, -real. See grail. 2. 
sanguification (gwi.) n. Formation of, conversion of food into, blood. [L sanguis blood, -FICATION]
sanguinal (gwi.), a., n., & v.t. Blood-red (literally). [L sanguinis, as S. ant. sponge, turtle); of blood (rare); s. rain), sanguinary (rare); s. slaughter); (hist.) of the temperament in which the blood predominates over the other humour's, with juicy complex & courageous hopeful amorous disposition; (of complexion) bright, ruddy, florid; habitually hopeful, confident, expecting things to go well, hence & rarely in other senses.
sanguinely 2 adv., sanguinness n. (N.) crayoned coloured red with iron oxide; a drawing in red chalk. (Vb. poet.) stain with blood, stain red. [f. F sanguin f. L sanguinis (prec.)]
sanguineous, a. Of blood (med.); blood-coloured (esp. bot.); full-blooded, plethoric. [f. L as prec., -ous]
sâ'heddin (-î). n. Highest court of justice & supreme council in ancient Jerusalem, of 71 members. [f. late Heb. sâneddin f. Gk sunnedrin (syn., hedge seat)]
sânice, n. An umbelliferous plant. [OF, f. med.L sânicula prob. f. L sanus SANE]
sâ'niary, a. Of the conditions that affect health, & the manner in which they are to be disturbed & contented; free from or designed to obviate influences deleterious to health. Hence sanitarian (-i) n. & a. sanitarily 2 adv., sanitari ness, sanitari-st(2) n. [f. F sanitaire (L as sanity, -ARY)]
sâ'niâs, n. (Trade name of) an antiseptic & disinfectant preparation. [L, see SANITY]
sâ'njaik, n. One of the administrative districts of Turkish Cilayet. [Turk.]
sânk. See sink 1.
sans, prep. Without (as F wd. pr. sânz, now chiefly w. ref. to Shaks. A. Y. L. ii. vii. 166, s. teeth, s. eyes, s. taste, s. everything. As F wd. pr. as F, in phr. & compounds: s. cérémonie adv., with rude or hurried or kindly neglect of usual formalities; sansculotte, pr. as F or E, I. j. grubbing in the streets; for (of) the inhabitants of Paris living in old houses & classes in French revolution, any extreme republican or revolutionary, whence sansculotterie [-Ery(1, 5)] n., sansculottis, a., sansculottism n.; s. doute adv., doubtless; s. façon adv., outspokenly, unceremoniously; s.-gêne n., absence of constraint, familiarity, making oneself at home; s. peur et s. reproche a., of elder brother's character, cf. BAYARD; s. phrase adv., in a word, without qualification; s.-souci n., gay carelessness, unconcern). [OF, ult. f. L sine] 
sânsé'rif, n. & a. (Of form) without serif, w. serif, but found ear- lier in sanserif, sans serif. [sp. sanserif]
sânskrit, -script, n. & a. (Of) in the ancient & sacred language of India, oldest known member of INDO-European family. Hence Sanskritic, a., Sanskritist(3) n. [f. Skr. sanskṛta composed (sāntāy, cogn. w. same, kr make)
sânta'Clau's (-û), n. Personage who fills stockings with Christmas presents by night. [U.S., I. f. Du. Sint Klaas St. Nicholas]
sâ'nton, n. Mohammedan monk or hermit. [Sp. (santo SANTI)]
sântô'nica, n. Kind of wormwood. [L (Santonis Aquitanian tribe, -to)]
sâ'iton, n. Extract of santonica used as antihelminthic. [-IN]
sâ'p, v. & i. & t. Vital juice circulating in plants (also as the s. of youth, there is no s. in a written constitution); (also s.-wood) soft outer layers of wood, alburnum; s.-green n. & a., pigment made from buckthorn berries, (of) colour of this: s.-lath, made of s.-wood; hence sapful, sapless, sa'ppy, aa., sa'ppi- ness n. (Vb) drain or dry (wood) of s., (fig.) exhaust vigour of this energy, constitution, belief, had been sapped by: (of) forests, removed s.-wood from (log). [OE sap, cf. Du. sap, G sapf; perh. cogn. w. L sapere taste]
sâ'p, n., & v. & i. Making of trenches to cover assailants' approach to besieged place, (fig.) insidious or slow undermining of belief, resolution, &c.; covered siege-trench; s.-head, front end s., s.-roller, large gabion covering s.-head. (Vb) dig s., approach f. & t.) by under- mine, make insecure by removing foundations, (fig.) destroy insidiously (cf. prec.), walls, cliffs, sapped by the stream, tide; health sapped by the damp climate; science was sapping old beliefs. [v. b. f. Saper] f. Saper or It. Zapπ spade, sap, etym. dub.
sâ'pâ', v.i. & n., (school slang) Be studious, industrious, w. hard work or (N.) study hard-working person; fatiguing task, trouble, grind, (it is such a, too much, s.). [prob. fig. use of prec.]
sâ'pajou (-jêo), n. Small S.-Amer. monkey often kept as pet. [F, earlier -iou, said to be Cayenne wil]
sâ'pan-wood, -pp, n. Wood yielding red or yellow dye from tropical Asia. [Malay saput, cf. Tamil shoppanam]
sâ'pîd, a. Having (esp. agreeable) flavour, savoury, palatable, not insipid, (of talk, writing, &c.) not vapid or uninteresting. So sap'idly n. [f. L sapidus (sapere taste, -ID)]
sâ'pîent, a. Wise (now rare); would be wise, of fancied sagacity, aping wisdom. Hence or cogn. sap'ience n., sap'iently adv. [f. L sapienter (of) of wisdom]
sap'iential, a. Of wisdom (esp. the s. books, Prov., Eccl., Eccles, Cant., Wisd., &c.). [f. eccl. L sapientialis (L sapientia wisdom as prec., -AL)]
sâ'plîng, n. Young tree, (fig.) a youth, greyhound in first year (s. stakes in coursing). [S.-IN the surname of some w.] 
sâ'podî'lla, n. Large evergreen trop.-Amer. tree, durable wood & edible fruit. [Sp. zapotilla dim. of zapote f. Mex. zapotl] 
sâ'pona'ceous, a. Of, like, containing, soap
sappy, adj. Bitter. [f. L sapō-onis; -ACESOUS]

saponify, v.t. & i. Turn (t. & i. of fat or oil) into soap by combination with alkali. Hence or cogn. saponifiable a., saponification n. [f. F saponifier, -FY]

sapor (or), n. Quality perceptible by taste, e.g. sweetness; distinctiveness of substances; sensation of taste. [L (sapere taste, -oj)]

sapper, n. In vbl senses of sapph. a. & also, (n.) private of Royal Engineers (Royal Ss. & Miners, former title of R.E.). [ER]

sapperment, a German oath. [corrapt. of G sakrament sacrament]

Sapphic (sáf̄̄), a. & n. Of Sappho (Lesbian lyric poetess 600 B.C.; s. v. also Sapphism n., unnatural sexual relations between women; s. verse, stanza, in Gk meters in private by Sappho & imitated in L by Horace, esp. the four-line stanza with short fourth line roughly copied in E light verse as Needy knife-grinder, whither do you wander?; (n. pl.) verse in S. stanzas. [f. F saphique L L. Gk Sapphikos (Sappho, -oi)]

Sapphine (sáf̄̄n), n. & a. A transparent blue precious stone, (Mineral) any precious native crystaline alumina including s. & ruby; bright blue stone of s.; kinds of humming-bird; so sapphine2 a. (Adj.) of s. blue. [f. Of safr f. L. Gk sapheiroi laps lazuli]

sapr-o-, comb. form of G sapros rotten in sci. terms: sапре'mia, septic poisoning, so sapro'mic, -ous, (Gk sarkos breed, -ic); -genic, causing or produced by putrefaction: phlegm, &c., &c. (bacterium) inhabiting putrid matter; -phyle, vegetable organism living on decayed organic matter.

sars, n. A fish, the sea-bream. [f. F. L sarque]

sâraband, n. Slow Spanish dance in triple time, piece of music for or in rhythm (with saraband) one of measure lengthened) of this. [f. F (de), f. Sp zarabanda prob of oriental orig.]

Saracen, n. & a. (Gen.) Name among later Greeks & Romans for nomad of Syro-Arabian desert; Arab or Moslem of time of crusades; S. corn, buckwheat; S.'s head, as heraldic charge or insign; hence (esp. of Moslem arch.) Saracen (a. & n.). [corrupt., L Saraceni etym. dub.]

Saratoga (trunk), n. Lady's large travelling-trunk. [prob. f. Saratoga Springs, New York watering-place]

sarcasm, n. Bitter or wounding remark, taunt, esp. one ironically worded; language consisting of, faculty of uttering, use of, such remarks; so sărăstic a., sarcastically adv. [f. L late, of Gk sarx sarkos flesh: -logy, anatomy of fleshly parts of body; plasmy, interfibular substance of muscle.

sarcode, n. Animal protoplasm. [prec., pde (sp. see Sarcodes)

sarcocen, n. See SARCE.

sarco-comb., form. of Gk sarx sarkos flesh: -logy, anatomy of fleshly parts of body; plasmy, interfibular substance of muscle.

sarcod, n. (pl. -ata). Tumour of embryonic connective tissue. [f. Gk sarkōma isarkō become fleshly, -oj]

sarcophagus, n. (pl. -phi or -gi, -j). Stone coffin usu. adorned with sculpture or inscription. [f. L. Gk sarkophagos origin: flesh-consuming (stone) as sarko + -phagos -eating]

sarcous, a. Consisting of flesh or muscle. [sarko, -ous]

sard, n. Yellow or orange cornelian. [F (e), f. L sarda, L. Gk sardios (Sardis in Lydia)]

saranapalian, a. As of, like, Sardinian mush. [Nicholas famous for effeminate luxury. [IAN]

sardelle, f. Fish like & treated like sardine. [f. It. sardella dim. of L sarda SARDINE]

sardine1, n. Precious stone in Rev. 14. 3. [prob. err.; RV gives sardius (SARD)]

sardine2 (en), n. Small fish of herrin kind &c., &c., esp. small rich & rich &rich & ri
**satiety** n. (Vb) give glossy surface to (paper). [F. prob. ult. f. L sēla silk, -īnF]

**sātire, n.** (Rom. Ant.) poetical medley, esp. poem aimed at prevalent vices or follies; a composition in verse or prose holding up vice or folly to ridicule or lampooning individuals, this branch of literature, (often satire, this thing that brings ridicule upon something (on). Line are a s. upon our religion); use of ridicule, irony, sarcasm, &c., in speech or writing for the ostensible purpose of exposing & discouraging vice or folly. [f. L satire in 1st sense above, var. of saturo (lansautura full dish)]

**satisfy, v.t.** Of satires or satire, containing satires, writing satires, s. rare, Z. (vulgar, writer, intent, stroke.) [F (-ique), L satirical (prec., -ic)]

**satisfical, a.** = prec.; given to the use of satire in speech or writing or to cynical observation of others, sarcastic, humorously critical. Hence **satisfically** adv. [prec., -at-]

**satisfir, n.** Writer of satires; satirical person. [-ist]

**satisfirize, v.t.** Assail with satire, write satire(s) upon, describe satirically. [f. f. satisfaction, -īz-]

**satisfactoriness, n.** = satisfaction, fulfillment of obligation, atonement (for), thing accepted by way of s. (Eccl.) performance of penance. (Theol.) atonement made by Christ for sins of men, (make s.; in s. of; enter s. legal, place on record of court that payment ordered has been made; Christ is the s. for our sins); opportunity of fighting duel with person one complains of (give, demand, s.); satisfying or satisfying in regard to, or want of, doubt, thing that satisfies desire or gratifies feeling, (find s. in; give s. to; the s. of; heard it with great s.; their s. at or with the results; if you can prove it to my s.; the s. of not having to do it, it is a great s. that it need not be done; would be a s. to me; thinks only of present s.). [F, f. L satisfactionem (satisfy)]

**satisfaction, n.** Payment of debt, fulfillment of obligation, atonement (for), thing accepted by way of s. (Eccl.) performance of penance. (Theol.) atonement made by Christ for sins of men, (make s.; in s. of; enter s. legal, place on record of court that payment ordered has been made; Christ is the s. for our sins); opportunity of fighting duel with person one complains of (give, demand, s.); satisfying or satisfying in regard to, or want of, doubt, thing that satisfies desire or gratifies feeling, (find s. in; give s. to; the s. of; heard it with great s.; their s. at or with the results; if you can prove it to my s.; the s. of not having to do it, it is a great s. that it need not be done; would be a s. to me; thinks only of present s.). [F, f. L satisfactionem (satisfy)]

**satisfactory, a.** (Theol.) serving as atonement for sin; satisfying expectations or needs, leaving no room for complaint, causing satisfaction, adequate, (s. proof, method, result, pupil, pair of boots, expedition, marriage, compromise). Hence **satisfactorily** adv. [adv.]

**satisfactoriness, n.** [F satisfécicité f. med. L satisfactorius (satisfy, -ory)]

**satisfy, v.t. & i.** Pay (debt, real or creditor), fulfill (obligation), comply with (demand), (of Christ) make atonement for sins of men; meet the expectations or desires of, come up to (motion, preconception, &c.), be accepted by (person, his taste, &c.) as adequate, content, (s. the examiners at univ.), receive pass without honour; (pass.) be content or pleased (with), demand (not), ask for, desire (satisfaction). (rest satisfied, make or take no further demands or steps); (intr.) give satisfaction, leave nothing to be desired; dispose of (an appetite or want), rid (person) of an appetite or want, by sufficient supply; furnish with adequate proof, convince, (of fact, that it is so; s. oneself, attain to practical certainty), adequately supply (demand, doubt, demand, objections). Hence **satisfactorily** adv. [adv.]

**satisfyingly** adv. [f. Of satisfier f. L satisfacere fact- (-FY)]

**sātrap, n.** Holder of provincial governorship or sātrapāy 1 n. in ancient-Persian empire, viceroy; modern subordinate ruler, colonial governor, &c. (esp. rhet. with implication
Satsuma (ware), n. Cream-coloured Japanese pottery. [name of province]

sáturate (or -tther-), v.t. Impregnate, soak thoroughly, imbue with; (Chem. &c.) charge (substance, air, vapour, metal) with or cause to contain with or hold the greatest amount possible of another substance, moisture, magnetism, electricity, &c. (p.p., of colour) free from admixture of white, full, rich. Hence or cogn. satura(t)2 (at) a. (poet. exc. of colour), sátpulate a. saturation n. [f. L satúrare (satur full cogn. w. satis), -ARE] (sp. saturea of week (holy, hospital, S.; S.; S.-to-Monday, = the now usu. week-end). [OE Sæternes] a transl. of L Saturni dies day of Sатурn]

Sáturñ, n. (Rom. Ant.) Italic god of agriculture later identified with Greek Cronos father of Zeus, ruler of the world in a golden age of innocence and plenty; a planet, the furthest off of the 7 anciently known, with 8 moons & broad flat ring, credited in astrology with producing cold sluggish gloomy temperament in those born under its influence. [f. L Satur-nus (serere sat-sow!)]

sätnálna, n. pl. & (see below) sing. Ancient-Roman festival of Saturn in December observed as time of unrestrained merrymaking with wine and rustic frolics. One of the chief deities of modern Christmastide (S); scene or time of wild revelry or tumult (s., S; often as sing. as a s. of crime). Hence sánatlán a. [L, neut. pl. of Saturnalis (prec., -AL)]

Saturnian, a. & n. Of the god or the planet Saturn; S. metre, verse, metre used in early Latin poetry before introduction of Greek metre; S. night, n. of all the stars which have been an 'ambible dimeter cataleptic followed by three trochees (e.g. dabunt malum Metelli Naevio poetae, (N.) inhabitant of Saturn; (pl.) verse. [f. L Saturnius, -AN]

sáturile, a. (path.) Affected with lead-poisoning. Só Saturnism(0) n. [inarch. sense lead., -O] (esp. in fanciful) Of sluggish gloomy temperament, (of looks &c) suggestive of or produced by such temperament, whence sáturnine, y2 adv.; of lead (a. s. poitice, red, &c.); of, affected by, lead-poisoning (s. patients, symptoms). [Saturn (cf. prec.), -INE]

sátýr (er), n. One of a class of Greek woodland deities in human form with horse's ears & tail (digits represented by Romans, with goat's ears, tail, legs, & budding horns); lustful or beastly-minded man; (rare) orang-utan. [f. L f. Gk Saktýros]

sátýric, a. Of satyrs (esp. s. drama, kind of Greek play with chorus of satyrs). [f. L f. Gk satyrócos (prec., -IC)]

sauce, n. & v.t. Liquid preparation taken or used with some article of food (bread, egg, mint, parsley, tomato, &c., &c., with these a prominent ingredient; white s. of melted butter, flour, &c.; hunger is the best s. s. for the gander; serve with the same s., subject to same usage), (fig.) something that adds piquancy (is tame without the s. of danger); solution of various ingredients used in some manufacturing processes: sauce, impersonal -speech, check, (none of your s.); s.-alone, hedge-weed formerly used to flavour salads & s.; s.-boat, vessel in which s. is served; s.-box, impudent person; saucepan (an), metal vessel usu. cylindrical with long handle projecting from side for boiling things in cookery; hence sauce-less a. (Vb) season with ss. or condi-

ments (rare), (fig.) make piquant, add relish to; (vulg.) be impudent to, cheek, (person). [vb f. n., f. f. pop. L salsá fem. of salsus (sætre salts to salt f. sal salt)]

sauce, n. Shallow vessel for standing cup on to intercept spillings of tea &c. (s. eye, large & shallow), used for serving même. When a vessel placed under flowerpot to prevent water from running away at once; any small shallow round vessel resembling teas. Hence sau-cerful(2) n., sauceless a. [earlier sense con-diment-dish, f. O.F. sussuir (sauce, -ARY)]

saucey, a. Impudent to superiors, cheeky; (slang) sprightly, smart, stylish. Hence sauc-yly adv. [earlier sense sau-voury; sauce, -Y]

saucekraut (sowrkrowt), n. German dish of pickled cabbage. [G]

saül. See sául.

saunders. See sáunders.

saunter, v.1. & n. Walk in leisurely way or without destination, stroll (also fig., as s. through life); hence saun'terp1 a., saun'terly2 adv. (N.) leisurely ramble or gait. [prob. ult. f. LLL *EX(adventurare ADVENTURE)]

saurian, a. & n. (One) of the Sauria or order of lizards including crocodiles, alligators, & extinct kinds such as ichthyosaurus & plesiosaurus. Sosauro-comb. form, sauroid a. & n. [Gk sauros lizard, -IAN]

sausage (sůijI), n. Pork or other meat minced, seasoned, & stuffed into long cylindrical cases prepared from entrails & divided when full into lengths of a few inches by twisting or tying, a length of this, (Bologna s., large kind made of bacon, veal, pork-suet, &c., & sold ready for eating cold; s.-filler, -grinder, -machine, s.-making appliances; s.-meat, used as stuffing for turkeys &c. instead of being enclosed in skins; s.-roll, s.-meat enclosed in pastry & cooked. [f. L F sausage f. LL sausicia (L salsus see sauce)]

sauté (só'tá), a. (in fem. -é; pl. és, fem. -ées). Quickly fried in hot pan with little grease. [F]

saucer (só'cer), n. Kinds of sweet white French wine. (plancha, etc.)

sauve-qui-peut (sóvkep'ér), n. Precipitate flight in various directions. [F, the phr. sauve qui peut let him find safety who can]

savage (-ij), a., n., & v.t. Uncultivated, wild, (archaic; a. s. scene); uncivilized, in primitive state, (s. tribes, life); fierce, cruel, furious, (as) perseverance, persew or, revenge, cri icisma, blo, (coll.) angry, out of temper; (as) of man of human figure) naked; hence or cogn. sav-age[y]2 adv., sauvageness, savagery(2), n., (N.) member of s. tribe esp. of one living by hunting & fishing, whence savagedom n.; brutally cruel or barbarous person. (vb; of horse) attack & bite or trample (person; was savaged by his horse). [earlier & O. F. sauveguet f. savagery (-ij), n.]

savannah, n. Treeless plain, great tract of meadow-like land, esp. in tropical America. [f. Sp. sabana, perh. of Carib. orig.]

savant (F), n. Man of learning, esp. distinguished scientist. [part. of F savoir know, as SAPIENT]

savor (sôart), n. French boxing, in which feet & head are used as well as fists.

save, v.t. & i., n. Rescue, preserve, deliver, from or from danger or misfortune or harm or discredit (saved my life, me from drowning, the State; s. me or God s. me from my friends &c., comment upon well-meaning inopportune officiousness; s. us!, ex. of surprise;
s. one's BACON, FACE1; s. the situation, find or provide way out of difficulty, avert disaster; s. appearances, put a good face on something. (Foot.) prevent opponents from scoring (n., such prevention, as a clever s.); bring about spiritual salvation of, preserve from damnation, (who then can be saved); the saving of souls; keep for future use, husband, reserve, abstain from expending, lay by money, live economically, (s. one's breath, be silent; a saving housekeeper; is saving his strength; has never saved, put by money; you may s. your pains or trouble, need not take, will take in vain), whence savior(1) n., saving(1) n. (usu. in pl.), saving(2) n. (usu. in pl.), save(1) v. t., saving (n. of expending (money, trouble, &c.) or from exposure to (annoyance &c.), obviat need of, reduce requisite amount of, (that will s. me £5); his secretary saved him much time or labour, many interviews, s. the follow-on in cricket, get enough runs to prevent it; stitch in time saves nine; soap saves rubbing), whence -savior(2) n. - saving(2) a.; avoid losing, be in time for, (he hurriedly to s. the post; shall we s. the tide?, get in or out while it serves); make reservation concerning, make reservation, (esp. saving clause, containing stipulation of exemption &c.; saving your reverence, apology for unexpression &c., cf. s. the mark(1)), (part. as prep.) except, with the exception of, save(2); s.-all, pan with spike for covering small plants; one, all s. him, & c.; saving(3), receiving small deposits from the poor & conducted solely in depositors' interests (Post-office s.-b., with branches at local post offices). Hence saviorial, saviorial, [F. sauver]. f. L salvare (salvus=safe). save(1), prep. & conj. Except, but, (with n. in obj. case, or with that clause; archaic, poet., or with formal or pretentious effect in ordinary writing; for s. all, one, all s. him, & c.; saving, saving(3); i s. all, I am well s. that I have a cold); Conj. (archaic) unless, but, (thou seest not beauty, s. thou make it; all the conspirators s. only he; happy s. for one want). [f. OE savf. L SALVO1] saveloy, n. Highly seasoned dried sausage. [earlier & F cerclat f. L cerclata (cerello brain f. L CEREBELLUM), named as orig. made of pig's brain] savin, n. A tree or shrub with tops yielding a yellow dye, & used medicinally. [f. L sabina (herba) SABINE (herba)] savour, n. Deliverer, redeemer (the, our, S., Christ), person who saves a State &c. from destruction &c. [f. Of salver (savior1, - tourl).] savoir faire (-war), n. Quickness to see & do the right thing, address, tact. [F] savoir vivre (-war-vær), n. Good breeding, discernment of tastes. [F] savory, n. Herb of mint family used in cookery. [f. Of sauerie f. L SATUREIA prob. w. assim. in F to foll.] savour, n. & v. i. & t. Characteristic taste, flavour, relish, or (now rare) smell, power to affect the taste (lit. or fig.); quality suggestive, perceptible adnixture, suspicion, smack, of (in a name, expressing power); hence savourless, without savour, &c., i.e. unpalatable, or free from the, or fig. taste of (archaic); give flavour to (rare); smack, offers suggestion, suggest presence, of (the offer savours of impertinence). [f. Of savourer f. L saporem (sapore, taste, -orl)] savoury (-ver), a. & n. With appetizing taste or smell; (of places &c.; only w. neg.) free from bad smells; (of dishes &c.) of salt or piquant & sweet flavour (sweet or s. omelette); hence savourily a. adv., savouriness n. [N. (S.) dish, esp. one served at beginning or end of dinner as stimulant or digestive. [Y2]

savor, n. Kind of cabbage with wrinkled leaves. [S. in Fance] Savoyard, n. & a. (Native of Savoy. [F (Savoiaco Savoyard, -ARD)] savy, corrupt. of Sp. sabe knows, in slang use = do you understand (so he), I do, he &c. do you not understand (so he, I understand, also as n. = understanding, wits, savoir-faire]. saw1, n., & v. i. & t. (p.p. sawn, rarely saved). Implement usu. of steel worked by hand or mechanically & with variously shaped blade or edge having teeth of various forms cut in or attached to it for dividing wood, metal, stone, &c., by reciprocating or rotatory motion (annular, crown, saw-toothed, &c.), sawshell, saw-toothed edge for making circular hole; BAND1, BOW1, CIRCULAR, FRAME3, FRET1, s.; cross-cut, rip, s., for cutting wood across, along, the grain; hand-s., held with one hand; jig-s., frame-s. worked mechanically in connexion with table holding the wood &c. (j.-s. puzzle, of pieces sawn with j.-s. to be put together); pit-s., worked by two men one above & one in pit; reciprocating s., worked mechanically with blade &c. &c., &c. in forward strokes; stone-s., toothless frame-s. cutting stone by friction with sand & water); Zool. &c. serrated organ or part; s.-doctor, machine for making teeth of s.; sawdust, wood fragments produced in sawing used in packing, pugging, stuffing, drying moisture, &c. (let the s.-d. out of fig., expose pretentiousness or unsubstantial character of, w. ref. to do that, or stuffing, see f. that, &c. in alternate directions to give kerf wider than blade &c. to s. work freely; s.-wort, plant yielding yellow dye named from serrated leaves; s.-wrack, a serrated seaweed; s.-wrest, s.-set. (Vb) cut (wood &c.) with, make (boards &c.) with, use, s.; move (t. & l.) backward & forward, divide, with the air &c.), with motion as of s. or person sawing; (quasi-pass.) admit of being sawed easily, bend, &c. [L saw, saw, v.t. & v.i. make incisions to receive binding-bands in (gathered sheets); sawbones, slang, surgeon. [v.b. n., OE soga, cf. Du. zaag, G caste, cogn. w. L seacre cut] saw2, n. Proverbial saying, old maxim, (usu. old or wise s.). [OE sagu (see sagan SAY1)] saw3, v.t. See SEE1.

sawder, n. Soft s., compliments, flattering speeches, blandies. [=SOLDER].

Sawney, n. (Nickname for Scotsman; simpleton. [prob. as SANDY]).

sawyer, n. Man employed in sawing timber (top-s.). (U.S.) uprooted tree floating or stranded in river (named as sawing up & down); kinds of wood-boring larva. - [YET]

sax, n. Slate-cutters' hammer with point for making nail-holes. [OF sax knife (see SAXON), D. sak, M.Du. sax, E. sax.]

saxatile, a. (nat. hist.). Living, growing, on or among rocks. [f. L saxatilis (saxum rock, -ATILE)].

saxe, n. Kind of photographic paper. [F, = Saxony (where it is made)].

saxhorn, n. Instrument of trumpet class. [A. Sax, inventor].

saxicoline, -ilis, a. (nat. hist.). = SAXI-

TILE. [L.-cola inhabitant of (colere inhabitat)].

saxifrage (fr. -ifle), n. Kinds of Alpine or rock plant with tufted foliage & panicles of white or yellow or red flowers. [F, f. L saxi-
Saxo

 Saxo, n. Member language (often old S.), of the Teutonic N.-German people by which England was conquered in 5th & 6th cc.; = Anglo-Saxon, whence Saxo-dom n., native of modern Saxon; Teutonic (opp. Latin or Roman) elements of English. (Adj.) of the Ss. (S. architecture, rude Romanesque preceding Norman in England); in S. (S. words in English of Teutonic origin), whence Saxo-ism (2, 4). Saxo-nist (2), nn.; S. blue, solution of indigo in sulphuric acid as dye; hence Saxo-ize (2), v. & t. [f. L Saxones pl. of OE Saxonian, pl. (arch. c. w.) Saxoxon-cog. n.]. Saxo-ny, n. Fine kind of wool, cloth made from it. [f. S. in Germany].

 Saxophone, n. Powerful instrument of clarinet kind used in military bands. [as Saxhorn, Gk phône sound].

 Sax'tuba, n. Large saxhorn. [Tura].

 Say, v.t. & i. (said, pr. séd; archaic 3rd sing. pres., saith pr. sêth) & n. Utter, make (specified remark, recite, rehearse, in ordinary speaking voice (s. the word, give the order &c; s. no more, cease speaking; s. a good word for, commend or excuse; to be said or sung; s. no. yes, refuse, grant, request, also deny, confirm or annul; s. to say, express; s. this or that, say by the way; s. one way, refuse him something; has said his s., finished what he had to s.; s. lesson, repeat it to teacher; s. grace, prayer; s. something, s. grace, also make a speech; that is to s., in other words, as the whole family, t. i. t. s. four persons, also or at least, as he never went, t. i. t. s. it is not recorded that he did, also ellipt. s. in general, all but one or two, as, as many as, as five hundred pounds; he said 'You lie'; says or said he &c., said I, says I colloq., forms inserted in repeating conversation; saying & doing, speech & action; I., excl. used to draw attention, open a conversation, or express surprise, as I, who was that?, I, what a beauty? or in same sense I say! alone); state, declare, assert (s. I am an honest man, the women are liars; you said you would; DARE s.; they s., it is said, forms introducing rumour; it says in the Bible, the Bible says; goes without saying, is too obvious to need mention; hear s., hear it reported; so he says, he says so; you may well s., your statement is fully justified; speak, talk, (rare; s. away, s. what you have to s. to, &c., s. over the fire); s. a tale, &c., a story, a narrative; poetry &c.; put into words, express, (that was well said); adduce or allege in argument or excuse (there is much to be said on both sides; have you nothing to s. for yourself?); form & give opinion or decision as to or abs. (there is no saying, it is hard to s. who it was; I cannot s. whether or not &c. or abs. do; s. which you will have; what s. you, to a theatre? are you inclined for it?; &c. s. all of us, & that is our opinion too); select as example, assume, take (specified number &c.) as near enough, (let us s., or usu. ellipt. s.; any country, let us s. Sweden, might do the same; well, s. it were the same thing then; a few of them, s. a dozen or so); (N.) opport.) (you may s. that one has to s., share in decision, (s. you s. let him have his s.; had no s. in the matter). [OF seqyan, cf. ON segja, G sagen].

 Saying, n. In vbl senses esp. sententious remark, maxim, adage, (as the s. is, form used in quoting proverb or phrase). [-ING]
fishes & reptiles; plate or thin outer piece with some resemblance to fish's. in organic or other object, e.g. pod, husk, rudimentary leaf or feather, bract, metamorphosed hair of lepidoptera, bulb-layer, flake of skin, scab, lamina on surface of rusty iron; (without a) incrustation inside boiler, &c., tartar on teeth; s.-armour, of metal ss. attached to leather &c.; s.-board, very thin for back of mirror, picture, &c.; s.-boiler, a boiler with thin tubes; s.-fern, ceterach; s.-insect, kinds that ely ing to plants & secrete a shield-like s. as covering; s.-moss, kinds of plant with s.-like leaves resembling moss; s.-winged, lepidopterous; s.-work, overlapping arrangement, incrustation; hence (-)scaled, scalexless, scaly. a., aa., scali ness n. (Vb) take away scale(s) from (s. fish, s. plate, s. shell) &c., form, come off in drop, ss.; of (ss.) come off. [f. OF escacle f. OHG scala cf. OE scalu; cogn. w. SHELL, & w. foll.]
scale, n., & v.t. Dish of simple balance (throw sword into s. back claw with arms; turn the s. of motive or circumstance, be decisive; (pl.) a simple balance (of typw. boiler, but the s. even, be impartial judge). (Vb) weigh in ss.; (rare) of thing weighed show (specified weight) in the ss. (scales 10 st., 100 lb.). [f. OF escalle cup f. ON skal; cogn. w. prec.]
scale', n., & v.t. & i. Series of degrees, ladderlike arrangement or classification, graded system, (is high in the s. of creation or social, intellectual, literary, &c.) place the s. tall to rank or level; at the top, bottom, of the s.; sliding-s., see SLIDE); (Mts.) set of sounds belonging to a KEY arranged in order of pitch (DIATONIC, CHROMATIC, MAJOR, MINOR, s.; play, sing, run over one's s.s.; as exercise for fingers or voice; (often s. of notation) basis of numerical system as shown in ratio between units in different places of number (BINARY, DECIMAL, &c.); relative dimensions, ratio of reduction & enlargement in map &c., (philanthropy, armies, on a vast s.; a building of small s.s but fine proportions; large, small, s. map; the s. to be one to fifty thousand, an inch to the mile, 1/1000, &c.); set of marks at measured distances on a line for use in measuring or making proportional reductions & enlargements, ruled between these piece of metal &c. or apparatus on which they are marked (GUNTER'S s.). (Vb) climb (wall, steep place, or abs.) with ladder or by clambering; represent in dimensions proportional to the actual ones, reduce to common s.s, (s. up, down, make larger, smaller, in due proportion); (of quantities &c.) have common s.s, be commensurable; scaling-ladder, use the ladder; &c.; (also s.-shell) one valve of this (hist.) as pilgrim's badge, (mod.) as utensil in which oysters, shredded fish, mince, &c. are cooked & served, small shallow pan similarly used; (pl.) ornamental edged cut in material of s.-edge, (Vb) cook in; ornament (edge) material with s. 

scantily, ad. [f. OF escacle f. Test. (Du. schelp cogn. w. SCALE 1, 2; SHELL)]

scallywag. See SCALAWAG.

scap, n., & v.t. Top of head; skin with hair &c. of head excluding face, this or part of it cut as trophy from enemy's head by Red Indians (sk.); our sk., red sk. (often fig. in aggressive or pugnacious or savagely critical mood); bare rounded hill-top; whale's head without lower jaw; s.-lock, single lock on Red Indian's shaven head left as challenge to enemies; hence scalpel-less a. (Vb) take s. of: criticize savagely. [cf. MSw. skalpt, ON skalpr, sheath, MDu. schelp shell; cogn. w. SCALLOP, s.]

scalpell, n. Surgeon's small knife shaped for holding like pen. [f. L scalpellum (scapul) chisel f. scalpere scrape,-EL]

scalping-iron, n. Surgeon's scraping instrument. [L scalpere scrape, -ING]

sea, n. & v.t. Do (work &c.) in perfunctory or inadequate way, (v. v. of SCANTY)

scamp, v.t. & i. Run impulsively like (or of) frightened animal or playing child; take s. through. (N.) hasty run; gallop on horseback for pleasure; rapid tour or course of reading (through Normandy, Dickens, &c.). [earlier sense flee of (army &c.), f. ONF (s.)scamper (ex-L campus field) + -Er]

scan, v.t. & i. Test metre of (line &c.) by examining number & quantity of feet & syllables, read over with emphasis on rhythm; be metrically correct (line does not s.), admit of rhythmic reading (line will not s., scans smooth, badly); look intently at all parts successively of (face, horizon, &c.). [f. L scandire climb, with loss of -d by confus. w. -ED]

scandal (all), n. (That which occasions) general feeling of outrage or indignation esp. when unjustly or needlessly inflicted; a.s. that such things should be possible; a grave s. occurred; gave rise to s.; malicious gossip, backbiting, whence SCANDAL MONGER, (L) law public affront, irrelevant abusive statement in court, (cf. LIBEL, SLANDER). So Scandalous a., Scandalously adv. Scandalousness n. [F s.], f. L. s. scam den shure, stumbling-block; Scandina vian or the region including Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Iceland, & adjacent islands. [-AN]

scandalize, v.t. Offend moral feelings, sense of propriety, or ideas of etiquette, of. shock. [f. Of scandaliser f. L. s. (scandio) as prec., see -IZE]

scandalum magnatum, n. (hist.). Offence of defaming magnates of the realm. [med. L (SCANDAL MAGE)]

Scandinavian, n. & a. (Native, family of Scandinavia or the region including Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Iceland, & adjacent islands. [-AN]

scansion, n. Metrical scanning, way verse scans. [F (L scandere scans- climb, -ON)]

scansorial, a. Habitually climbing, adapted for climbing, (of birds, their feet, &c.). [L (scansorius prec., -ory).-AL]

scant, a., & v.t. Barely sufficient, deficient, with scanty supply of, (archaic, poet., & in isolated phr. as with s. courtesy, s. of breath); hence scantily adv. (Vb; archaic) skimp,
parrot-like beak (also *parrotfish*) of wrasse family, Gen. *Sparisoma*.  

**Sceptre** (db.), vt. & n. Injure esp. by blasting or withering up (now rare exc. in part. used by exig. of severe speech, as *scothing sarcasm*, ridicule, remarks, whence *scothingly* adv.), (in neg. context) do the least harm to (*shall not be scothed*; esp. *unscoathed*); (n.; rare, & usu. in neg. context) harm, injure, insult, out, gaffe; (fg.) when *scoathed*.  

**scathes** a. (usu. pl.). f. v. b. f. ON *scatha* cf. OE *sceathan*, G & Du. *schaden*; cogn. w. Gk *askethés* unharmed, in which α = A-7(1)  

**scatology**, n. Study of coprolites. [*Gk skóros skatōn, -LOGY*]  

**scatophagus**, a. Feeding on dung. [prec., Gk *phagōs*-eating]  

**scatter**, vt. & i. Throw here & there (esp. *seeds*), spread (*se gravel on road, road with gravel*), sprinkle; disperse (t. & i.), turn (t. & i.) in dispersed flight, rout, be routed; dissipate (cloud, hopes); diffuse (light); (of gun) send charge, send (charge), in spreading manner; (pp.) not situated together, wide apart, sporadic. (scattered hamlets, garrisons, instances); s. brain, heedless person; s. -brained, heedless, deranged.  

**scavengers** (usu. pl.). a. & adv. (prov. *scavenger scatter, shatter + -E5*); cogn. w. Gk *skēdānnumi* scatter, Skr. *shkād cut*  

**scaup-** (duck), n. Kind of ducks named from frequenting mussel-scrapes or beds of mussels exposed at low tide. [var. of *scalp*]  

**scapular**, n. Gouge used by engravers. [prob. = *scapular* (as *scalping-iron, -ER1*)]  

**scare** (back-formation) vt. & i. *Scavenger* 2 n. (Vb) be, act as. (earlier *scavenger* cf. *messenger, passenger*) inspector of imports (AF *seavage* (inspection f.) *ONE escawcer* inspect f. Teut. cf. *SHOW + -OE*., -ER))  

**scázon**, n. Greek & Latin iambic, ending with *vac vac* instead of *vac vac* used in short poems, choliamb; other metres of limping character. [*f. Gk *skazōn* (*skazō limpt*)]  

**scene** (shā'nah), n. (mus.). Scene or. portion of opera; elaborate dramatic solo usu. including recitative. [lt.]  

**scenery** (shā'ner), n. (Table of) scene-distribution, appearances of characters, &c., in dramatic work, skeleton libretto. [lt.]  

**scene** (sēn), n. Stage of theatre (archaic; still in fig. use *quit the s., esp. die*), place on which something is exhibited as on the stage (this world is a s. of strife); place in which events set forth in drama or tale are supposed to occur; local denoting particular event; f. fr. the s. the storm was the North Sea; portion of a play during which action is continuous or (esp. of French plays) in which no intermediate entries or exits occur, subdivision (or rarely the whole) of an act, (in the third s. of *Act II*; *Act II. s. III. 1. 520*; the famous duel s.; *Carpenter*-s.), (transf.) description with more or less abrupt beginning & end of some part of personal or part of universal life, from a gold-field, &c.), actual incident that might occasion such description (distressing s. occurred), agitated colloquy esp. with display of temper (now don't make a s.); any of the pieces of painted canvas, woodwork, &c., used to help in representing s. of action on stage, or whole of these together (behind the ss., among the stage machinery or the actors off the stage usu. fig. = having information not accessible to the public; CARPENTER-s.; ss. painted by s.; set s., made up of many parts fitted together; DROP-SCENE*, (transf.) landscape or view spread before spectator like s. in theatre (a silvan, desolate, s.; a s. of destruction; change of s., variety of surroundings esp. secured by travel); s.-dock, space near stage where ss. are stored; s.-painter-ling, of theatre ss.; s.-shifter, person helping to change ss. in theatre. [*f. Lf. Gk skene, tent*  

**scenery**, n. Accessories used in theatre to make stage resemble supposed scene of action; spectacles presented by natural features of a district (the s. is imposing, tame). [earlier *scenery* I. *L scenarius* (prec., -ARY3 of the stage, assim. to -ERY)]  

**scenic**, a. Of, on the stage (s. performances); of the nature of a show, picturesque in grouping; (of picture &c.) telling a tale, crystallizing an incident; (of emotion &c.) dramatic, affected, put on. Hence *scenically* adv. [*f. Lf. Gk skēnikos (SCENE, -IC)*]  

**scenography**, n. Drawing or painting in perspective (esp. of representing building not in ground-plan or elevation, but as spectator sees it). [*So* *scenograph()1, scenographer, scenographic* adv. [*f. Gk *skēnikographia* (SCENE, -GRAPHY)*]  

**scent** (sēnt), v.t. & i., & n. Discern by smell (s. game &c.). (fig.) begin to suspect presence or existence of (s. treachery, a job); s. out, discover by smelling about or search; make fragrant or rank (rose, carnion, scents the air), apply perfume to (handkerchief &c.; scented tresses); exercise sense of smell, apply this to, (goes scenting about; lifts its head & scents the air). (N.) odour, esp. of agreeable kind, proceeding from or belonging to something (the s. of hay), whence *scentsless* a.; (Hunt.) trail perceptible to hounds' sense of smell left by animal (often fig.; follow up, lose, recover, &c., the s. lit., & of investigation on the s., having clue; put off the s. all, deceive by false indications; COLD, HOT, s.), paper strewed by paperchase hares (false s., laid to deceive about course, also fig.); power of detecting or distinguishing smells or of discovering presence of something, flair, (some dogs have practically no s.; keen-scented, has a wonderful s. for snoopbery, young talent, &c.); liquid perfumery; s.-pouch, a small s., s. pouch containing special odoriferous substance in some animals, also bag of aniseed &c. as substitute for fox in hunting; s.-bottle, for perfume; s.-gland, secreting musk, civet, &c.; s.-organ, s.-bag's gland; hence (-) *scented* a. (s.aper, kind of tea; s. fern, kind smelling like citron). [*inf. v. vb, earlier sent, f. F sentir perceive; s. smell, f. L sentire perceived to proceed from*  

**scepticism** (skect̩'iz-m), n. Phylophobic doubt, sceptical philosophy. [*f. Gk *skēpti̩kos* (SK*ECTIC*)]  

**sceptic** (sk, -ēk̩-), sk-, n. Ancient or modern holder of PYRRHONISM; person who doubts truth of the Christian or of all religious doctrines, agnostic (pop.) atheist; person of sceptical habit of mind, or unconvincing; person who makes use of sceptical views. So *scepticism* 3 n. [*ult. f. Gk *skēptikos* (prec., -tikal)]  

**sceptical** (sk,-ēk̩-), sk-, a. Inclined to suspend judgment, given to questioning truth of facts & soundness of inferences, critical, incredulous; accepting PYRRHONISM, denying possibility of knowledge, holding, designed to support, inspired by the ideas of sceptics. Hence *sceptically* adv.  

**sceptre** (sēk̩'ter), n. Staff borne as symbol
admitting of quantitative treatment, pure, one depending on deductions from self-evident truths, as mathematics, logic, natural, physical, s., one dealing with material phenomena & based mainly on observation, experiment, & induction, as chemistry, biology, whence esp. scienter, scientism, n.; the distinct s. political economy); expert’s skill as opp. strength or natural ability, esp. in pugilism or other fighting. [F, I. scientia (secre know, -ence)]

scienter, adv. (legal). Wittingly. [L (prec. -ent, -er adv. term.)]

scientific, a. (Of investigation &c) according to rules in science for testing soundness of conclusions, systematic, accurate; of, used or engaged in, esp. natural science (s. instruments, books, terminology, men); (of act or agent) assisted by expert knowledge (a s. boxer, game; s. cruelty). Hence scientifically, adj. [OF (is-que), see science, -fico]

sci·li·ot (si-lët), adv. [abbr. sc., cel.]. To wit, that is to say, namely, (introducing word to be supplied or explanation of ambiguous one). [L, = sci·le·lie it is allowed to know]

sci·met·ar (si·mët·ər), n. Oriental curved sword usu. broadening towards point. [F. It. scimitarru. perh. f. Pers. shimshir]

sci·ni·lla (si·nël·ə), n. Spark, atom, (esp. not a s. of evidence &c.) &c.

sci·n·tilla (si·nël·ə), v.t. & v.i. Sparkle, twinkle, emit sparks, So sci·ntillant a., sci·ntilla·tion n. &c. [L scientillare (prec.), -ATE]

sci·ni·list (si·nëlst), a. Superficial, pretender to knowledge, smatterer. Hence or cogn. sci·ni·lism (2) n., sci·ni·list·ic a. [L scientillus smatterer (secre know), -ist] 187

sci·o·to (shö̱-tö̱), n. Shoot of plant, esp. one cut for grafting or planting; descendant, young member of (esp. noble) family. [F (earlier also cion), perh. f. scier saw, cut. L scire cut]

sci·op·tic (si·öpt·ik), a. Of, by, the camera obscura or its use. Hence sci·op·tic·ics n. [G skia shadow, optic, cf. CATOPTRIC]

sci·ro·ph·er·ous (si·rof·her·əs), a. (Inhabitant) of Scio, the ancient Chio. -er, n.

sci·ro·ph·ous (si·rof·hor·əs), a., sci·ro·ph·os·ity n. [L, f. G skir·trios (skiras hard)]

sci·rs·sel (si·rsl), n. Waste clippings of metal or remainder of metal plate from which disks have been punched in coinage. [F. O. civaille f. ciselcr chisel. -AL]

sci·s·sel·le·ce (shë·säl·e·sē), a. Able to cut. [F. L sci·sils (scindere sciisse cut), -sile]

sci·sion (si·shän), n. Cutting, being cut, divided, curtailing. [L sci·sionem (prec.), -ToX]

sci·sor·r·ous (si·sür·rəs), a. With scissors; clip out or out (cutting from book &c.), whence sci·sor·ring (2) n. [f. foll.]

sci·sors (siz·ər), n. Instrument for cutting fabrics, paring nails, &c., made of two blades with handles for thumb & one finger or the fingers & so pivoted that their cutting edges are opposed & may be opened & closed against each other (often pair of s.); I want a pair of, some, s.; where are my s.?; buttonhole s., with gaps in blades near pivot so that cutting begins inside edge of cloth; lamp, nail, s., of special shapes for trimming wicks, nails; s. & paste, compiling of books out of cuttings from others); scissor-
hill, the bird skimmer; scissors-bird or -tail, kinds of bird with long forked tail esp. fork-tailed fly-catcher; scissors-tooth, tooth in carnivora acting like s. against one in other jaw.

Hence scissors-wise adv. [ME sissors f. OF scissors s. L cissorum (as chisel, orky)]
sclera, n. = sclerotic n. (anat.). Hence scleritis, sclerotomy, n. [f. fem. of Gk skleros hard]
sclerasis, n. (path.). Hardening of tissue; [Gk (sklérós), = induration of eyelid (foll., -osis)]
sclerotic, t. & n. Of, with, sclerosis. s. (N.) me, more than eye round iris, white of eye; hence sclerotic t. & n. [sclero-, -otic]
sclerous, a. (path., anat., bot.). Indurated, bony. [Gk skleros hard, -ous]
scoff, v. & v.t. Mocking words, taunt, gibes; object of ridicule, laughing-stock. (Vb) speak derisively esp. of religious or object of respect; aim ss. or mockery at; hence scoffer n. 1. [f. MDa. skof, cf. MD. schobben, -pen, vb; prob. cogn. w. shove]
scoald, v. t. & n. Find fault needly, rail; rate, rebuke, (chiefly of parent, employer, speaking to child, servant), whence scoaling 1 (l) n. (N.) railing or nagging woman. [n. vb, cf. Du. scooilen]
scoles, n. (pl. -èces). Tape-worm in embryonic stage. [f. Gk skolè worm]
scoliosis, n. Lateral curvature of spine. Hence scoliotic a. [Gk (skolè), cf. skolos make crooked (skolios), -osis]
scoaly, s. Scoal, see scallion.
scolarius, scolopacle, scolopaca, scolopacoid, aa. Of, like, the snakes. [Gk skolopaxes: akos perh. = woodcock, -aceous, -ine l, -oid]
scolopendrine, a. Of, like, related to, centipede(s). [L. Gk skolopendra millepede, -ine]
scolopendrum, n. Kinds of fern, hart's-tongue &c. [L. Gk skolopendra (prec.)]
scommber, n. Mackerel or kinds of fish allied to it.
scob (scobl) (l) n., scoombroid a. & n. [L. Gk skombros]
scon. See scone.
sconce, n. & v.t. Lantern: movable or fixed candlestick hung or attached to wall: socket of candlestick; a shelter, screen, penthouse, (archaic); (Forth.) small detached fort, blockhouse; bush fr. (colloq.) person's head (f. obs. sense helmet); lime imposed at university for trivial offence esp. at table (vb, fine thus; or, of sense doubtfully); fragment of ice-floe. [f. OF escense hiding-place (cf. enseance), dark lantern. f. L absconsa var. of abscondita fem. p.p.]
sconè (sconè), n. Soft cake of barley-meal or wheat-flour of size for single portion & usu. triangular

cooked on griddle. [f. MDa. skon-(roger)en muffle of bolted eyeflavour (LG schon fine)]
scoop, n., & v.t. Short-handled deep shovel for taking up & transferring such things as grain, sugar, coal, specie; large long-handled ladle-shaped dipping-vehicle for liquids; gouge-like instrument e.g. for surgical use or for helping cheese; coal-scuttle; motion as of, act of, scooping; (shovel) made quickly or by anticipating competitors; s.-net, formed for sweeping river-bottom, also hand-net for catching bait; s.-wheel, with buckets on circumference raising water for irrigation &c. (Vb) lift (usu. up), hollow (usu. out), (as with s.; slang) secure (large profit &c.) by sudden action or stroke of luck. [O. Sc. s. Chic., shaw (w. tren)]
scooper, n. In vb senses; esp. engraver's tool; kind of avocet. [-er]
scoot, v.i. (slang). Run, dart, make off. [var. of shoot]
scoopa, scoòpula, n. (entom.: pi.-ae). Small brushlike tuft of hairs esp. on bees' legs. Hence 
scopate, scoöpulate, scoöpiform, scoöpulose. Scoop-shaped.
scooty, a. (slang). Fat, fatigued; disgruntled, burning or to the scope,
scope, n. End aimed at, purpose, intention, (now rare); outlook, purview, sweep or reach or sphere of observation or action, tetter, extent to which it is possible or possible to range, opportunity, outlet, vent, (mind, undertaking, of wide s.; is beyond my s.; get no, do not.
scope, n. Extent in which a thing may be employed, or in which a thing can be clung or have energies); (Naut.) length of cable out when ship rides at anchor. [Earlier sense target (perh. thr.
1. St., scoo) f. Gk skopoulos mark to shoot at, watcher, (skeptomai look at, cf. L specter)]
scooply, adj. Repr. Gk skopos watcher (prec.). Horoscope is f. Gk horoskopos (watcher of) a nativity. Telescope is f. Gk teleskopos (looking far) affected with s. Hence scoopic, adj. suff. pertaining to the-scope, 
somet. w. extended meaning also, as in TELE-
scope, microscope, -scopic, -scopy, n. suff. Use of or examination by the-scope, as laryngoscopy.
sorbute, a. Gk. To suck, to drink; hence 
sorbutally adv. [med. L sorbutus sucky prob. f. SCURF or cogn. w. in other lang., -ic]
scorch, v.t. & i. & n. Burn surface of with flame or heat-rays so as to discolor or injure or pain, affect with sensation of burning (a with that scorches), whence 
scorching, -ly adv.; become discoloured &c. with heat; of motorist or cyclist; slang) go at utmost speed (n. spell of such driving or riding). [f. Of escoscher flay f. L EX(corticare f. L cortex -ècis bark)]
scocher, n. In vb senses; also, (slang) fine specimen of its kind. [-er]
score, n., & v.t. & i. Notch cut or line cut or scratched or drawn (rock covered with ss. or striations the ss. of the whip showed on his back; made a s. in the tally; lightning had made ss. in the mountain-side), mark showing starting-point in race or standing-place in shooting-match (now rare); hence perh. go off at s., start off vigorously esp. to discourse on pet subject) (Naut.) groove in block or dead-eye to hold strap; running account kept by ss. against custom; the account as it stood; reckoning or reckoning for entertainment, (pay one's s., settle reckoning; death pays all ss.; pay off old ss. fig., pay person out for past offence; so quit ss. with); number of points made by player or side in some games, register of items of this (make
a good s.; what is the s. now? s.-book, card, sheet, prepared for entering esp. cricket-s. in; keep s., register it as it is made; (Mus.) copy of a composition on set of staves barred & barred together turned from bar drawn through all staves; full s., with separate staff for each part; compressed, close, short s. in vocal music, with treble & alto on one staff, tenor & bass on another; in s., with parts arranged below each other & corresponding; twenty, set of twenty, (for use of s., see DOZEN; three s. & ten, phr. for normal length of human life; ss. of people, s. of absurdity, as being absurd; you may be easy on that s., so far as that matter is concerned; (slang) remark or act by which person scores off another (given to making cheap s.), piece of good fortune (what a s.). (Vb) mark with notches or incisions cr lines, slash, furrow, make line &c. with something that marks, s. out words, draw line through them; s. under, underline; mark up in inn-score, enter item of debt against or to customer; often up, (fig.) mentally record (offence against or of fender), record (point in cricket & s.; abs. keep the s., whence score 1) n.; win & be credited with (has scored a success, a century at cricket), make points in game (failed to s.), score point (make s.); count as his (to whom he scores; we shall see by it); s. off slang, worst in argument or repartee, inflict some humiliation on; (Mus.) orchestrate, whence scoring (16) n., arrange for another instrument, write out in s. (OE scóra twenty f. ON skor twenty, notch; cogn. w. SHEAR; sense twenty perh. from twentieth notch's larger size) n. t. to shadlock, to feather, to fring all fragments of. Hence scorpio a. (L JF skoria refuse (skor dung) sciforny, v.t. Reduce to dress, assay (precious metal) by sciforny a portion of its ore fused with lead & borax. Hence scifornication, scifornifier (12) n. (prec.-FY) scorn, n. & v.t. Disdain, contempt, derision, (Vb) deny, refuse; to scorn; a. a. scorfully adv., scornfulness n.; object of contempt, usu. a s. to the s. of persons &c. (Vb) hold in contempt, consider beneath notice, abstain from or refuse to do as unworthy (scornings a lie, a lie to lie); hence scorne 1 n. (archaic exc. w. of) (vb f. n. f. OE escorne (escornern humility, orig. dishorn, f. EX, L corno horn). Scorpio b. Zodiacal constellation & eighth sign of zodiac, the Scorpio. (L also scorpionius f. Gk skorpionis scorpio, skorpionis ballista) scorpionoid, n. & a. (bot.). (Inflorescence) curved up at end like scorpion's tail & uncurling as flowers develop. (f. Gk skorpionides (prec.-OPl) scorpion, n. Insect with lobster-like claws & long thin tail that can be bent over to inflict poisoned sting on prey held in claws, falsely reputed to sting itself to death if encircled with fire & to contain a substance serving as antidote for its poison; (bibl.; prob.) whip armed with metal points (k Kings xii, 11) = scorpio; kind of ballista; s.-broom, kind of genista; s.-fish, kind with spines on head & fins; s.-plant, Jov. (L) plant with thorns; s.-shell, kind of shellfish with long spines fringing outer lip of aperture; s.-thorn, s.-broom. (f. f. L scorpionem scorpio) scot 1, n. (hist.) Payment corresponding to modern tax, rate, or other assessed contribution (pay s. & lot, share pecuniary burdens of borough &c.; s.-free (in mod. use), not having to pay (rare), (usu.) unharmed, unpunished, safe, (esp. go s.-f.). [f. OE escot f. ON skot shot, contribution, cf. OE scotan whence shot 3] scot 2, n. (Pl.) Gaelic tribe that migrated from Ireland to Scotland about 6th c. (often rics &c.; native of Scotland. [OE slote] Scotch, a. & n. Of Scotland or its inhabitants, in the dialect(s) of English spoken in Lowlands of Scotland, (the) themselves usu. prefer the form Scottish also used by the English esp. in dignified style or context, & Scots rare in Eng. use exc. in compliment to S. hearers; S. people; nation; S. PIR, KALE, MIST; POINT Scots; S. catch or Scots' catch of small fish; s. choirmen of first of two tones played to same beat; s. cap, of shapes worn with Highland costume, Glengarry, Tam-o'-Shanter, &c; s. whisky, kind with smoky flavour orig. made in Scotland; S. pebble, kinds of agate & Jasper, cairngorm, &c.; S. collaps, see fall; S.-c-English, prisoners' base; Scotchman, -woman, Scotsman (Sc.), Scotswoman (Sc.), natives of Scotland (flying Scotchman, a northern express train). (N.) the S. dialect of English (Sc. Scots; also Lowland S.; BROAD S.); S. whisky (S. & soda, glass of this with soda-water). [contr. of scottisil Scotch, v.t., & n. (archaic). Make incisions in, score, wound without killing, slightly disfigure with small cuts (esp. v.t. scotch'd the snake, not killed it, see Macbeth) &c. (v.t.) S. &c. (erron. Scotch) beef cut small & stewed with seasonings; (n.) slash, mark on ground for horn 2-s. [prob. var. of score or scorch] Scotch-t, n. Large duck. [perf. f. ON skotti shooter]. Scotta (t)-n. Concave moulding esp. in base of column. (f. Gk skotia darkness (scoto-) w. TO make dark; to shade). Scotsism, n. (hist.). Metaphysical doctrines of Duns Scotus (d. 1308). So SCOTTIST 2 n. [L Scotus the Scot, -ism]. scotto-, comb. form of Gk skotos darkness; -d'nia, giddiness [Gk diné whirl]; -graph, machine for writing in dark or by the blind. Scots, See scotch 3 [MK Scotis scottish] scotch (t)-v. & n. (v.t.) Adv. 1. of (mod.L (LL Scotiscus Scotch) after Gallic &c.) scotticism, -otini-n. Scotch phrase, word, or idiom. [as prec.-ism(i)l scottize, -otini-, v.i. & t. Imitate the Scotch in idiom or habits; imbue with, model on, Scotch character or methods. [prec.-ize] Scottish, a. See scotcl 1. [scot 2, -sh'1 scoundrel (ow)-n. (L) Unscrupulous person, villain, rogue,ascal. Hence scoundrelism, scoundrelism, scoundrelism 3, n. scoundrelism 1 a. f. Prov. E & Sc. scumner (OE scumnan shun, -ER) feel or stir disgust, -REL; -d' as in thunder] scour 1 (ow)-v.t., & n. Cleanse or brighten by friction (s. metal, with sand &c.; s. clothes &c., with soap or chemicals); (of water, or persons with water) clear out (channel, harbour, slip, &c.) &c. (f. OE scuorn or L scorporare over; of drug, physician, &c.) purge (bowels) drastically (s. worms, purge them by placing in damp moss &c. to fit them for bait); clear (rust, stain, &c.) away, off, by rubbing &c. (also fig.) scouring-rush, kind of horse-tail with sili- cious coating used for polishing wood &c. hence (-scourer 1,2) n. (N.) clearing action of s. of cut earth, &c. the s. of tide); diarrhoea in cattle; substance used for scouring fabrics. [f. med.L scourare (L excre- tus taken good care of, see CURE 2] scour 2 (ow)-v.t. & i. t. Rove, range, go along hastily, esp. in search or pursuit; hasten over or along, search rapidly, (s. the plain, coast, woods). [f. OE escorrwe (L excretrare on)] scourge (sker)-n., & v.t. Ship for chas-
tising persons (archaic); person or thing regarded as instrument or manifestation of divine or other vengeance or punishment (battler or bastard). [vb] use whip on (archaic); chastise, afflict, oppress, harass. [vb f. n., AF escore cf. It. scoria n., scoriare vb, L exsoriare (corium skin) fly].

scout¹ (-oat), n., v. & i. (Mil. &c.) man sent out to get information about enemy or surroundings (boy-s., member of organized body of swordsmen, esp. in modern army); officer directing spirit of military discipline &c.; (Oxf.) college servant (cf. GYR., SKIP²); (Crick.) archaic) fielder; act of seeking (esp. mil.) information (on the s.); kinds of bird, auk, guillemot, puffin; s-master, officer directing ss. (Vb) act as s. (esp. out scouting). [vb f. n., of ESCOVEY scruff, evesdropper, (escoverter) scout f. L AUSCUTATION]

scout² (-oat), v.t. Reject (proposition, notion) with scorn or ridicule. [cf. ON skuta a taunt, Sw. skjuta to shoot; prob. cogn. w. shoott]


scowl, v. i. & n. Wear sullen look, look sour, frown ill-temperedly; s. down, master or over, look sour or ill-tempered; etc., look sour.

scowling adj. 2 adv. (N.) scowling aspect, angry frown. [f. Da. skulle look down, cf. ON skolla to skulk (skjol a cover)

scrabble, v.i. Scrawl, scribble, (bibli.) scratch or grope about to find or collect something (usu. about). [SCRAPE, -TEI3]

scrag, n. & v. Lean skinny person, animal, thing; s. bore, part of animal skin or flesh, esp. neck of mutton or inferior part of it, (slang) person's neck; hence scraggly a. scraggily a. adv., scragginess n. (Vb) put to death by hanging, garroting, wringing neck of, slaugthering, etc. (Footb. tackle by the neck, (school slang) s. nervous or s. neck with arm of way by torture. [cf. Norw. skrygg weak creature, Da. skrog carcass]

scramble, v. i. & n. Make way as best one can over steep or rough ground by clambering, crawling, &c.; take part in physical or other struggle to secure as much as possible of something from competitors (usu. for; for s. pennies, of children &c., among whom coin is thrown; s. for place, wealth, & living); throw (eggs) &c. into the air; pierce, stab (horse, &c.) with a needle, or break into pan with butter, milk, &c. stir, stringently, & heating; hence scrablingly adv. (N.) climb or walk over rough ground &c.; eager struggle or competition for or for something. [parh. as SCRABLE]


scrap, n., v. & t. Small detached piece of something, fragment, remnant. (pl.) odds & ends, useless remains, whence scrappy a.

scrapily adv., scrapiness n., picture, paragraph, &c.; cut from book or newspaper for keeping in a collection (s.-book, for pasting these into); (collect.) rubbish, waste material, discards, &c. (met.) colt thin, lean, dry, working (also s.-iron, metal), (s.-heap, collection of waste stuff, also fig.; s.-h. policy, practice of discarding promptly what is past its prime); (sing. or pl.) residue of melted fat or of fish with the oil expressed (s.-cake, compressed fish s.). (Vb) consign to, s.-heap, condemn (ships, supplies, &c.) as valueless or useless, discard. [f. ON skrap (SCRAPE)]

scrape, a. (slang). Flight, scrimmage, ev'ry of unpremeditated kind (had a bit of a s. with). [vb]

scrape, v.t. & f. & n. Level surface of, clear of projections, abrade, smooth, polish, shave, or graze, by drawing sharp or angular edge breadthwise over or by causing to pass over such edge (s. ship's bottom, clear of barnacles &c.; s. one's chin, shave; s. one's boots, remove the scuffs, scuffmarks); cleave, break, divide (the plate, leave no food on; s. ship, shave her side, paint, against the pier; s. away, reduce by scraping; s. down, s. away, also s. all over, & see below); take (projection, stain, &c.) off, out, or away, by scraping (s. off the patent); excavate (hollow) by scraping (often out); draw along with scraping sound, produce such sound from, (U.S.) draw (fig.) over something: a (slang) to drown speaker's voice, also s. abs., esp. = draw back foot in making clumsy formal bow; s. down, silence by scraping feet; s. bow across fiddle-strings, s. fiddle, also s. abs. = play fiddle &c.; branches scraping against the window; pass along something so as to graze or be grazed by it or just avoid doing so (s. edgewise along, the wall); s. through adv. or prep., get through with a squeeze or narrow shave, often fig. of passing examination &c.; amass by scraping or with difficulty or by parsimony, contrive to gain, (usu. up, together; must s. up enough for; s. penny, miser; s. acquaintance with, thrust one's acquaintance on, (abs.) practise s. with)

scratches n., vb. s. & f. make marks on, mark, scratch, with a needle or other thing, as distinct from scrape, which is to cut or cut away such marks, as a countenance, &c.

scrape, v.t. & f. & n. Write (t. & f.) in hurried more or less illegible way; mark (paper &c.) over, all over, with bad writing or lines like writing; (n.) piece of writing, hurried note or letter. [perh. contr. of SCRABLE]

scream, v.t. & i. to pierce with cry or loud voice; to utter, as a cry or protest of these, (of steam-engine &c.) whistle or hoot shrilly; laugh uncontrollably (usu. s. with laughter; screaming1 farce, fun, &c., causing tourists to s., intensely funny); utter, say, in screaming tone (usu. out; screamed that she did not dare jump; s. out order, &c.,); hence s. in; screwed -laughing (without article) violent over-emphasis in style or sentiment, whence screamingly adv., screamingly adj., screaminess n. [f. ON skræma scare]
screamer, n. In vb senses; also or esp. kinds of bird, e.g. the swift; (slang) tale &c. that raises screams of laughter, extraordinarily fine specimen of anything. [Etym.]
screed, n. (Mountains covered with) small stones that slide down when trodden on (often pl. in same sense). [f. ON skrætha (skrætha slide, cogn. w. G schreiten stride]
screech, v.i. & t., & n. Scream (vb & n.) with, of fright, pain or anger, or in harsh or uncanny tones (usu. contum. or facet., & esp. w. ref. to disagreeable nature of sound); screw, twist, or turn (vb) with effort (screwing, esp. the barrel-owl) [ME scriken, schrichten, schriken. f. ON skrýskja, cf. Gk kroîζo]
sreeded, n. Long tarsome harangue, esp. list of grievances &c. recited off; one of the fillets of mortar or strips of wood by which a surface to be plastered is divided into compartments. [northern var. of shrew]
screen, n., & v.t. Partition of wood or stone set up as a complete cutting off one part of church or room from another, esp. that between nave & choir of cathedral &c. (rood-s.); decorated wall enclosing court &c., facade of church; movable piece of furniture designed to shelter from excess of heat, light, draught, &c., or from observation (fire, window, folding, &c., &c., &c.); any object utilized as shelter esp. from observation, expressively or as a measure adopted for concealment, protection afforded by these, (prepared the attack behind a s. of trees; put on a s. of indifference; a cavalry s., cavalry thrown out to keep enemy's scouts from getting in touch with main body; under s. of night); board, often with wire-netting cover, on which notices are posted; sheet on which lanturn or shadow pictures are thrown; body proof against electric or magnetic induction or having property of interfering other such physical processes; large sieve or riddle esp. for sorting coal &c. into sizes. (Vb) afford shelter to, hide partly or completely, often fig. of protecting another from deserved censure &c. by taking blame upon oneself or diverting it; riddle (coal &c.; screened coal, from which dust &c. has been removed) esp. when removed by sitting). [f. Of escren prob. f. OHG skrânt (G schranke) barrier, limit]
screw1, n., & v.t. & i. Cylinder with spiral ridge called the thread running round it outside (male or exterior s.) or inside (female or interior s.), metal male s. with slotted head & sharp point for fastening bolts; used also for giving with more security than nail (also wood-, common, s.) or with blunt end to receive nut & bolt things together (also s.-bolt), wooden or metal male or female s. as part of appliance or machine acting as one of the mechanical powers to exert pressure in various ways, (archimedean s.); endless or perpetual s. threaded revolving shaft engaging with & working cogwheel; differential or Hunter's s., arrangement of ss. with threads of different pitch working inside each other giving great lift, as a power- or windlass, advanced by turning leftwards contrary to usual s.-right & left s., cylinder with threads in opposite directions at the two ends; interrupted s., with parts of thread cut away; have, there is, a loose, phr. suggesting that something, esp. person's brain, is out of working order; put the s. on, exert pressure esp. in way of extortion or intimidation (s. on a man, to press); turn the s. out, revolving shaft with spiral blades projecting from ship or airship at stern & propelling it by acting on s. principle upon water or air; (also s.-steamer, abbr. s.s.) steamer propelled by s. or ss.; one turn of a s. (give it another s.); oblique curling motion or tendency as of billiard-ball struck sideways; small twisted-up paper of tobacco &c.; misc. stinger or exorbitant person. (slang) amount of salary or wages; s.-contender revolving shaft & left & female s. for joining ends of pipes or rods; s.-cutter, hand-tool for cutting ss.; s.-driver, tool like blunt chisel for turning ss. by the slot; s.-eye, s. with loop for passing cord or steel through instead of slotted head; s.-gear, endless s. with cogwheel or pinion; s.-hook, hook to hang things on with s. end of Shank 10 teeth; s.-motor, s. for regulating distance between crowded teeth; s.-pole, with s. at lower end, &c. &c. or c. plant with leaves arranged spirally & resembling those of pine-apple; s.-plate, metal plate for holding s. cutting dies. also steel plate with threaded holes for making male s.; s.-poil, kind of meagre with spirally twisted pods; s.-press, press worked by simple s. used esp. by printers & binders; s.-taper, tool for making female s.; s.-valve, stopcock opened & shut by s., valve moved by s.; s.-wheel, worked by endless s.; s.-wrench, for turning s.s. with angular head or nuts, also wrench with jaws worked by s. (Vb) fasten, tighten, &c. by use of s. or ss. (s. up door, make fast, esp. as practical joke at university; s. up person, s. up his head; boards are screwed down; turn s.) twist round like s., (w. ref. to twisting pegs of fiddle; usu. up) make tenser or more efficient (s. one's courage to the sticking-point, s. up one's courage, gather resolution; he, the management, wants screwing up); put the s. upon, press hard on, oppress; be miserly; squeeze, extort, (consent, money, &c. &c. out of); strike a distant contract, s. one's face into wrinkles; s. up one's eyes; (of s.s.) revolve (s. stifly, to the right, &c.); (of rolling ball, also of person &c.) take curling course, swerve; hence screwable a. [f. Of escro(u)theym. dub.; cf. scrol]screw2, n. Vicious, unsound, or worn-out horse. Hence screw2(a) a. (slang). Drunk, drunken. [prob. f. Sc. e]scrabble, v.t. & i. & n. Write (t. & i.) hurriedly or carelessly in regard either to handwriting or composition; be a journalist or author in which implication, often mock-modest, of inferiority, write poetry &c., whence scribbler1 [etym. scrabbler, scribbler paper, diary, for casual jottings; hence scribbler2]. [f. Sw. skrubbbl frequent. of skrubbba scrub vb]
scribble, v.t. Card (wool, cotton) coarsely, pass through scribbbling-machine or scribbler2. [etym. scrabbler]. n. [f. Sw. skrubbbl frequent. of skrubbba scrub vb]
scribe, n., & v.t. Person who writes or can write (are, am so great s., do not write well); (bibl.) ancient Jewish maker & keeper of re-
scrim, n. Lining-cloth in upholstery &c. [f. OE scrimman shrink, cf. SHRIMP]

scrin, n. Provisional certificate of money subscribed to bank or company entitling holder to formal certificate in due time & to dividends &c., (collect.) stock certificate. [L (scriptorium, &c).]

script, n. (Law) original document (op. copy); handwriting, written characters (op. print); printed cursive characters; imitation of handwriting in type. [f. OF escript f. L scription thing written (scribere scribes write)]

scriptorium, n. (pl. -ia). Room set apart for writing or literary work. [L (preparatory, scribe)]

scriptural (-tual), adj. Founded on, reconcilable with, laying stress on, appealing to, doctrines contained in the Bible, whence scripturalismism, scripturalist, n.: of, taken from, the Bible (rare; usu. now scripture in attrib.). Hence scripturally, adv., scripturalness, n. [f. L, -al]

scripter, n. (hist.) Writer, drafter of documents, notary, broker, moneylender; (in mod. use) s. - s., s. - t., s. - t. s. - p. l., w. - t. w. - c. etc. [f. OF escrier f. L scriba scriber, -ar.]

scrobiculate (-at), -ated, a. (bot., zool.). Fitted, furnished. [L scrobiculus scrobick ditch, cut; -ar.]

scrotal, a. Morbid constitutional condition with glandular swellings & tendency to consumption. Hence scrotalously, adv., scrotalouslyness, n. [L, a scrotal swelling, orig. dim. of scrotum a sew]

scrotum, n. & v. & t. i. Roll of parchment or papyrus documents, one of the ancient roll form, (archaic) schedule or list; ornamental design esp. in architecture carved or drawn or otherwise made to imitate s. of parchment more or less exactly, voitie of Ionic capital or of chair &c., head of fiddle, flourish in writing, ribbon bearing heraldic motto, &c.; any trayery of spiral or floriform lines; s. - bone, tubininated; s. gear, with s. wheel; s. - head, volute at ship's bow; s. - lathe, for spiral work; s. - saw, fretsaw; s. - wheel, cogwheel in shape of disk with cog in spiral lines on one side causing variation of pace according as outer or inner parts are in action; s. - work, ornament of spiral lines esp. as cut by s. - saw. (Vb) curl up (t. & l.; rare) like paper; adorn with ss. (chiefly in pi.). [earlier scroto, s. - brine f. OE sroto(e) cf. (scroov 1) f. Teut. (MDu. scrade strip, SHRED)]

scrutinize, v. t. Look closely at, examine in detail. Hence scrutinizing, v. 2 adv. [f. L. SCRUTINARI, search f. scutata broken pieces, cogn. w. SHRED]
scud, v.i., & n. Run or fly straight & fast esp. with smooth or easy motion, skim along; (Naut.) run before the wind. (N.) spell of scudding; vapoury driving clouds. [f. Norw. skudda push, cogn. w. shoot, scoot, scoot, skudda scud] 2. (fig.) scud, same. (scudding) old Italian silver coin of about f. - Italian five-franc piece. [it., l. scudum shield]

scuff, v. i. Walk with dragging feet, shuffle with the feet. [f. sw. skuffa shove]

scuffe, v.i., & n. (Engage in) confused struggle in which disputants chiefly push each other about, disorderly fight. [prec., -les] 2. (vb) scuff (fig.) scuffing. 2. vt. (fig.) scuffed, scuffing. 2. n. Black small cars used by single row each with one hand; oar resting in nick on boat's stern & worked with twisting strokes to propel like ship's screw; (vb) propel (boat), propel boat, with sculls. [different. f. skull; named w. ref. to hollow shape of blade]

sculler, n. User of sculls; boat intended for sculling. [-er]

scullery, n. Back kitchen, room for washing-up dishes &c. [of escueler dish-keeper f. l. scutellarius (scuttle 1, -ary 1, -ery)

scullion, n. (archaic, poet., rhet.) Cook's boy, washer of dishes & pots. [of escuillon dish-keeper sp. escocilin gun-sponge (escobilla brush, dim. of escoba f. l. scopa broom, -oon)]

sculpse', v.t. (colloq. for sculpture.) [f. l. sculptura; now regarded as abbr.]

sculpin, n. Kinds of small American sea-fish with large spiny head. [perh. corrupt of scupine f. it. scorpina f. l. scorpaena]

sculp'skit, sculp'srun (abbr. scup, sculp, sculp) v. sing. & pl. 3rd pers. (so- & so) carved or sculptured or engraved (this work; used with artist's signature). [l. sculp, sculps]

sculptor, n. One who sculptures. Hence sculptress 1 n. [l. foll., -or 2]

sculpture (tscher), n., & v.t. & i. Art of forming representations of objects in the round or in relief by chiselling stone, carving wood, modelling clay, casting metal, or similar processes; a work of s.; (zool., bot.) raised or sunk markings on shell &c.; hence sculpture, sculptured, sculptured, sculptured, sculptured, sculptured, sculptured, sculptured. [v. (vb) represent in s.; adorn with s.; be a sculptor, do s.; (p.p. zool. & bot.) having s. [vb f. f., f. l. sculpura sculptura sculpt-, perf. sculptus, -urel]

scum, n. & v.t. & i. Impurities that rise to surface of liquid esp. in boiling or fermentation, floating film; (fig.) worst part, refuse, offscouring, (of); hence scummy 2 a. (vb) take s. from, skim; be or form a s. on; (of liquid) develops. [f. da. slum, cogn. f. g. schum & see skin]

scumble, v.t., & n. Soften (oil-painting) by covering with very thin coat of opaque colour; (n.) softening of tints produced. [prec., -les]

scunceion (-tsn), n. Stones or arches across angles of square tower supporting alternate sides of octagonal spire. [sconce, -oon]

scupse', v.t. & i. Propel in ship's side to carry off water from deck. [f. of escape f. sw. scopa scoop]

scurf, n. Flakes on surface of skin cast off as fresh skin develops below, esp. of those of head (also dandruff); any scaly matter on a surface. Hence scurfy 2 a. scurfiness n. [oe. cogn. w. scorfan scurfy, cf. sw. skorv]

scurl', v.t., archaic (scurl) n., & adv. Grossly or obscenely abusive of (person or language), given to or expressed with low buffetory. Hence or cogn. scurlously 2 adv. scurl'ily, n. [f. obs. scurif l. scurillus (scurra buffoon, cogn. w. scorn), -ous]

scurry, v.i., & n. Run hurriedly esp. with short quick steps, scamper, (the scurrying mice); (n.) act or sound of scurrying. [lengthened f. scour 2]

scurvy, a. & n. Paltry, low, mean, dishonourable, contemptible, (a. s. trick, felloe); hectic; scurvy. [n. diseased state of blood with swollen gums; livid person; prostration, attacking sailors & any who feed on salt meat & lack vegetables; s.-grass (corrupt. of -cress), plant of mustard family used against s.; hence scurvyed 2 a. (n. expressing pitiful state) f. adj. orig. =scurvy (scurf, -yr) 2]

scut, n. Short tail esp. of hare, rabbit, &c. [etym. v. scutum scut-fast.]

scutage (-aj), n. (hist.) Money paid by feudal landowner in lieu of personal service. [f. med. l. scutagium (scutulum shield, -age)]

scutch, v.t., & n. Dress (fibrous material, esp. retted flax) by beating; s.-blade, scutching-sword, scutterer 2 n., implements for scutching flax. (n.) scutter; coarse tow separated in scutching flax. [perh. f. of esconesser f. l. excisusse quasseus frequent. of quaere quasse-shake]

scuthcheon (-tsn), n. =escutcheon; pivot-ed cover of keyhole; plate for name or inscription. [short for escutcheon]

scute, See scutum.

scullation, n. (nat. hist.; pl. -la) Small ship, plate, or scale, in plants, insects, birds, &c. esp. on back of fish. [of scutum]

scuttle 1 n. (usu. coal-s) metal or other vessel in which small supply of coal esp. for single fireplace is brought & kept. [oe. scutel dish f. l. scutella salver, dim. of scutre tray]

scuttle 2 n. & v.t. Hole with lid in water, roof of house or ship's deck, side, or hatch-way-covering; s.-butt, -cask, water-butt usu. on deck with hole in top for dipping from; (vb) make hole(s) in (ship) esp. for purpose of sinking. [f. of escutilles pl. hatches, f. sp. escotilla escutelc make-needle-hole in garment, f. escolc tucker, f. teut., cf. g. schoos bosom]

scuttle 3, v., i., & t. (fig.) Hurry along, scurry, run away, fly, scamper, scamp, (fig.) in danger or diffi-culty; (n.) hurried gait, precipitate flight or departure. [earlier also scuddle, f. scud, -les3]

scutum, n. (pl. -la). (rom. ant.) legonary's shield of oblong, oval, or semi-cylindrical shape; (anat.) knee-pan; (zool. &c.; also scute) shield-like plate or scale, piece of bony armour in crocodile, sturgeon, turtle, armadillo, &c., whence scutal, scutate 2 a. former. Hence scutiform 2 a. [l. cogn. w. gk. skutos hide, sky, scum, &c.]

scylla (-si), n. s. & chordylis, six-headed monster living on a rock, & whirlpool, so placed on opposite sides of straits of messina that it was hard to steer clear of one without being caught by the other (see homeric od. xiii)

scyphus, n. (gk.) a. & adv. (fig.) Scour, rootless drinking-cup with two handles not higher than rim; (bot.) cup-shaped part as in narcissus flower or in lichens, whence scythe 2 a. Hence scyphiform 2 a. [l. f. gk skuphalos]

scythe 1 (sidh), n., & v.t. Mowing & reaping implement of long slightly curved blade swung over ground by ease, crooked pole about 5 ft. long with thatched part (scything at right angles from it; blade continuing almost at right angles in the ancient war-chariot at either end, whence scythed 2 a.; (vb) cut with s. [oe. siefe, cogn. du. zee, on sijdr, cogn. w. l. secaere cut, sickle]

scythian (sidh, -th), a. & n. (inhabitant) of ancient scythia, the region north of the
Black Sea; =[L. f. Gk Skuthia (Skuthēs a. s.), -AN] s.-bow, arm at s.-god(dess) s.

s.-chestnut, s. s.-mat, s.-born, s.-pass, s; s.-s.) countries fish closed the case enclosing particular qualities (a s. kinds of death, same s., soft-shelled s., heaven's earth's trouble, to by its jurisdiction Great &c. &c.

s.-barrow, s.-ooze, s.-hog, porpoise; s.-horse, creature harnessed to s.-god's chariot having horse's head & fish's tail, also walrus, also hippocampus; s.-kate, kind of colewort with young shoots used as table vegetable; s.-squid, king, military Scandinavian pirate chief; s.-lace, kind of seaweed with long cord-like fronds; s.-lawyer, (naut. term of contempt for) captious person; s.-legs, ability to walk on deck of rolling ship (that has not yet got his s.).-level, level, level continuous with that of s. half-way between high & low water (also same s.) as used in reckoning height of hills &c. & for barometric standard (corrected to s.-l); s.-bury, crinoid, s.-line, horizon at s.; s.-lion, kinds of large eared seal, esp. one with mane; sea-mon (pl. men), sailor, (Nav.) sailor below; sea-pie, (esp. in course) s.-pie, (also s.m., below rating of A.B.), person expert in practical management of ship, good, bad, no., navigator, whence s-mane,.like, sea-manly, a., sea-manship(3) n.; s-mark, beacon, lighthouse, &c., or elevated conspicuous object, used to direct course at s.; s-mat, polyzoan forming flat matted coralline; s.-melon, kind of holothurian; s.-mu, gull; s-mile, geographical mile; s-monster, any huge, terrible, or strange s.-animal; s.-moss, mosslike polyzoan or seaweed; s.-mouse, an iridescent s.-worm; s.-mud, saline deposit of salt marshes &c. used as manure; s.-necklace, string of whelk egg-cases; s.-needle, garfish; s.-nettle jelly-fish; s.-nymph, s.-oak, kind of seaweed; s.-ooze, s.-mut, s.-orange, globular, or colour-holothurian; s.-orb, globe-fish; s.-owl, =LUM² s.-or, walrus; s.-pad, starfish; s.-parrot, puffin; s.-pass, neutral ship's passport in time of war; s.-pay, for active service at s.; s-peach,-pear, kinds of aspidium; s.-pen, feather-shaped poly; s.-pie, sailors' pie of salt meat &c., also a shore-bird, the oyster-catcher; s.-pipe, sea-cucumber; s.-pincushion; s.-pirate, (bird); s.-pig, porpoise, also dugong; s.-pike, garfish, hake, & other fish; s.-pilot, s.-pie (bird); s.-pinchushion, skates egg-case; s.-pink, common coast-flower, thirt; s.-poacher, a small fish; s.-port, town with harbour; s.-pumpkin. s.-melon; s.-purr, skates egg-case; s.-razen. sculpin; s.-robin, red gunnard; s.-room, clear space; s.-sail, sail of ship; s.-sail, pirate or piratical ship; s.-salt, got by evaporating s.-water; s.-scape, s.-piece; s.-serpent, kinds of snake living in sea, also (the s.) enormous serpents; s.-mon at occasionally reported as seen but disbelieved in by naturalists; s.-shore, land close to s. (Law) space between high & low water marks; s.-sick, vomiting or inclined to vomit from motion of ship &c. whence ssea-sick. see; sea-sick; places or
some unspecified place close to s. as permanent or esp. as holiday residence (do you like the s. of my life?); next sign. = s. capricorn, s.-snail, small slimy fish, the unctuous sucker, also periwinkle or similar shellfish; s.-snipe, the dunlin, also the snipe-fish; s.-squirt, any ascidium; s.-strawberry, kind of polyp; s.-sunflower, s.-anemone; s.-swallow, tern; s.-tangle, kinds of seaweed; s.-toad, the anger; s.-urchin, echinus; s.-wall, wall or embankment made for seaward defense; s.-water, ship's progress, also place where ship lies in rough water (in a s.-w.); s.-wee'ed, any alga or other plant growing in s.; s.-whip, whip-shaped coral; s.-whipcord, kind of seaweed; s.-wife, fish allied to wrasse; s.-wind, s.-breeze (1st sense); s.-wing, a bivalve mollusk; see s. book to me, s.-wolf, s.-elephant, also kinds of fish, also viking or pirate: s.-worthy, (of ship) in fit state to put to s., strong & well rigged &c, whence seaworthiness. Hence s.w'ard a., adv., & n., s'ward's adv. [OE se, seaf., see]

seal1, n. & v.t. Kinds of carnivorous amphibious marine mammal with short limbs and hair, much used for swimming but having fur or hair & beastlike face, feeding on fish & hunted for their oil & skin & the valuable fur of some species (eared s. or otary, kinds distinguished from common s. by having visible external ears, & including the larger kinds, as sea-bear, sea-lion, sea-phant, & the fur-s.); s.-fishery, s.-market, s.-market, n., s.-marking-place, sea'skin, skin of s. or usu. prepared fur of ss, as material for women's jackets &c, jacket of this; (vb) hunt ss. [OE sealoth, cf. ON setr, Da. selx]

seal2, n. & v.t. Piece of wax, lead, or other such material, impressed with device & attached in some way to document usu. in addition to signature as guarantee of authenticity (given under my hand & s., signed & sealed by me; set one's s. to, authorize or confirm or to envelope or to any receptacle such as box or room or house to prevent its being opened without knowledge of owner &c, leader's, stamped piece of lead holding ends of a wire used as fastening: under s. of confession, confidence, silence, &c., fig. of communications for which secrecy is stipulated (a daguerreotype), impression stamped on paper disk &c., wk. as symbol equivalent to wax s.; (fig.) significant or prophetic mark (has the s. of death in his face); gem, piece of metal, &c., serving as stamp to produce s. on wax &c. or paper (s.-ring, finger-ring with s.; Great S., s. in charge of Lord Chancellor or Lord Keeper used in sealing Parliament-writs, treaties, &c., important documents under which s. are set; with St. Peter fishing as device); act done, thing given, event regarded, as certification or guarantee of s. of love, kiss, birth of child, &c.; baptism & the Lord's Supper are ss. of God's covenant with us; substance used to close aperture &c, esp. water standing in drain-trap to prevent ascent of foul air (s.-pipe, DIP2-pipe); s.-press, implement to make a s. in accountancy; s. stamp, any stamp or device used for sealing papers, books, &c. (sealing wax, mixture of shellac & resin with spirit and pigment used for ss., [vb f. of] s. seal, s. seal, s. sign, see sigillate)

sea'ler, n. In vbl senses of seal, esp., ship or man engaged in seal-hunting. [ER]

seam, n. & v.t. Line of junction between two edges esp. those of two pieces of cloth &c. turned back & sewn together or of boards fitted edge to edge, fissures left by gaping of parallel edges (sea'st on one's coat, &c., to prevent curling); s. lace, seaming-lace; s.-presser, agricultural implement for flattening down furrow-ridges after the plough, also tailor's goose; hence seamless a. (vb) unite with s. (rare); mark or score with, s., fissure, or scar; chiefly in p.p., seamed with wounds, cracks, &c.; (Kibb) without joint or fold; s. back, s. &c. &c.

sean'stress (s.-stress), s-temp, n. Sewing woman. [OE seamestr(e) (prec., stern) + ess]

seam'y, a. Showing seams (s. side, inside of garment &c., where turning-back of seams is visible, chiefly fig. of the less presentable or attractive aspect or life &c.). [y]

séance (f.), n. Sitting of a society or deliberative body; meeting held for exhibition or investigation of spiritualistic phenomena.

sear1 a. & v.t., sere a. (Of leaves, flowers, &c., & fig. of age &c.) withered, dried. (vb) wither up, blast, (rare) search surface of esp. with hot iron, catarizer, brand, make callous (a burned conscience); searing-iron, for catarizing. [vb f. adj, s. or s., cf. ODu. sere dry, cogn. W. Gk aivos dry, & austere]

sear2. See sear1.

search (sertsh), v.t. & i. & n. Look or feel or go over (person or his face or pockets, receptacle, place, book) for what may be found or to find something of which presence is suspected, (fig.) in person, in mind, in hearts; (archaic) look for, seek out; make s. or investigation (for or abs.), (part, of examination &c.) thorough, leaving no loopholes, whence searchingly adv.; hence searcher1, l. n. searchless a. (poet.) (N.) act of searching, investigation, quest, (am in s. of, trying to find; the s. for or of; right of s. in, in, under, intelligence of, &c.; of s. of power &c.; s. for it, contraband; s.-light, electric arc-light with concentrated beam that can be turned in any direction for use esp. on ships for discovering enemy or lighting-up channel; s.-party, persons going out to look for lost or concealed person or thing; s.-warrant, granted by justice of peace to enter premises of person suspected of unlawful possession of real or personal property &c. [M. see cherenen, cheren, f. OF chercher (F chercher) f. L creare go round (circits)]

searching, n. In vbl senses; esp., ss. of heart, misgivings caused by guilt or otherwise. [ING]

seas'on (zen), n. & v.t. & i. Proper time, favourable opportunity, time at which something is plentiful or in vogue or active, (a word in, advice given when it is likely to be taken or is needed; in s. & out of s., at all times without selection; oysters, venison, strawberries,
are in s., to be had in good condition & without special difficulty: the holiday s., any of the times of general holiday, as Christmas, Easter, Whitsun, or August; the London, Brighton, Parisian, s., when society is busy or visitors many there: London in the s., the theatrical, publishing, cricket, s.; close, open, s., when hunting &c., of some animal is prohibited, permitted; period of indefinite or uncertain duration: the s.-tickct, manner Secluding (Vb) has drug at make a s. ticket, issued at reduced rates for any number of journeys taken, performances attended, &c., within a year, six months, or other period; one of the divisions of the year with distinguishable characteristics of temperature, rainfall, vegetation, &c. (the four ss., spring, summer, autumn, winter, beginning astronomically each at an equinox or solstice but popularly having different dates in different countries; the dry, rainy, s., two ss. recognized in the tropics instead of the four of temperate countries); hence sea'son.al, sea'son.ally adv. (Vb) bringing into efficient or sound condition by habituation, acclimatization, exposure, special preparation, use, or lapse of time, in- or out-of-doors; make palatable or pleasant by introduction of salt, condiments, wit, jests, &c., give zest to, flavour, (highly seasoned dishes; conversation seasoned with humour), whence sea'son.1(2), sea'soning (4) n.; temper, moderate, (let mercy s. justice); become fit for being seasoned. [Vb f. n., f. OF. s.ion, i. L sationem (severe saw-sow, -ion) in LL sense season]

seasonable, a. Suitable to, of the kind usual at the season (esp. w. weather, frost &c. in winter); opportune, meeting the needs of the occasion, (s. aid, caution &c.; the s. arrival of). Hence sea'son.ally n., sea'sonably adv. [use by being sincere]

seat.n., & v.t. Thing used, esp. one made, for sitting on, chair, throne, stool, bench, or other sitting-accommodation, (the ss. are uncomfortable), occupation of a s. (took his s. on the throne, a rock; pray take a s., sit down), whence sea'ting(6) n.; part of chair &c. on which sitter's weight directly rests, part of machine that supports another part (s. of trave, saddle &c.), seat of bldg., bottoms, part of trousers &c. covering them; site or location, temporary or permanent scene, abiding-place, of (the s. is the s. of disease; the disease has its s. in the liver; the s. of war is mountaneous; an ancient s. of learning; country mansion esp. with park or large grounds (has a s. in Norfolk; the country ss. of England); right sitting-accommodation or s. to sit as member of board or esp. House of Commons (have taken two ss. for Macbeth; has a s. on the Board; lost his or the s. failed to secure re-election to Parliament); manner of sitting horse, bicycle, &c. (has a good, firm, graceful, s.); hence sea'tless a. (Vb) make sit, place oneself, s. in chair, sit down, (look up the child & s. him on the bookcase; m. to sit as candidate, elect him to Parliament; s. himself in state; found him s. on a reversed bucket; pray be seated, sit down); fit or provide (church, room, &c.) with ss. (is s. for 5000); of room &c. have ss. for (number); mend s. of (chair, trousers), stouten or strengthen, fix in particular place, (s. machinery, put it on (s. hills, put s. hills, for a s. deep-seated disease; the Turces s. themselves on the Bosporus), [Vb f. n., f. ON sætti, cogn. w. sit]

sebæ'cus (-shus), a. Of tallow or fat, fatty, s. gland follicle, duct, secreting or conveying oily matter or s. humour to lubricate hair & skin. [L sebæcus (sæbæum, -acea), -ous] see'ce or see'ssee, n. The Ayrtan plum-tree (were) used medicinally in the East & formerly in Europe. [Arab. (-an) see'ce, a. (Of wine) dry. [F] see'cant, a. & n. (math.) Cutting; (n.) s. line, esp. radius of circle produced through end of arc to meet tangent to other end, ratio of this s. line to radius of that arc; the approx. ratio of greater to less in its containing lines as bounded by perpendicular to either (abbr. scc; see sec 0 &= 2). [L secare cut.(-ant)

secco, n. Tempera-painting. [It.] see'cede, v.i. Withdraw formally from membership of some body, esp. a Church or federal or other State. Hence sea'ceder n. [f. L see'cedere cess- go]

secer'nent, a. & n. (physiol.) That secretes or can secrete. (N.) secreting organ; drug that promotes secretion. [as secrETe, -ENT]

sece'ssion, n. Act of seceding (War of S. American civil war of 1861-5 caused by s. of eleven Southern States). Hence seece'ssion.ism(3), seece'ssion.ist(2), nn. [OF. l sece'ssion(esse); see see'ce]

seclude, v.t. Keep (person, place, esp. one-self) retired or away from company or resort (s. oneself from society; a secluded spot, life, &c.). Hence seeuddled.1 adv. [f. L se'cludere -clus- = claudere shut]

seclusion (-zhu), n. Secluding or being secluded, retirement, privacy, avoidance of intercourse, whences alession(2), seclusion(2) n., secluded place. [f. med. L seclusionem (prec., -ion)]

second, a., n., & v.t. Next after first (the, a., often as n. with ellipse of n., esp. = day of mouth; often further defined, as the s. man you met, was the s. to come; in the s. place, secondly; s. class, s. class accommodation in passenger-ship; come in, finish, s. be in race, s. floor, that two floors above ground-floor; s. distance, space in landscape between foreground & background; other besides one or the first, additional, supplementary, (s. ad- vent, return of Christ esp. as preliminary to His expected personal reign on earth, whence se- cond-a'dvent) n.; s. chamber, upper House in bicameral parliament; s. coming, s. advent; s. of s., the s. that has become instinctive, as habit is s. n., self-sacrifice is now s. n. with him; s. self; s. teeth, those of adults, cf. milk-1 teeth; s. thoughts, opinion or resolution formed on reconsideration; s. wind) of secondary kind, subordinate, derived, unoriginal, imitative, metaphorical, (s. cause, that is itself caused; s. childhood, cousin; s. Daniel, Solomon, &c., person comparable to the (of clothes, books, furniture, &c.) bought after use by a previous owner, (of information &c.) taken on another's authority & not got by original observation or research; s. pair back, front, room on s. floor in back, front, of house (up two pairs or flights of stairs); s-rate, not of superior quality, (of which an example is a s. horse; N.) person &c. in race &c. (a good s., close up); s. class in examination for honours, person who takes this; another person or thing besides the previously mentioned or principal, whether regarded as next, inferior, or equal (Mus.) next
tone to given one in diatonic series, interval between or combination of these two, second tone in scale, s. voice or instrument or part in harmony with the other (pl.) goods of s. quality, esp. coarse flour or bread made from it; supporter chosen by principal in duel or pugilism to see fair play &c; sixtieth part of a minute of time or angular measurement (see etym.), (loosely) short time (wait a s.; s. of exchange); s.-hand, extra hand in some watches & clocks recording ss.; s.-mark, mark (') used with s.-files in writing or ordering numbers or time ("6'0" ; 1h. 37' 15''). (Vb) supplement, support, back up, (s. words with deeds; will you s. me if I ask him ?); (of member of debating body) give the necessary formal support to (motion &c. or its proposer) by rising with or without speech to show that mover is not isolated, whence secondary n. (Mil.; usu. second) put into temporary retirement with a view to staff or other extra-regimental appointment. [f. L secundus (sequi follow); s. of time &c. f. F seconde f. med.L (minuta) secunda second minute, i.e. minute of a minute).

secondary, a. & n. Next below, coming in place or time after, depending on or deriving from (s. colour; s. education, school, for those who have received elementary or primary instruction but not yet proceeded to university or occupation, esp. boys & girls of 19-19; s. planet, planet's satellite); (Geol.) mesozoe; hence secondary n. adv. (N.) deputy or delegate minor, cardinal dignity; s. planet; feather growing on second joint of wing; insect's hind wing; s. strata. [f. OF secondaire f. L secondarius (prec.-, -ary)].

seconde, n. Fencing-position. [F (second) secondly, adv. In the second place in enumerations. -ly]

secondo, n. Second performer or lower part in duet (cf. primo). [It. (as second).]

secondly, adv. Keeping of, ability to keep or habit of keeping, secrets (he promised s.; can rely on his s.; the gift of s.; done with great s.); tendency to concealment, secretiveness; unrevealed state, being kept secret, (there can be no s. about it; in s., in secret). (foll. -cy)

secret, a. & n. (To be) kept private, not to (be) made known or exposed to view, private, in confidence, not to be divulged, nosy, private, secret (N.) thing (to be) kept, s. keep or the s., abstain from revealing it; thing known only to a limited number (open s., thing s. only to those who do not trouble to learn it); mystery, thing of which explanation is sought in vain, (the ss. of nature); true but not generally recognized method for attainment of (the s. of health, s. of success), held in secrecy, (to try again, &c.); secrecy only in s., secretly, (R.-C. Ch.) celebrant's private prayer in Mass &c. (pl.) parts of body. [OF, f. L secretus f. se- (cere ne cre- sirit) put apart]

secretaire, n. Escritoire. [F -ére, as foll.]

secretaire, n. Person employed by another to assist him in correspondence, literary work, getting information, & other confidential matters (often private s.; unpaid s., esp. of person acting as s. to prominent politician for sake of experience or official connexion). (N.) company or corporation to conduct its correspondence, keep its records, & deal in the first instance with its business (honorary s., abbr. hon. sec., unpaid s. usu. of society not conducted for profit); minister in charge of a Government (the s. of State for the Home Department, Foreign Affairs, War, the Colonies, India, or of one of the official boards of a society, as the s. of India, S.; the Chief S. for Ireland; the S. for Scotland; under-s., one of two attached to each S. of State, one as permanent manager of the connected office, the other usu. as representative in other House of the S. of State; permanent s., under-s. as above; s. of legation or embassy, ambassador's chief subordinate & deputy; secrétaire, escriuor; (Print.) script type imitating engrossing-hand; -bird, African bird preying on snakes, with crest likened to pen stuck over writer's ear. Hence secretarial a. secretaireate n., secretariat n., secretement, n. Act of concealing (the s. of stolen goods); (Physiol.) process by which special substances are separated from blood or sap in service in the organism or for rejection as excretions, any substance produced by such process. [OF, f. L secretement] (secret, -oni). secretive, a. Given to secrecy, uncommunicative, needlessly reserved, (s.-krit, sirké-), whence secretively adv., secretive ness n.; (sirké-) of, adding, physiological secretion. [1st sense secret. (2d) secret., -ive]. sect, n. Body of persons agreed upon religious doctrines usu. different from those of an established or orthodox Church from which they have separated &c. having distinctive common worship, nonconformist or other Church as described by opponents, party or faction in a religious body, religious denomination, so sectarian a. & n., sectarianism (2, 3) n., sectarianize v.t.; followers of a particular philosophy or hypothesis or school of thought. [f. OF secte f. med.L secta suite, suit, f. secta faction, following, perh. f. secure sect-cut (secta via beaten track), or perh. f. st. of sequi secut- follow].

sectary, n. (archaic). Member of a sect, esp. of the Independents, Presbyterians, &c. at time of the Civil War. [f. F sectaire f. med.L sectarius (prec.-ary)].

separable, a. Able to be cut (esp. of soft minerals such as tale), [f. L sectile (secta cut-, -il)].

section, n. & v.t. Separation by cutting; part cut off from something, one of the parts into which something is divided arbitrarily or may naturally be considered as divided (e.g. length of cane-stem between two rings), one of a group of persons or thing that is made up (is divided) for transport, one of the minor subdivisions of a book, indicated by the s.-mark (§ 20), Mil., subdivision of half-company, part of community having separate interests or characteristics (whence sectionalism n., sectionalize v.t.), microscopic s., thin slice cut from something for examination with microscope; subject falls into five s.; last s. of the journey; 25*
CONVEYED TO Tanganyika in ss.; ss. have been preferred to chapters; s.-commanders will be responsible; popular with all ss. & closures

CONVEX CURVES cut by a plane to cut cone at various angles, representation of internal structure of something supposed to be cut thus (vertical, horizontal, longitudinal, oblique, &c., s., according to position chosen for plane); (Nat. Hist.) group, esp. subgenus, the s., many members of, as no member of another such group, need no preference or with or without number to indicate beginning of s.; hence SECTIONAL.

SECTOR, n. Plane figure enclosed between two radii of circle, ellipse, &c., & the area cut off by them (s. of sphere &c., solid generated by revolution of plane s. round one radius); mathematical rule of two flat pieces working on rule joint with representing sines, tangents, &c., radiating from centre of joint for use in making diagrams &c. Hence SECToRAL.

SECULAR, a. & n. Occurring once in or lasting for an age or a century (s. games, ancient Roman festival held at long intervals; s. hymn, composed for this; the s. bird, phoenix); lasting or going on for ages or an indefinitely long time (opp. periodic, cyclic; s. change, going on slowly but persistently: adv. s. every day, s. of the earth from fluid state; s. acceleration, slow increase in motion of heavenly body; s. fame, enduring: the s. rivalry between France & England, Church & State, &c.); concerned with the affairs of this world, worldly, not sacred, not monastic, not ecclesiastical, temporal, profane, lay, (s. affairs, education, music, the s. clergy, parish priests &c., opp. regular, the s. arm, civil jurisdiction to which criminal was transferred by ecclesiastical courts for severe punishment; sceptical of religious truth or opposed to religious education &c., whence securalism, secularist, &c., secularize, secularization, &c.); person, priest, of that order; the s. incumbent, s. clergy, s. clergyman, &c., & the clergy of s. order, &c.; persons, &c., of s. state, &c. (cf. secularize, secularity, secularist, &c.)

SEED, n. In bot., s. is the fruit or seed of a flowering plant, usually containing the future plant enclosed within it; hence SEDUCIBLE, SEDUCER, SEDUCIBLENESS, SEDUCE, SEDUCED, SEDUCING, SEDUCEDNESS, &c., SEDUCEDNESS

SEDULOUS, a. Diligent, persevering, assiduous, of action &c. deliberately & consciously continued, painstaking, with s. care; s. flattery, attentions. Hence or cogn. SEEDULOUSLY

SEDULOUSLY adv.
Have or exercise the power or right of having or exercising: to have a duty, a grievance, a friend, a right, a secret, a way of doing, a taste, a number of books, an opportunity to do, an opportunity of seeing. -w. to have (or to be) any or no power or authority to do or be or be (or be, etc.). Have or exercise the power or right of having or exercising: to have a duty, a grievance, a friend, a right, a secret, a way of doing, a taste, a number of books, an opportunity to do, an opportunity of seeing. -w. to have (or to be) any or no power or authority to do or be or be (or be, etc.).
ringleader: seems to be tired, a hopeless absconder: seems to be a good fellow, saint, &c.; I s. to be or s. of death today, s. to see him still; do not s. to slang, somehow do not as, I do not s. to like him, fancy it; s. good to, be adopted as best course by; what seemeth him good archeia, what he chooses; seems to have died at 55; appear to be true or the fact (with anticipatory it & following that); a part or segment of, with particular indication of anger or remonstrance; it seems to me that it will rain, such talk is absurd, we had better make up our minds to it; so we are to get nothing, it seems; it seems you were lying; also it should or would s. in same senses; me seems, -seemeth, -semed, archaie, it seems, to me; (part.) lostensible, apparently, apparent but perhaps not real, apparent & perhaps real, (the seeming & the real, a seeming friend; with seeming sincerity, seeming-virtuous &c., usu. with suggestion of falsity), whence seeming 2 adv. [OE sēman conciliate, make agree, cogn. w. SAME]ensely, a. & adv. Decent, decorous, becoming; hence sensibly n. (Adv.); rarely) decorously. [F. On semiligr (seemr becoming f. same, SAME] seen. See see 1.

seer, n. Prophet who sees visions, person of preternatural insight esp. as regards the future. [Different. in sense & pronunc. of secr (see 1), -ER] 

seer-hand, n. Indian Muslin. [I]

seer-sucker, n. Indian blue-white-striped linen. [I]

see-saw, a., adv., n., & v.i. With backward & forward motion as of a saw (s. motion; go s., vacillate or alternate). (N.) game in which two persons sit one at each end of long board balanced on central support & move each other up & down alternately, board thus balanced. (Vb) play at s.; move up & down as in s.; vacillate. [T. redupl. of saw 1]

seethe (sēθ), v.t. & i. (seathed; archaic past sōd; archaic p.p. sodden). Cook (t. & i) by boiling (archaic; prov. thou shalt not s. a kid in his mother’s milk); (fig.) boil, bubble over, be agitated, (the seething waters; India was seething with discontent; madness, enthusiasm, seething in his brain). [OE sēθan. cf. Du. zieden & sāzen]

segar. (Incorrect for Cigar)

segment, n., & v.i. & t. Part cut off or separable or marked off as though separable from the other parts of something (e.g. one ring of a worm, one division of a limb or the skull, one wedge of orange-pulp); (Geom.) part cut off by line or plane from any figure (s. of circle, part enclosed between and & chord c. of sphere, part cut off by any plane not passing through centre), s. of line, part included between two points; s.-gear, -rack, -wheel, with cogs occupying arc of circle only; s.-saw, with teeth extending over s. of circle, also circular saw made up of segmental saw-plates, also saw for cutting into segmental shapes; s.-shell, having between explained above & c. of sphere, a case of iron made in ss. to facilitate bursting; s.-valve, closed by slide turning radially across seat; hence segmental, segmentary 1, aa., segmentally 2 adv. (Vb) divide (i. & t.) into s.s. (of embryo) undergo cleavage or divide into parts; (Physiol.) reproduce by gemmation n. [F. L. segmentum (secure cut, -MENT) 

ségegrate 1, v.t. & i. Put apart from the rest, isolate; (intr.; Crystalogr.) separate from a mass & collect about centres or lines of fracture. Hence or cogn. segregation n., se-glurate a. [F. L. segregare f. grex gregis flock, -ATE]

Segregate 2 (-at), a. Set apart, separate, (archaic); (Zool.) simple or solitary, not compound; (Bot.) s. polygamy, in florescence in which each floret within common calyx has its own perianth also. [prec., -ATE 2]

Seid (sā-, or sēd), n. Descendant of Mohammed, through Fatima & Ali. [F. Arab. seyd prince

Seiditz powder (sēd'it), n. Aperient medicine of two powders mixed separately with water & then poured together giving effervescence. [Named as substitute for mineral water of Seidlitz in Bohemia

Seigneur (sā'nyer), Seignior (sē, sē), n. French lord, lord of manor, whence Seignioral 1 a.; grand Seignior (F.), person of high rank or whose demeanour &c. correspond to popular ideal of great nobleman; the Grand Seignior = Grand Signior. [OF sain, as SENIOR

Seigniorage (sē'ni-raj), s. Something claimed by sovereign or feudal superior as prerogative, or owing, right, percentage or bullion brought to mint for coinage; royalty payable to author &c. [-AGE

Seigniory, n. Lordship, sovereign authority; Seignior’s domain; municipal council of medieval Italian republic. [OF of seigneurie (sain, -ery)

seine, n. See see 1, -smic, seesmial (rare), (size), a. Of earthquake (s.). [GK seimos earthquake (seio shake, -ic)

seismo-, comb. form [prec., -o-] earth-quake: -gram, record given by seismograph 2 or seismometer or seismoscope, instruments showing force, place, &c. of earthquake; so-graphy, -grapher, -graphical, -metry, metrical, -opic; loggy, logist, logically

Seize (sēz), v.t. & i. (Law: also seize) put in possession of (chiefly in p.p. seized or seizing, having in legal possession: often stand seized of). (n.) Grasping (hand or foot, &c. by warrant or legal right, confiscate, impound, attach, whence seizor 2 n. (legal)); seizable a.; lay hold of forcibly or suddenly, snatch, grasp with hand or mind, comprehend quickly or clearly, (s. fortress, scepure, person by the neck &c., person’s hand, opportunity or occasion, an idea, a distinction, the point, the essence of the matter, was seized by apoplexy, with remorse or panic; lay hold eagerly upon (s. upon a chance or pretext); (Naut.) lash, fasten with several turns of cord, s. one up, lash him to rigging for flogging; s. ropes together), whence seizing 1 (4 i. n. (usu. pl.)); (f. Of seizer, sain, give seizin. f. LL surgere take possession of perch. f. Teut. (OHG szaun reh) 2; little)

Seizin, sainizin (-zin, -zin), n. (legal). Possession of land by freehold; act of taking such possession: what is so held. [f. Of seizin, sei (prec., -EIN)]

Seizure (sēz'or), n. In vb senses; esp., sudden attack of apoplexy &c., stroke. [f. Of saisir seize w. assim. to -URE cf. PLEASURE

Seizure (sēz) n. (chiefly) Sitting with forelegs upright. [f. Seiz (seer) var. of OF seoir f. L sedère sit, -ANT]

sejugous (-jūs), a. (bot.). With six pairs of leaflets. [L. sejugus' team of six (sex six, jugum yoke), cots]
see*mear*n, f. [f. OF seminaire. f. L seminariu*um seed-pl.-e (SEmen..-ARY)].

sémédina*, f. [L semédina-, f. semé, studious]. Proper, plant's maner,
of seeding. [f. L semedina, studious t. SeMEN..-ATIOn].

sénemíferous, a. Bearing seed; conveying semen. [SEmen..-1..-PEROUS].

sémológy, sémiotics, -meio- (-mio-), nn. Branch of pathology concerned with
symptoms. [Gk Seomion sign (sema mark), sémieio-. logy, sémieio..-logy].

Sémite, n. & a. (Member of any of the
races supposed to be descended from Shem (Gen. X. 21 foll.) including esp. the
Hebrews, Arameans, Phoenicians, Arabs, & Assyrians.

So SeMític a. (also n. = S. languages). Se-
mitis(2), 1, Sémisth(3), nn. Sémítize(2)

Sémite, n. & a. (Member of any of the
races supposed to be descended from Shem
(Gener. x. 21 foll.) including esp. the Hebrews,
Arameans, Phoenicians, Arabs, & Assyrians.

So Semític a. (also n. = S. languages). Se-
mitis(2), 1, Sémisth(3), nn. Sémítize(2)

Semipet. a. (Rhet. for) eternal; ever-
lasting, never to end, (rare). [OF -nel] f. L sem-
peternus (semi- for semper always, w. suf. as in actum eternal)+-al.

Semipet. a. (Rhet. for) eternal; ever-
lasting, never to end, (rare). [OF -nel] f. L sem-
peternus (semi- for semper always, w. suf. as in actum eternal)+-al.

Semipet. a. (Rhet. for) eternal; ever-
lasting, never to end, (rare). [OF -nel] f. L sem-
peternus (semi- for semper always, w. suf. as in actum eternal)+-al.

Semipet. a. (Rhet. for) eternal; ever-
lasting, never to end, (rare). [OF -nel] f. L sem-
peternus (semi- for semper always, w. suf. as in actum eternal)+-al.
**SENDAL**

& started on its way; s. of person, witness his departure as sign of respect &c.; drive mad or crazy; s. message or letter (sent to warn me, de- pose him, to me to take care; s. for him, telling him to come; s. for the book, ordering it as purchase). Hence **sender** 1 n. [OE sendan, cf. Du. zenden, G senden]

---

**sénégal,-ka.** n. (Drug, used in cough-mix- tures, made from root of) American plant called also *S.-snail-root.* [f. name of Senoue Indians]---sénégal (s.-), adj. dealing with or containing the African bloodfinch, often caged. [Is., W.-Afr. river.

**sene'scent,a.** Growing old. Hence **sene'scence n.** [f. L seneescere (senior, -escen)]

---

**sénescéhal (skl).** n. Steward or mayor-domo of medieval great house. [Of, f. Teut. (Goth. *sins* old, found in *siniost* oldest, cogn. w. L *sene* (s.-), salskts servant, cf. MARSHAL]

---

**seneschal (skel).** n.----**sene'scence n.** [OF, f. senes, f. L senesce (senior, -escen)]

---

**senhor (nyor),** used of or to Portuguese as **signor.**

---

**sénil, a.** Showing the feebleness &c. of, incident to, old age (s. atrophy, apathy, gar- rulity, dementia, &c.). Hence **senil'ity n.**

---

**sénile (er), a. & n.** More advanced in age or older in sense superior in age or standing to, or higher or higher degree, (opp. JUNIOR: the s. members of the family, university, &c.; the s. partner, head of firm; s. optime, see WRANGLER; s. classic, competitor placed highest in classical tripos when names were arranged according to merit; s. WRANGLER; s. man at university, opp. FRESHMAN: is two years s. to first s. SENIORITY n.; (appended to names for distinction; abbr. sen, sr; opp. JUNIOR) s. to another of same name (esp. with father’s Christian name & surname when son has same, as John Smith sen., or at school with surname when two or more boys have same, as Smith sen.). (N.) person of advanced age or com-para-tively long service &c.; one’s elder or superior in sense of service, membership, &c. (sen'ies, s. wrangler, classic, or man. [L.older, oldest] man, compar. f. st. of senex sensis old (man))

---

**séniorés priór'ës,** L sentence (=elders first) used in reminding the young of precedence due to seniority.

---

**senna,** n. (Dried leaves, used as laxative, of) kinds of cassia. [f. It. *sena* f. Arab. sanja]

---

**sennett, n.** (hist.) Signal call on trumpet (in stage-directions of Shaksperian & other plays). [Of. F. sengit (seeing f. L signum, -etrum)]

---

**sennight (st).** n. (archaic). Week (esp. Tuesday & c.s.). [For seven-night]

---

**sennit, s'intet, n.** (naut.). Braided cordage made in flat or round or square form from Sennets (common i.e. flat, round, square, s.). [perh. f. Fr. sennet, cf. signet, signity, signet]

---

**sénor, sénora, sénorita (ry), (-ry), used of or to Spaniards as **signor &c.

---

**Senou'ssi (si), n.** Religious & political Mohammedián fraternity in N. Africa named after founder (usu. the S. as sing. or pl.)

---

**sensation, n.** Consciousness of perceiving or being conscious of or to perceive some state or affection of one’s body or mind, or its emotions, contents of such conscious-ness, (had a s. of giddiness, heat, pain, comfort, thirst, falling, sorrow, deafness, pride, stupidity; pressing the eyelids in the dark will produce the s. of light or of seeing light; in search of a new s.); whence **sensational'ary** 1 a. (rar.); stirring of the emotions common to many people or of eager interest among them, display of intense common emotion or interest, literary or other use of material calculated to excite it, (made a great s., was eagerly discussed or viewed; s. among the audience, shown by deep silence, applause, or other gestures. introducing s. may be how to express the different states of mind a person may be in; what is the latest s.?; the essence of melodrama is s.; deals largely in s.). Hence **sensation- al, sensationally** 2 adv. [OF (L sensatus having sense f. sensus sense, -ate, -ion)]

---

**sensation'ism, n.** (Philos.) theory that ideas are derived solely from sensation; pursuit of ideas of sense perception, e.g. of nature, political agita- tion, &c. So **sensation'ist, n., & v.t.** Any of the special bodily faculties by which sensation is roused (the five *s.s.,* sight, hearing, smell, taste, & touch; sixth or muscular s., producing sensation of muscular effort; has quick, keen, ss., a dull s. of smell); (pl.) person’s sanity or ordinary state of mind regarded as secured by possession of these (have you taken leave of, are you mad?; he will soon come, we must bring him, to his s., out of mad folly; fright- ened out of his s.s. into loss of faculties; in one’s s., same); ability to perceive or feel or to be conscious of the presence or properties of things, sensitiveness of all or any of the ss.s., (s. perception errors of s., mistake in perception; the pleasures of s., distance, the in- s. sensation; has a plant s.); consciousness of (a or the s. of pleasure, pain, gratification, having done well, one’s own importance, shame, re- sponsibility; labouring under a s. of wrong, feeling wronged); quick or accurate apprecia- tion of, instinct regarding or insight into specified matter or habit of squaring conduct to such instinct, (s. of locality, the in- dicious, humour, duty, beauty, gratitude; a keen s. of honour; the religious, moral, aesthetic, s.); practical wisdom, judgment, common sense, conformity to these, (sound, good, com- mon, s.; a man of s., sagacious; had not the s. to do; has plenty of s.; what is the s. of talking in?; has more s. than to do; now you are talking too much, s. &c). is to be understood, intelligibility or co-herence or possession of a meaning, (in what exact s. we shall rise again is doubtful; the s. of the word is clear; does not make s., is unintelligible; in the strict, limited, literal, figurative, moral, metaphorical, legal, Picket- manian, proper, full, s.; in a vague, in every, s.; make s. out of nonsense); prevailing sentiment among a number of people (take the s. of the meeting, ascertain this by putting question &c.); s. body, capsule, -cavity, cell, centre, -organ, parts of animals concerned in producing sensation, hence **senseless a.** (esp. foolish; knock s., stun). **senselessly,** adv. **sense'-less'ness,** n. (V pers. of s.; f. L sensa, of f. sensus, sense feel) **sense'ss,** n. (archaic) sensitive to, aware, not unmindful, of (was s. of his peril, you kindness); of good sense, reasonable, judicious, moderate, practical, (a man, course, compromise; that is very

---

**sensible,** a. Perceptible by the senses, visible to the eye (a s. thing, an occurrence, may be perceived, appreciable, (a s. difference, increase); (archaic) sensitive to (to); aware, not unmindful, of (was s. of his peril, your kindness); of good sense, reasonable, judicious, moderate, practical, (a man, course, compromise; that is very
s. of him). Hence sensibly2 adv.. sensibility n. (Of f. L sensibilis (SENSE, -BLE))

sentience, n. & v. t. (Archaic) one's opinion or against some course or conclusion (my s. is for war); (archaic) pithy saying, briefly expressed thought. Simp. prover, so (in common use) sententious a.. sentimentously2 adv., sentimentousness n.: verdict (rare), (declaration of) punishment allotted to person condemned in criminal trial (also transf.), (gram.) set of words complete in itself, containing subject & predicate (either, or part of either or both, somet. omitted by ellipsis), & conveying a statement, question, or command (e.g. I go, will you go?; go = go thou or you, what? = what did you say?), hearts trumps = hearts are trumps; simple s. with single s. part or whole of s. with neuter the one of either or both; complex s., with subordinate clause or clauses, so sentential a. (rare); (loosely in gram.; usn. subordinate s.) subordinate clause; small amount of speech, u. u. that between two full stops often including several grammatical sentences (e.g. I went & he came). (Vb) state, profess, approve, assert, declare, condemn to. [OF. l. sentientia (for sente.) f. sentire be of opinion, -ENCE]

sentient (-shnt). a. Having the power of sense-perception. Hence sentience n., sentimentally2 adv. [L sentire feel, -ENT]

sentiment, n. A mental feeling, the sum of what one feels on some subject, a tendency or view based on feelings coloured with emotion, such feelings collectively as an influence, (the s. of pity, patriotism; animated by noble ss.; my s. toward him is of respect; s. unchecked by reason, etc.). Bv. s. = s. of passion, (the s. of passion and the s. of interest, etc.). Hence sentimental a., sentimentally 2 adv., sentimentality n., sentimentalityism, sentimentalism, sentimentalism, sentimentalism, sentimentalism, sentimentalism, sentimentalism, sentimentalityism, sentimentalism, sentimentalism, sentimentalism, sentimentalism, sentimentalism, sentimentalism, sentimentalism, sentimentalism, sentimentalism, sentimentalism, sentimentalism, sentimentalism, sentimentalism, sentimentalism, sentimentalism, sentimentalism, sentimentalism, sentimentalism, sentimentalism, sentimentalism, sentimentalism, sentimentalism, sentimentalism, sentimentalism, sentimentalism.
SERAPH

séraph, n. (pl. -phim, -phes). Celestial being; one of the highest ORDERs of nine-fold celestial hierarchy gifted esp. with love & associated with light, ardour, & purity: (Order of the Seraphim, Swedish order of knighthood). Hence séraph'ica. (The S. Doctor, St Bonaventura). séraphically adv.: [earlier -in &c. as with cherub; f. Heb. <b>seraphim</b> pl., seraphs, exalted ones, of Arab. shar'ah, high.]
séraphine (érahn), n. Early form of harmonium. [prec., -ine]
séraskier, n. Turkish general commanding, commander-in-chief, or minister of war (seraskier'at, war office). [Turk. (-keri)]
Serb, a. & n. = SERVIAN. Hence Serbo'c. form. [Serv., see SERVIAN]
serénade (sér'én-ad), n. & v. t. Teatrical serenade was formerly existing between delta of Nile & isthmus of Suez, (fig.) situation from which escape is difficult. [L Serbonis, -ian]
eree, ear. Catch of gun-lock holding hammer at half or full cock. [L of serre lock (serrr f. L. serre see SERKLAD)]
serée'2. See SERRÉ.
seréine (séré-e'nh), n. Fire rain falling in tropical climates from cloudless sky.
sérénáde, n. & v. t. Evening song or instrumental piece sung or played by lover at his lady's window: = foll. (Vb) sing or play to: hence serénade'1 n. [Of, f. It. serenata orig. fem. p. p. of serenare make SERENE]
sérénata (nah'), n. (mús.). Cantata with pastoral or pastoral-like open-air performance; simple form of symphony. [It. (prec.)]
sérene, a. & n., & v. t. (Of sky, air, &c.) clear & calm, (of sea &c.) unruffled; placid, tranquil, unperturbed, (a s. temper, look, life): ( slang) all s., all right; His, Her, Their, Your, S. Highnesses, abbr. H.H.S., T.S.H., titles used of or to certain continental princes; hence or cogn. serènement adv. [SÉRÉNÉTÉ, sérénité (n. &r. Your & S. You & S. Your & S. Your Highness)]. (N.) expanse of sky, sea, &c. (Vb; poet.) make (sky, brow, &c.) s. [f. L serenus]
serf, n. Vilaine, person whose service is attached to the soil & transferred with it (cf. SLAVE); oppressed person, drudge. Hence serf'age, serfdom, serfhd, mn. [f. L servus slave]
serge, n. Kind of durable twilled worsted fabric used esp for rough wear (silk s., used for tailors' linings). [orig. a silk stuff; f. L serica fem. of serious silken (Serious Chinese f. Gk Sêres pl. the Chinese, -i)]
sergeant, -jeant (-jé-nt), n. (Hist.) lawyer of high rank (J-J.; Mil.; -p.; abbr. Sergt) non-commissioned officer above corporal, one of four; rank to the company, employed to teach drill, command small detachments, &c. (colour-s., senior s. of company; s.-major, highest N.C.O. of regiment with special duties); police officer ranking between inspector & constable; serjeant-at-arms, title of certain court, parliamentary, &c. officials with ceremonial duties; common serjeant, officer of City of London; s.-man to the company, employed to suggest chevron. Hence sergeantship n. [f. Of sergeant f. LL servietem nom. -ens servant (L servire serve, -ext)]
sergeet, n. Thin serge. [f. SERGE, -ETTE]
sérial, a. & n. Of, in, forming a series, whence serial'ity n.; (of story &c.) issued in instalments (s. rights, copyright). In regard to literature (s. periodical; hence sérial'y adv. (N.) s. story; a. s. publication, periodical, (rare.) [SERIES, -AL]
sérelate (at), -atéd, aa, sérelate v. t. (Arrange) in the form of a series, in orderly se-
quen. Hence sération n. [f. med. L séria'tus (sériare f. L SERIES, -ATE 2)]
séralité (or serè), adv. Point by point, taking one subject &c. after another in regular order, (consider, examine, discuss, talk, &c., s.) [med. L (prec., -int adv) term!]
Séric, a. (he&. &c.). Chinese. [f. L sèrce]
seréate, a. & n. (Of, f. Séric) sericeous, f. (esp. bot., zool.). Of silky or satiny surface, soft & shiny, covered with glossy down. [EOUS f. LL seriaceus silken, -ous f. L sericum silk see SERGE, -ATE 2]
seré(c)culture, n. Silk-worm-breeding, production of raw silk. Hence seré(c)cul'tur'd, a. seré(c)cul'turist(s) (3) n. [f. -c-it, -serè]seérémia, n. Sonorous-voiced Brazilian bird of heron size preying on serpents. [native]
series (s-ez), n. (pl. same). Number of things of which each is similar to the preceding or related to it as to its predecessor, sequence, succession, order, row, set, (a s. of kings, misfortunes; in s., in ordered succession; s. of kings, order, &c. of different denominations; but issued at one time, in one reign, &c.; the whole s. of reform acts); (Bibl.) set of successive issues of a periodical, of articles on one subject or by one writer, &c. (esp. first, second, &c. &c. when numbered differently from a preceding or following set), also set of independent books in common format or under common title or supervised by different editors-in-chief; (Guesses at Truth, 2nd s.; the Men-of-Letters s.); (Geol.) set of strata with common characteristic; (Chem.) set of elements with common properties or of compounds with common radii; (Math.) set of terms constituting a progression or having the several values determined by a common relation (arithmetical, geometrical, &c.); (arch.) set of batteries &c. having positive electrode of each connected with negative of next; (Zool.) number of connected genera, families, &c. (used vaguely like group). [L (serere join, cf. Gk cêro bind)]
sérif. See SERIPH.
seririn, n. Central-Europ. finch related to canary. [f. etym. dub.]
sériste, n. Instrument for training song-birds. [f. seriner teach to sing f. prec., -ETTE]
sér'inga (sêr'i-ga), n. Kinds of Brazilian rubber-tree. [Port. = rubber for SYRINGE(S)]
sério-comic, a. Combining the serious & the comic, jocular in intention but counterfeiting seriousness or vice versa. Hence sério-comically adv. [-c-]
sérioso, adj. Direction. With solemnity. [It.]
sérious, a. Thoughtful, earnest, sober, sedate, responsible, not frivolous or reckless or given to trifling, (has a s. look, air; a s. young person; s. politician, who gives his best energies to politics; s. thought, real deliberation; important, demanding consideration, not to be trifled with, not slight (this is a s. matter, question, step; made a s. alteration; have a s. rivière, infection: s. illness, danger, wound, damage, accident, defect); sincere, not ironical or jesting, in earnest, (are you s.?, do you mean what you say?; made a s. attempt, not merely perfunctory; & now be s.); concerned with religion or ethics, not worldly or secular, (s. subjects &c.); (now chiefly joc.) religious-minded, with a religious attitude, (s. education; s. inclination). Hence sériously adv. (esp. as preface to sentence implying that irony &c. is now to cease), sériously ness n. [f. Of sérious f. LL serio'usus (L serious etym. dub., -ose 1)]
sérilph, n. = SERIPH.
mind inflexibly; often in p.p., unmoving, fixed, as s. smile. eyes. look; purpose; of s. pur-
gy, psc. or. s. etc. (not only for, as in s. al-
arranged; s. scene, built up of more or less solid
material; s. piece in fireworks, built up on scad-
folding; s. forms of prayer &c., not extemper;
s. speech, composed beforehand; s. favor of wea-
ther, fine without sign of breaking; s. on or
Upon, determined to get, absorbed in; batsman
as s. on, as in s. on the square, playing, ar-
anging, impelling, or other means, into a defi-
going state (s. things right, to rights, in order, in
motion; s. one's house in order, often fig., in-
troduce reforms; s. question, person's heart, at
rest; s. machine going, cask abroad; s. person
on his feet lit. & fig., box on its end; s. one in
the way, direct him; s. one on his very arche,
go part way with him; s. one with him of error, correct, often with implication of
officiousness &c.; s. one at ease, relieve his
anxieties or bashfulness; s. at liberty, release;
s. persons by the ears, at variance or logger-
heads, produce quarrel; s. on fire, kindle; &
Thomes on fire!; s. movement &c. on foot,
start it; s. table, company, &c., laughing or on
&c. set in; s. against, set in, spec. according to
s. at defiance, defy; s. at naught, mock, dis-
regard; make sit down to task, order to apply
energies to doing, cause to work, apply oneself
to work, (s. him to dictation, wood-chopping,
work at his Greek; shall s. to work now, begin;
s. oneself to do, make up one's mind, resolve
or un.
make, extract (s. words) with muslin mat-
erial or to be dealt with (often w. ind. obj.; s.
person, an example, task, problem, &c., to
be followed, done, solved, by him; s. the fashion,
the pace, determine it by leading; s. paper, draw
up questions to be answered by examinices; s.
the temperament in piano-tuning, arrange in-
tervals of one octave as standard for the resl;
(s. his music), provide (s. words) with music
usu. composed for the purpose; make inser-
tions in (surface) with (gold, field, sky, s. with
gems, daisies, stars; shall s. top of wall with
broken glass, this bed with geraniums); turn
(l., rarely) to solid or hard or rigid from liquid
or soft or mobile state, curdle, solidify, harden,
take shape, develop (usu. min.); unto definiteness
or to, in the right of, make s. (s. one's
dog); HARD S.; blossom sets, forms into fruit;
fruit sets, develops out of blossom; tree sets,
develops fruit; plaster of Paris sets quickly; the
jelly, junked, has or is s.; when his body, char-
acter, has s.; THICKS; over-exercise sets a boy's
muscles prematurely; face sets, take hard ex-
pression; eyes s., become motionless in death,
swaim, &c.; sink below horizon (sea, moon,
sets; the star of Rome, his star, has or is s.;
greatness is departed); (of tide, current, &c.,
&c. or. feelings, customs, &c.) have motion,
gather force, sweep along, show or feel ten-
dency, (tide sets in, out; current sets strongly,
estwinds; opinion is setting against it; his
soul s. to griefs; (of sporting dog) take rigid at-
titude, indicator; (of person), make s. (of
position facing partners often s. to part-
ers); (of garment) adapt itself to figure, sit,
set, badly, &c.; SHARPs. Special senses with
advv. & prep. s. about, begin, take steps to-
wards, (task, doing); s. back, impede or reverse
progress of; s. down, put in writing, attribute
to, explain, illustrate, place before (s. make
known, declare, expend, adopt, begin jour-
ney or expedition; s. forward, assist pro-
gress of, begin going forward (archaic); s. in,
aris, get vogue, become established, (reaction,
rain, s. in, it; s. in to rain); s. off, act as ador-
ment or foil to, enhance, make more striking,
settler, n. In vbl senses; esp.: one who settles in new colony, early colonist; (slang) decisive blow, argument, or event. [ER-]

settwall, n. Kind of valerian formerly in medicinal use. [AF cetevale f. OF citotual f. med.L zedoaria L. Pers. zadwar]

seven, a. & n. One more than six, 7, VII, often agreeing with understood n., as the 7, or the seven mountains; 7 & six, 7/6; & seven-s. or seven-

seventh, a. & n. Next after sixth (the, a., s., often as n. with ellipse of n., esp. the s. 7th day of month; s. day, Saturday in quaker speech & with sects keeping Saturday instead of Sunday & with Jews; in the s., heaven, in the greatest happiness or satisfaction; s. part, one of 7 equal parts into which thing may be divided. (N.) s. part; (Mus.) tone 7 diatonic degrees from given tone, this interval, harmonic combination between tone & its s. [TH-]

seventhsly, adv. In the 7th place (in enumeration)

sevenstroke, a. & n. Seven times ten, 70, LXX, (s.-one &c, or one-d. &c. &c.; s.-first &c.; the s., the disciples of Luke x. also the sanhedrin, also the Septuagint translators); s.-four hist, warship with 7 guns; hence seventirh a. & n. (N.) the number or symbol 70; the s., years between 69 & 80 in life or century. [RY-] s.-five, join, disinute, (t. & rarely); s. husband & wife, friends or friendship, rope, neck, connexion, sea engs England & or from France; the rope severed under the strain); cut or break off, take away, (part) from or from whole (severed his head, his head from his body; s. oneself from the Church; (Law; of person in joint action) conduct case independently of the rest. Hence severable a., severance n. [f. OE sever f. L as separate]

several, a. & pron. Separate, diverse, distinct, individual, respective, (all of us in our s. stations; each has his s. ideal; went their s. ways; indictment of three s. counts; the s. members of the Board; each s. ship sunk or op- ponsibility, of persons as a body & as individuals; joint & s. bond &c., signed by more than one person, of whom each is liable for whole sum; s. estate, not shared with others), whence severely adv.; a few, more than two but not many, (have called s. times, myself & s. others). s. is a numeral number; more than not many, of the previously mentioned or im- plied persons or things (s. of you have seen him; went mushroom-hunting & found s.)). [OF, L separately separate thing (separate, -al)]

severality, n. Individual or unshared tenure of estate &c. (usu. in s.). [TV]

severe, a. (-er, -est). Austere, strict, harsh, rigorous, unsparking. (s. look, discipline, critic, master, sentence, inspection, self-control); violent, vehement, extreme, (s. weather, very cold or stormy; a s. winter; attack of goit); trying, making great demands on endurance, energy, skill, or other quality, (s. test, pain, competition, requirements); unadorned, stripped of all that is unnecessary, without redundancy, re- plement, collective & respective, simplic- plicity, style); sarcastic or satirical (s. remarks; you are pleased to be s.). Hence or cogn. se- vereLy adv., severnity n. (w. pl. severe treatment). [OF, L severus etym. dub.]

sevres, n. Porcelain made at S. sew (s.), v.t. & l. (p.p. sewed, sewn). Fasten (material, pieces) by passing thread again & again through the material. (s. &c., put on, or with awl &c. (s. cloth, calico, leather, pieces together, sheets of book), whence sewing (s.) n.; make by sewing (s. seam, pleat, shirt, book, buttonhole); fasten on or in, attach, by sewing (s. on a button; can you s. buttons? s. in a patch, band, gusset, rib, &c.); close up (hole, rent, wound, bag) by sewing; enclose, encompass (s. up in a bag; s. money into one's belt); s. one up slang, utterly exhaust, (esp. in p.p.) intoxicated; use needle & thread or sewing-machine; sewing-machine, apparatus in which needle is worked mechanically by crank or treadle; sewing-press, apparatus for sewing books. Hence sewer [ER-] n. [ARYAN: OE seocan. OHG suwan. L suare. G kas(s)uad. Skr. &c.]

sewage (s.), n. & v.t. Matter conveyed in sewers; s.-farm, on which s. is used as manure, esp. one that utilizes & disposes of a town's s.; s.-grass, grown on sewage land; (vb) manure with s. [f. obs. sew dry drain dry f. OF essuier L exsucare f. succus juice, -AGE]

sewer (s.), see sewn, (b.) Person who has built out for &c. guests, carried & tasteful, & well-disposed dishes, &c. [f. OF assoeur f. assoeir to seat, set. f. L Asidere = sedere sit) sit beside]

sewer (s.), n. & v.t. Conduit or channel usu. covered over for carrying off the drainage & excrementitious matter of a town, public drain; s.-gas, foul air of ss.; s.-rat, common brown or black rat; n. sew all, (s.-line) (v. b.) drain, provide with s. &c. [f. OF essuier f. f. Exaquaria (aquad water, -ARY)]: cf. EVER]


sex, n. Being male or female or hermaphrodite (what is its s.? s. does not matter; with- out distinction of age or s.), whence sexless a., sexlessness n.; males or females collec-
SEX-

SEXUALLY, adv. [ME seexenly, AS sexenl.] Sexually, sexuallyly, sexuallyly.

Sext, Sexte, n. (ccll.). The office of the 6th hour, recited at noon. [Fr. sexte, L sexta, 6th.

Sex, Sext, n. Stanza of 6 lines. [L sextus, sixth.-an. cf. QuATRAIN.

Sexennial, a. Sexennially.

Sexennial, n. Sexennial (s. 6 years, 600th anniversary.

Sexage'sima, Sexage'sim, a. Sexage'simal.

Sexage'simal, a. & n. Sexagenarius.

Sexagente, n. Sexagenarius.

Sexagenarius, a. & n. (Person) between 50 & 60. [L sexagenarius, 60th year.

Sexenarian, a. & n. Sexenarian.

Sexenarian, n. Personal adj. 60th (day).

Sex, Sext, Sexte, n. (cccll.). The office of the 6th hour, recited at noon. [Fr. sexte, L sexta, 6th sextus sixth.

Sent, Sentan, n. Sixth part of circle; instrument including a graduated s. used in navigation & surveying for measuring angular distances. [L sentans, sentus, sixth.-ant. as if sente. divide by 6.

Sextile, n. (Mus. M. Sheet for 6 voices, singers, instruments, or players, in combination; (transf.) any set of 6. [L sextus, sixth, as QUARTETTE.

Sextillion, n. Sexillion. (prec. BILLION.

Sex, Sexto, n. (pl. -o's). Book formed by folding sheets in six. [L sextus sixth, as QUARTO.

Sextad'elmo, n. (abbr. 16mo usu. read sixes. Sheet paper folded in 16 leaves; this way of folding (s.); book made by folding thus. [Orig. in s. L (ni sextus decimus 16th) sextus, sixth.

Sex'ton, n. Officer charged with care of church, its vessels, vestments, & churchyard, & often with duties of parish clerk & grave-digger. S-bell, kinds of burial carren to serve as nidor for eggs. [ME seksten y.,

Sex'ual, a. Of sex, a sex, the sexes (s. organs, genitals; s. intercourse or commerce, copulation, s. affinity, mutual attraction of two individuals of opposite sexes; s. selection; s. appetite, indulgence, for, s. intercourse. (Bot. of classification based on the distinction of sexes in plants, whence sexualis). Hense sexual'ly, adv. [L sexualis, sex-, 

Sexualize, v.t. Sexualize. [ize.

Sex'ualiza'tion n. [ize.

Sexfor'ando (-5s), mus. direction. With sudden emphasis. [It.

Sex'ma'to (-o'mah), a. (paint). With undistinct outlines. [It. lit. smoked.

Sha'bby, a. Scruvy, contemptible, pauper, dishonourable, (played me a s. trick; closefisted, mean; worn, threadbare, dilapidated, seedy, in bad repair or condition; s.- genteel, retaining traces of better days, attempting to keep up appearances. Hence sha'bbliness n., sha'bbyish (s. 2) a. [OE scëab, sceab, sceab, -y] sha'brick, n. Cavalry saddlecloth. [G shabracke ult. Turk. chappârk.

Sha'ckle, n. & v.t. Metal loop or staple, bow of padlock, link closed by bolt for connecting things together, as a s. for a bed. S-bolt, s. of repair of wrist or ankle rings, (pl.) fetters, impediments, or restrictions (the ss. of convention); kind of insulator for telegraph wires; s.-bolt, for closing s., also bolt with s. at its end; s. joint, in some fishes, formed by bony ring passing through hole in other bone; (vb) fetter, impede, trammel. [OE secaul loose bond (shake).

Shad, n. Kinds of anadromous deep-bodied fish, of which the American or White S. is much esteemed as food. [OE secadd, ir. & G. skadan, W ysgadan, herrings.

Shad'dock, n. (Fruit, sometimes weighing 15 lb., of orig. Malayan & Polynesian tree orange kind. [S. introd. to W. Indies.

Shade, n. Comparative darkness (usu. caused) by shadow, interception of light (usu. heat) by. fig. Comparative obscurity (throw into the s., outshine); (often pl.) place sheltered from sun, cool or sequestered retreat; (pl.) darkness of night or evening; darker part of picture (without light & s., of paintings, also fig. of descriptions or characters, monotonous, uniformly glaring or sombre); a colour esp. with regard to its depth or as distinguished from medical properties of substances; s. of a s. or black, the deepest part of a s. or black, the deepest part of a s.


Shade, v.t. Screen from excessive light (shaded his eyes with his hand; trees the s. street); cover, keep off, or moderate power of (lumious object, light) with or as intervening object; make dark or gloomy (a sullen look shaded his face); (Drawing) darken (parts of object represented) esp. with parallel pencil (in) order to give s. to light (s. of objects, s. of objects, s. of objects, s. of objects, s. of objects).

Shadoof, n. Pole with bucket & counterpoise used in Egypt for raising water. [It.

Shad'dow, n. Shade (sitting in the s.; the s. of death is on his face; VALLEY of the s. of death; the s. of night; under the s. of misfortune), dark part of picture, room, &c.; patch of shade, dark figure projected by body that intercepts light rays, this regarded as person's or thing's appendage (may your s. never grow.
more usu. will, would) or from other person to 1st (he says I or will never manage it, reporting you will never; will now rare; (4) in reporting sentences of type 2 that contained s., she must not catch you at it again; (5) in 2nd-person questions corresponding to type 1, by attraction to expected answer (shall you be going to church?)? (6) in any person to form statements or questions involving the notions of command & future or conditional duty, obligation, &c. (thou shalt not speak; I, you must be, &c.) more &c.; s. he, open the door? why should I, you, he, obey?)? (7) in all persons to form conditional protasis or indefinite clause (if, when, we see defeated or defeat s. take us; any one who should do; if you should happen to be there; & with inversion should I, you, he, be there. it would be talked about) (8) alternatively with may, might, in all persons in final clauses (to the end that I, you, he, s. should not be able) (9) in some miscellaneous idioms (it should seem, s. it seems you shall find arachne, be sure you will find; it is surprising &c. that I, you, he should have or be or should be so foolish). [O. salvat, past of salvate owe, cf. Du. zal, G soll, cogn. w. G schuld debt, guilt, & prob. w. L salvus guilt & Skr. skād err.]

shape1, n. Feeling of humiliation excited by consciousness of guilt or shortcoming, of having made oneself or been made ridiculous, or of having offended against propriety, modesty, or decency. (flushed with s.; begin with s. to take the lowest room); restraint imposed by, desire to avoid, such humiliation (for s., appeal to person not to disregard or reproach for disregarding this; do not come for very s.; is quite without or lost to s.), whence shameless, shamelessness n.; s. disguise or ignominy or discredit (s. on you!); put one to disgrace him esp. by exhibiting superior qualities &c. (s. is a person or thing that brings disgrace (is a s. to his parents; would think s. to do it; is a sin & c. s.), whence shamefaced, shamefully adv.

shamefaced (adv.). A Bashful, shy; (poe., of virtue, flowers, &c.) modest, retiring, inconspicuous. Hence shapefacedly adv.

shamefacedness (n., -ast) n. [obs. shamefast, O. franc.]. Shamefast, (shamefast, shameast) by confusion w. faced]

shammy, shamoy, n. == CHAIMOIS(2).

shampoo, v.t., & n. Subject (body &c.) to kneading or massage after hot bath (orig. sense, now rare); lather, wash, & rub (head, hair; n.) as of shaving of the head. [Hind. champnā press, shaimā.]

shamrock, n. Kinds of trefoil or clover serving as national emblem of Ireland (cf. rose, thistle, leek). [Ir. scarnoy trefoil]

shandy, n. Light two-wheeled Irish cart; old rickety vehicle. [I.

shandy gegen, Mixed drink of beer & ginger beer. [I.

shanghai (chi), v.t. (naut. slang). Drug & ship as sailor while unconscious. [S. in China]

shank, n., & v.i. Leg (Shanks's mare, one's own legs as opp. riding &c.); leg from knee to ankle; shin-bone; upright part of bird's foot; footstalk of flower; leg of stocking; shaft of pillar &c., shaft of tool between head &c. & handle, stem of key, spoon, anchor, &c., straight part of fish-hook, narrow middle of boot-sole; hence (=shank) shank (n.) fall off by decay of s. [O. esc(e)mu, cf. Du. schonk bone, G schinken ham; cogn. w. SHAKE]

shanny, n. Oblong olive-green European sea-fish, the smooth benny. [I.

shanty, n. Hut, cabin, mean dwelling. [I.

shape1, v.t. & i. (p.p. -ed, archaic -en). Create, form, construct; model, mould, fashion, bring into desired or definite figure or form (p.p., having such figure, as shaped like a pear); adapt, make conform, to; plan, devise: direct, aim, (one's course &c.); frame mentally, imagine, call up image of; assume form, develop into s., give signs of future s. (shapes well, is promising). Hence shapeable a. [O. esc(e)ma, cf. Du. schaepen. prob. cogn. w. shaye, also w. -ship & (land)shape]

shape2, n. Configuration, form, total effect produced by thing's outlines, (spherical in s.; has the s. of a boat); appearance, guise, (monster in human s.); concrete presentment, embodiment, (intention took s. in action; showed me politeness in the s. of an invitation); kind, conception, sense, (made no overtures in any s. or form); symmetrical; regular, (s. to form, orderly arrangement, proper condition, get one's ideas into; LICK into; give s.to), whence shapeless, shapelessly adv., shapelessness n.; person considered as impressing the sight, & esp. as indistinctly seen or imagined, apparition, ghost, (a s. looked through the mist;}
a grim mysterious s. stalked towards me; pattern for workman &c., mould for shaping hats &c.; jelly, blancmange, &c., shaped in mould; padding worn by actor. Hence (-)_shaped_2 a.

**shapely** a. Well formed or proportioned, of the right or a pleasing shape. Hence *shapeliness* n. [OE seacap (v.-pref.)]

**shaper** n. In vbl senses; esp., kinds of machine for turning, planing, stamping, moulding, &c. [ER_1]

**shard**, sherd, n. (archaic). Potsherd (still used by gardeners of fragment put over hole of flowerpot); beetle's wing-cover. [OE sceard (SHEAR, SHARD)]

**shard** n. Portion detached from common amount (must get a s. of the plunder); part one is entitled to have or bound to contribute, equitable portion, (that is your fair s.; took, bore, my or more or less than my s. of the burden; go ss., make equitable division with others; s. & s. alike, with equal division; LION's s.;) part one gets or contributes (had a large s. in bringing in the credit; part-proprietorship of property held by joint owners (has a s. in the bank, estate, &c.), esp. one of the equal parts into which company's capital is divided entitled holder to proportion of profits (holds 50 ss. in an issue of 10,000 ss.; deferred ss., on which lower dividend or none is to be paid till fixed dividend paid or preferred s., on which fixed dividend is guaranteed before payment begins on ordinary ss.; shareholder, owner of ss.; s.-list, of current prices of ss. in various companies). [O.E. securu (secuar SHEAR)]

**share** 2, v.t. & i. Apportion (food, property, task, &c.) among others, give each a s. of; give away part of (wont a s. his last crust); get or have s.s. of, possess or use or endure jointly with others; have share(s), be sharer(s), (will s. with you in the undertaking; we must s. alike). Hence _sharer_ 1 n. [f. prec.]

**share** 3, n. Plough-share; blade of seeding-machine or cultivator; s.-beam, part of plough in which s. is fixed. [O. E. secur (sec IME (sec SHARD)]

**share** n. Lateral-gilled inferior-mouthed sea-fish many species of which are large & voracious (Basking, Man-eating, White, Blue, Dusky, Bonnet-headed, &c., & s.); rapacious person, swindler, (LAND-s.); s.-moth, kinds of moth named from shape; s.-oll, got f. s. liver & used like cod-liver oil s.s.mouth, opening in awning for vs. &c. (Vb) play the swindler, adventurer, &c, &c. (sharks for a living), whence _sharpen_ 2 a.; gather up by dishonest or dishonourable means; swallow voraciously. [perrh. f. L. carcharus f. Gk karkharias kind of shark (karkharos) jagged named f. its teeth]

**sharper** 1, a., n., & adv. With fine edge or point, not blunt; peaked, pointed, edged, (s. germane, s. s.); s.-insect, (s. outline, distinction, impression, features; so s.-cut); abrupt, angular, (s. turn, incline); keen, pungent, acid, tart, shrill, piercing, biting, harsh, acrimonious, severe, intense, painful, (s. flavour, wine, voice, cry, frost, air, words, tongue, temper, reprob, contest, attack of grief; s. most, restless; s. quick to see or hear or notice, keen-witted, vigilant, clever, (s. eyes, ears, intelligence, attention; s.-sighted, -witted, &c.; keep a s. look-out; a s. remark, child; as s. as a needle, very intelligent); quick to take advantage, bent on winning, artful, unscrupulous, dishonest, (was too s. for me; overreached me; s. practice, barely honest dealings); vigorous, speedy, not loitering, impetuous, (take a s. walk; s.'s the word, exhortation to be quick; s. work, said of matter quickly dispatched or fight &c. that takes all one's energy); (phonet., of mutes) unvoiced, hard; (Mus., opp. flat) above true pitch (piano is s.); B, D, &c., a semitone higher than B, D, &c. (of key) hav. sharp s., key sharp.

**sharpener** n. (N.) sewing-needle of slender make; (Mus.) note raised a semitone above pitch, symbol indicating this raising, ss. & flat 2 s.; s. consonant. (Adv.) punctually (at size o'clock) (Mus.) of the true pitch is going to ring loud. Look, set, net, hungry; s.-shod, called.

**sharpie** adv., sharpness, n. (N.) sewing-needle of slender make; (Mus.) note raised a semitone above pitch, symbol indicating this raising, ss. & flat 2 s.; s. consonant. (Adv.) punctually (at size o'clock) (Mus.) of the true pitch is going to ring loud. Look, set, net, hungry; s.-shod, called.

**shatter** 1, n. [f. prec.]

**shatter** 2, v.t. & i. Break (t. & i.) suddenly & violently in pieces; utterly derange, destroy, dissipate, (shattered nerves, constitution, hopes). [var. of SCATTER w. changed sense]

**shave** 1, v.t. & i. (p.p.-ed & chiefly as adj., -en). Remove (hair), free (chin &c.) of hair, relieve (person) of hair on chin &c., with razor (has shaved or shaved his beard, now wears a beard; shaving, shaving-board, bench, with clamp for holding wood to be shaved). [O.E. secan, cf. Du. schaven, G. schaben, cogn. w. l. scabere scratch, Gk skartó dig]

**shave** 2, n. Having one's beard &c. shaved (must have a s.; a penny s.); close approach without contact, narrow miss or escape or failure, (had a close s. of it); knife-blade with handle at each end for shaving wood &c.; trick, deception. [O.E. secan, cf. Du. schaven, G. schaben, cogn. w. l. scabere scratch, Gk skartó dig]

**shavelling**, n. (archaic). Shaven person, monk, friar, priest. [LING_1]

**shaver** n. In vbl senses; also, (colloq.) lad, youngster, (usu. young s.). [ER_1]

**shaw**, n. (archaic & poet.). Thicket, wood. [O.E. seca, cf. Da. skor; cogn. w. sky]

**shawl**, n. & v.t. Rectangular garment, often square to be folded into triangle, chiefly worn by women as outer covering, for shoulders; s.-dance, in which dancer wears a s., pattern, variegated design like that of Oriental ss.; (v.b) put on, s. on (person). [f. Pers. shal]

**sham** n. Obsolete musical instrument with reed. [f. O. F. chalume (chalume strange f. L. Gk kalamos reed)]

**sham** n. (archaic, facet., or vulg., for) chaise. [back-form. f. chaise taken for pl.]

**she**, pron. (obj. her, possess. her, her, pl. they &c.), (a., n. & a). The female (or thing personified as female, e.g. ship or train) previously mentioned or implied or easily identified; (n.) a female woman, (the not impossible s., woman one might hire; is it the a he or a s.?, had a f. of fine signature & a s. two bitches & a dog); (adj., usu. hyphenened) female (s. goat, -bear, & &c.; s. devil, -cat, malignant or spiteful woman; s. -oak, kinds of Australian shrub, esp. beefwood; s.-pine, Australian conifer). [O.E. seo fem. of def. art., orig. demonstr. pron. se; cf. Du. zij, G sie, Gk he]
sheathe, n. W.-Afr. tree yielding a vegetable butter (s.-butter). [native]
sheathing (ed.-ed), n. Administrative division (six) of I. of Man. [sheb 1, shab 2]
Bundle of things laid lengthwise together & usu. tied (s. of: papers, arrows, &c.), esp. armful of corn-stalks tied after reaping (s.-binder, tool for tying these); (vb) make into s., sheave. [OE sceaf, cf. Du. schoef, G schof; cogn. w. shove]
sheaf, v.t. & i. (past -ed & archaic shore) p.p. shorn, racket, &c., (vb) Cut with sword &c. (s.-ed, i. shov’d off his plume; shore through the bone); clip, cut with scissors or no., (trans.); shake, clip its wool; also abs., shall be shearing, i.e. my sheep, tomorrow; s. cloth, remove or reduce nap by clipping), (fig.) fleece, strip bare, (come home shorn); of (structure, material, &c.) suffer the strain called a s.; sheath, n. (s.) sheath of low-flying sea-bird. Hence sheath 1. [OE sceara, cf. Du. & G scheren, Gk keiró, L cur tus short; cogn. w. short, share, scar, &c.]
sheath 2. n. (pl.) clipping-instrument with two meeting blades pivoted as in scissors or connected by spring & passing close over each edge to edge (hand me the ss.; want a pair of ss.; sheir in comb. or attrib., as shirring, shirred); kind with sharp-edges; s.-legs, s.-shears, s. steel, of special quality for ss. & other cutting tools; sheartail, humming-bird with tail like ss.); (Meth.) kind of strain produced by pressure in structure of a substance, its successive layers being shifted laterally over each other. [OE sceara sing. (prec.)]
sheath, n. Base, shorn. [LING]
sheaf-fish, n. Largest European freshwater fish. [cf. OE secolu trout, & SHOOT]
sheath (-th), n. (pl. pr. -thz). Close-fitting cover, esp. for blade of weapon or tool; (Bot.); Zool., Anat.) investing membrane, tissue, skin, horn case, &c.; structure of long bones for confining within banks. Hence sheath-less a. [OE seath, cf. Du. scheide, G scheide; cogn. w. shové]
sheath, v.t. n. Grooved wheel in pulley &c. for rope to run on. [cf. G scheibe slice, disk, ON skifra slice n. & v.; cogn. w. SHIFT]
sheave, v.t. Gather (corn &c.) into sheaves, sheaf. [f. SHEAF]
sheaves, n. SHEAF.
shebeen, n. (Ir.) Pot-house, unlicensed house selling drink. [Ir.]
sheet 1. v.t. (shaped). Part with, let fall off, (tree, stag, snare, crab, prime minister, school leaves, horns, skin, shell, colleagues); drop (s. tears, weep; s. one’s blood for one’s country, be wounded or killed); cause (others’ blood) to flow; take off, and (s. shirt off, s. coat off, s. jacket on, illuminate, esp. fig.: s. love, radiance, perfume, &c., around one). Hence sheedder 1.n. [OE scealdan part, cf. G scheiden]
sheet 2. n. One-storied shelter for storing goods or vehicles or keeping cattle &c. or for use as workshop &c. & consisting of roof with some or all or no sides open. Hence shed-ding, n.
sheep, n. (pl. the same). Kinds of wild or domesticated timid gregarious woolly sometimes horned ruminant mammal of which male is named ram, female ewe, & young lamb (s. & goats, the good & the bad, see Matt. XXV. 33; BLACK’s, & cast s.’s eyes, glance amorously at; follow like s., said of persons with no initiative or independent action, used both for a s. & as a LAMB 1; s. that have no shepherd, helpless crowd &c.; WOLF in s.’s clothing); bashful embarrassed person (so sheepish 1 a., sheepishly 2 adv., sheepishly 3 n.); (usu. pl., now chiefly facet.) member(s) of minister’s flock, parishioners &c. = sheepskin leathers, s.-bot. fly & larva injurious to s.; s.-cote archaic, fall, s.-drop, throwing s.; s.-dip, -wash, preparation for freeing s. of merin or preserving their wool; s.-dog, also breed of rough-coated short-tailed dog used by shepherds; s.-farmer, -master, breeder of s.; s.-hook, shepherd’s crook; s.-house, -tick, kinds of parasite on s.; s.-por, s.-vile, s.-vile, s.-vile, smallpox; s.-run, extensive, walk, esp. in Australia; s.-bull, plant resembling scabious; s.’s-rescue, a pasture grass; sheepshank, kind of hitch used to shorten rope’s length temporarily; s.’s-head lit., also kind of sea-fish used for food; s.-shearing, (festival at) shearing of s.; sheepskin, garment or rug of s.’s skin with wool on, also leather of s.’s skin used in bookbinding &c. &c., also parch- mented, or made of the skin of sheep, hence elaborated on this; s.-walk, tract of land on which s. are pastured; s.-wash, lotion for killing merin or preserving wool on s. [OE sceap, cf. Du. schaap, G schaf, etym. dub.]
sheer 1. a. & adv. Mere, simple, unassisted, undiluted, uncompounded, neither more nor less than, absolute, (did it by s. force; is s. romantic, jolly; a s. insuperability); (of rock, fall, ascent) so steep that ordinary mere feet cannot be believed by slope; (Commerce, of cambric &c.) diaphanous; (adv.) plumb, perpendicularly, outright, (fell 3000 ft s.; torn s. out by the roots; rises s. from the water). [f. ON schir bright (skina SHINE v.), cogn. w. OE sich bright]
sheer 2. v.i. (Naut.) deviate from course; (also in gen. use) s. off, part company, depart, go from one’s person one dislikes or fears or is offended by. [f. Du. scherken SHEAR 1]
sheer 3. n. Upward slope of ship’s lines towards bow & stern; deviation of ship from course. [f. prec.]
sheer 4. n. (pl.); also s.-legs or shears-legs) hoisting-apparatus of two poles attached at or near top and separated at bottom for masting ships or yatching in engines &c. used in dock-yards or on s.-shyling smallpox; s.-run, dismasted ship used for the purpose. [var. of SHEAR 2; named from resemblance to pair of shears]
sheet 1. n. Rectangular piece of linen used in pairs as inner bed-clothes (between the ss., in bed), whence sheeting 1 (3)n. &c.; broad or less flat piece of some thin material (a.s. of iron, glass, &c.); wide expanses of water, &c.; (fig.) sheeted, fixed or free wind; a s., three ss., in the wind slang, rather, very, drunk); s.-anchor [see etym.], carried outside waist of ship for use in emergencies, (fig.) last dependence or security; s.-copper, -iron, -metal, &c., spread by rolling, hammering, &c., into thin ss.; s.-glass, kind made first as hollow cylinder, which is cut open & flattened in furnace: s.-LIGHTNING.
men of for another, undergo such substitution, change form or character, (s. one's ground, take up new position in argument &c.; s. one's lodgings, load into other hand; s. the scene, the setting, in theatre, novel &c.; s. one's shirt &c. archaic, change it; cargo shifted, got shaken out of place; often s. about, s. of responsibility &c., get rid of, transfer to another; wind shifts round to the E.; use expedients, take whatever course is available, contrive to do something, manage or get along or make a livelihood, (must s. as I can, for himself) kill equivocate, practise cunning, in one's shrewdness &c.; be brilliant at shiftings &c. precariously) [OE seifitan, divide, cf. Du. schiften, divide ON skippta, divide, cogn. w. SHEAVE]

shift², n. Change of place or character, substitution of one thing for another, vicissitude, rotation, (rare; the ss. & changes of life; s. of crops, rotation); relay of workmen, time for which it works; new device, expedient, resource, whence shiftlessness a., shiftless² adv. shiftlessness n.; dodge, trick, artifice, piece of evasion or equivocation, whence shift² a. (s. eyes, deceitful), shiftily² adv., shiftliness² n.; make s. or a. manage or contrive (to do or abs.), get along somehow (must makes without it); (archaic) chemise; arrangement by which joints of successive tiers in brickwork &c. coincide. [f. prec.]

Shifte. See Shifian.

shikar², n. (Anglo-Ind.). Hunting. [Hind.] shikaree, i. & shekarry, n. (Anglo-Ind.). Hunting; native attendant of sportsman. [Hind.] shillelagh a.-l. (a-lah, elah, alay, n. Irish cudgel of blackthorn or oak. [Shillelagh in spite of] shilling n. (abbr. s., as.) British silver coin & money of account = 1/20 of sovereign or twelve pence (1/6d. a s. & sixpence; £1 ls. 1d.; take King's or Queen's s., enlist as soldier, w. ref. to now obs. method of recruiting; cut off one's heir &c. with a s., leave one's property to others). [OE sceiling, cf. Du. schelling, G schiling; perh. = thin slice (SKILL, 1)]

shillers, a., & v.t. Liability to make up one's mind, indecision, vacillation; (vb) vacillate, be undecided, hesitate to act or choose one's own course. [f. shall I? v. redup.]

shilly. See Shy₁.

shim, n., & v.t. Thin slip or wedge used in machinery &c. to make parts fit; (vb) fit or fill up thus. [?] shimmer, v.i. & n. (Shine with) tremulous or faint diffused light. [OE scean (seaman, shine, -ER), cf. G schimmern]

shimmy, n. (Colloq., nursery, &c., for) CHEMISE.

shin, n., & v.t. & f. Front of leg below knee (s.-bone, tibia; s. of beast, ox's Shank); s.-guard, worn at football. (Vb) climb up (tree, wall, ledge, &c.); kick s.s. of, hack. [OE scihen, cf. Du. scheen, G schiene; perh. orig. = thin slice, & cogn. w. SKIN]

shindy, n. Brawl, disturbance, row, noise, (often kick² up a s.). [perh. f. SC. SHINY or SHINNY kind of hockey]

shine, v.t. & i. (Shone, pr.-ðn). Emit or reflect light, be bright, glow, (lit. & fig.; face shine with delight; eyes shine with joy; the brain shone with reflection) be brilliant, excel, in some respect or sphere, (does not s. in conversation, society; is a shining example) (colloq.) make bright, polish, (boots, fireplace, brass, &c.). [OE scian, cf. Du. schijnen, G schießen]

shine², n. Light, brightness, (chiefly colloq.; rain or s., whatever the weather; put a good s. on boots &c.; take the s. out of, impair brilli-ance or newness of, also throw into the shade by surpassing); (slang) disturbance, shindy, sensation. [f. prec.]

shiner, n. (slang). A coin, esp. sovereign, (as money, shilling [1 er])

shingle¹ (ngg.), n. & v.t. Rectangular slp of wood used like roof-tile on roofs, spires, &c.; (vb) roof with ss. [corrupt. of shingle, cf. G schindel, f. L scindula (scindere split)]

shingle² (ngg.), n. Small round pebbles lying on sea-shore. Hence shingly² a. [prob. fr. OE. shillingu (cf. sing to ring, battle]

shingle², n. (slang). Skin disease forming inflamed blisters often round right half of body at waist. [f. OF engle girth l. Cingual (cingere girl)]

shinto, n. Japanesepartly ousted by Buddhism. Hence Shintoist, Shintost., nn. (cf. Chin. shin tao way of the gods)

shiny, a. Glistening, polished, rubbed bright, (sh. hat, boots, &c.); s. coat, seams, with nap worn off). Hence shininess n. [x²]

ship¹, n. (regarded as fem., w. pron. she, her). Vessel with bowsprit & three, four, or five square-rigged masts (cf. BARQUE, BRIG, SCHOONE, SLOOP); any sea-going vessel of considerable size (BATTLE -s., s. of the LINE, MERCHANT s., s.; WAR -s.; s. &c., &c., built on same plan). Shipload of something, a. (vb) to take on board, on board s.; on shipboard, on board s.; s. &c., hard coarse kind made for keeping up on boards; s. breaker, contractor who breaks up old ss.; s. broker, agent transacting s.'s business in port, dealer in ss., marine-insurance agent; s. builder, building, s. canal, for conveying ss. inland; s. CHANDLER(y); s. -tongued, s. -letter, conveyed by other than mail s.; s. load, quantity of something forming whole cargo; s. -mate, person belonging to or sailing on same ss. as another, esp. fellow sailor; s. -money hist. Impost for providing ss. for navy, revival of which by Charles I was a cause of Great Rebellion; s. -owner, person owning (shares in) ship(s); s. -railway, for transportation of ss. overland from water to water; s. -yard, as in first sense; s.'s COMPANY; s.'s CORPORAL; s.'s shipshape adv. or pred. a., in good order, well arranged; s.'s -husband, s. -breaker in first sense; s.'s papers, documents establishing ownership, nationality, nature of cargo, &c., of s.; s.-way, inclined structure on which s. is built & down which it slides to be launched; s.-worm, mollusc boring into timbers; s. -reck, destruction of s. by storm, dering,stranding, striking rock, &c., (fig.) ruin (make shipwreck, be ruined; make or suffer shipwreck of one's hopes &c.); s. -wreck v.t. & i., inflict s.-w. lit. or fig. on (person, hopes, &c.); rare-ly ship, suffer s.-w.; s.-right, s. -builder; s.-yard, s. -building establishment. Hence shipwreckless a. [OE sceip, cf. Du. schijf, G schiff; perh. cogn. w. SHIMMY]

ship², v.t. & i. Put, take, or send away, (goods, passengers, sailors) on board s.; (Commerce) deliver goods to forwarding agent for conveyance by land or water; fix (mast, rudder, &c.) in its place on s. (oars, take from rowlocks & lay inside boat); (of s. or boat) s. sea, be flooded by wave, take s., embark, (of sailor) take ship, (of water) ship s., be carraied away by s., (of soldiers) take ship, proceed to sea, set sail (bear off)

ship¹, suf. f. OE sceip (cf. Du. schijp, G Schiff; perh. conger. W. Skim, Shimmer)

shrewd, adj. & i. Sharp, perceptive, shrewd (by nature or practice), (fig.) shrewd, perspicacious, shrewd (by nature or practice)

shipment, n. Putting of goods &c. on ship; amount shipped, consignment. [ship′2, -MENT]
shipper, n. Merchant &c. who sends or gets goods by ship. [-ER]

shimming, n. In vbl senses also: ships, esp. the ships of a country, port, &c.; s.-agent, person acting for ship or line of ships at a port &c.; s.-articles, formal or mercantile terms of sale men as to wages &c.; s.-bill, manifest of goods shipped; s.-master, official in whose presence s.-articles are signed, paying off is done, &c.; s.-office, s.-agent's or s.-master's. [-ING]

shire (as suf. pr. -sher), n. County (chiefly now as suf. in names of certain counties, as Hampshire, with some of which it is misspelled, as Harpshire, Derve, &c.), the head of a district of counties stretching NE from Hampshire & Devonshire ending in -shire, also lose term for the midland counties; s.-horse, largest breed of draught horse raised esp. in Lincolnshire & Cambridgeshire: Knight of the S., [OE sceaf business, administration, province, etym. dub.; not connected w. shear, share]

shir, v. t. & n. Avoid meanly, get out of, or shrink selfishly from, (duty, responsibility, fighting, &c.; also abs.); hence shirk-er, n. [prob. var. of shark v.]

shirt, n. Man's sleeved under-garment worn under cloth clothes, extending from neck to thighs, usu. visible at collar & wristbands, & made of cloth, cotton, flannel, or silk (night-sh.; s.-shirted to the s., on s.-shoes, without coat & waistcoat, coat: near is my s., but nearer is my skin, self is the first consideration); woman's blouse with stiff collar & cuffs; s.-front, breast of s., usu. stiffened & starched, also dicky. Hence -shirted, -shirtless, a.

shirting, n. [F. ON skyrpa kirtle, cf. G schürze apron; cogn. to s-forell, s.]

shit, v. i. & n. (Experience or show) quick slight vibrating movement (such as is) caused by sensation of cold, tremble with cold, shiver to, shiver in agony; hence shivering, adv. [N. Irish signifying moving water (often pl., as gives metheg s.), whence shiver in a.

shiver, v. i., & n. (Experience or show) quick slight vibrating movement (such as is) caused by sensation of cold, tremble with cold, shiver to, shiver in agony; hence shivering, adv. [N. Irish signifying moving water (often pl., as gives metheg s.), whence shiver in a.

shiver, v. i., & n. (Experience or show) quick slight vibrating movement (such as is) caused by sensation of cold, tremble with cold, shiver to, shiver in agony; hence shivering, adv. [N. Irish signifying moving water (often pl., as gives metheg s.), whence shiver in a.

shin, a., n., & v.i. Shallow, not deep, (only, lit., of water); (n.) shallow place, submerged sand-bank esp. one that shows at low water, (fig., usu. pl.) hidden dangers or impeding(s), whence shone, a. [OE scieor, perh. f. Scand. form skip, cf. Norw. kippe snatch, quiver]

shin, v. i., & n. (Experience or show) quick slight vibrating movement (such as is) caused by sensation of cold, tremble with cold, shiver to, shiver in agony; hence shivering, adv. [N. Irish signifying moving water (often pl., as gives metheg s.), whence shiver in a.

shoal, a., n., & v.i. Shallow, not deep, (only, lit., of water); (n.) shallow place, submerged sand-bank esp. one that shows at low water, (fig., usu. pl.) hidden dangers or impeding(s), whence shoal-ly, a., shoaliness, n.; (v.b) get shallower. [var. of shallow]

shackle, n. M. H. long, crowd, great number, esp. of fish swimming in company (also school), ss. of people; gets letters in ss.; (vb.) of fish) form ss. [OE sccele, cf. Osax. skole]

shock, n. Violent collision, concussion, or impact. (three ss. of earthquake were felt: clashed with a mighty s.; s. tactics, use of cavalry to charge in masses); sudden & disturbing psychic or medical in captain & seaman (s. came upon me with a s., was a great s.; electri-city, s., stimulation of nerves by passage of current through body). (Path.) state of prostration following overstimulation of nerves by sudden pain as of wound &c. or violent emotion (died of s.; the s. is more dangerous than the loss of blood); injury inflicted on credit, stability, &c., great disturbance of organization or system. [F. choc t. OGH soce; cogn. w. shaker]

shock, v. t. & i. Affect with indignation, disgust, or horror, appear improper or outrageous or scandalous to, whence shocking, a. & adv. (shocking bad &c. colloq.); shock-ingly, adv.; shocking-ness, n.; collide violently (as of battle)

shock, n. & v.t. Group of usu. twelve corn-sheaves stood up close together in field; (vb) arrange (corn) in ss. [cf. Old, schocke, Sw. shock heap; prop. cogn. w. prec., cf. sheaf]

shock, n. Unkempt or shaggy mass of hair; s. head, rough head of hair, whence shock head, [prob. v. shock]

shocker, n. (colloq.), Very bad specimen of anything; sensational cheap novel (esp. shilling s.). [-ER]

shod. See shoe²

shoddy, n. & a. Fibre made from old cloth &c. shredded; inferior cloth made partly of such fibre; anything of worse quality than it claims or seems to have; [adj.] counterfeit, pretentious, trashy. [prob. f. OE sealan shed]

shoe (s.-oo), n. Outer foot-covering, esp. not reaching above ankle (that's another pair of ss., another matter; dead men's ss., property or position as looked forward to by expectant successor; be in person's ss., in his plight; die in one's ss., by violence, esp. hanging; where I stand, I own my own lot; put the s. on the right foot, apportion blame &c. truly); metal rim nailed to hoof of horse &c.; thing like s. in shape or use, e.g. wheel-drug, socket, ferrule, mast-step; ss. & stockings, bird's-foot foot-foil; shoeblack, boy or man who blacks ss. of passers-by; s.-bucket, for fastening s. over instep (now usu. worn only as ornament; s.-shoehorn, instrument of horn, metal, &c., for helping s. on to foot; s.-lace, -string, for lacing up s.; s.-latchet (bibl.), fastening of s.; s.-leather, leather for ss., s.-(as good a man as ever trod s.t.), lived; s.-maker, maker of boots &c. Hence shoe-less a. [OE seeo, cf. Du. schoen, G schuh; perh. cogn. w. shade, sky]

shoe, v. t. (shodd.; part. shoeing) Fit with shoes &c. (shoe house &c. as obj., or in p.p. as neatly shod feet, clothed with iron 

shogun (s.-oo), n. (hist.), Japanese hereditary commander-in-chief & virtual ruler for some centuries until the office was abolished 1868. Hence shogun-ate, n. [Jap., =general]

shone. See shine¹

shoo, int., & v. i. & t. (Utter) sound used to frighten birds away; drive away thus. [imit.]

shook¹. See shake¹

shook², n. & v.t. Set of staves & headings for case ready for putting together; (v.b) pack in ss. [perh. var. of shock]²

shoot, v. i. & t. (shoot) Come vigorously or swiftly out, forth, along, up, &c., or abs., spout, dart, (boat shoot out from the creek; shooting star¹; flash shoots across sky; s. out (from the front of competition &c.; buds are shooting; tree shoots, push forth buds; fountain, flame, shoots up; prices shoot up, rose suddenly; cricket-ball shoots, darts along ground where it touches, instead of bouncing; child is shooting up, growing tall; pain shoots through nerves &c.; corn, tooth, shoots, inflicts intermittent pain); project abruptly &c. (bullet shoot out, discharge, propel, emit, violently or swiftly (s. rubberish &c., let it slide from cart or receptacle; bow, gun, shoots arrow, shell; passengers were shot out of coach; sun shoots its rays; s. out one's tips bibl., protrude in scorn; s. fishing-net, extend it across river &c.; s. bolt of
door, send it home; tree shoots out branches
(discharge (bullet &c.) from gun &c., cause (bow, gun, &c.) to discharge missile, discharge gun &c., make use well &c. of gun &c., kill or wound (person, animal) with missile from gun &c., hunt game &c. habitually or on occasion with firearms &c., shoot game &c. (with or without licence) &c., hunt &c. 

shortage
(on estate &c.), (of gun &c.) go off, send missile straight &c., (fool's bolt) is soon shot; I'll be shot if — form of negative asseveration; can army or sportsman, does gun, s. straight; was shot for a spy; had his arm shot off, torn off by cannon-ball &c.; s. a match, engage in shooting-match; will s. the coverts tomorrow; now s. a gun; s. a false note; s. a piece; have shot away all our ammunition; be, has one's boat, swept swiftly under or down (bridge, rapid fall; s. Niagara, attempt desperate enterprise; (p.p. of coloured material) so woven &c. as to show different colours at different angles (shot silk; crimson shot with malte-colour); shooting-box, sportsman's lodge for use in shooting-season; shooting-coat, jacket; -boots, of patterns useful in shooting game; shooting-iron sling, fire-arm; shooting-range, ground with butts for rifle practice. Hence

shoot: v. a. [OE sciatan dain intr. (secutat), cf. Du. schieten, G schiessen].

shoot
2. n. Young branch or suckers, rapid in stream; lined planed down in which water &c.; crossed chute; shooting party or expedition or practice. [f. prec.]

shooter
n. In vb senses; esp. ball that shoots at cricket; (in comb.) shooting-implementation (PEAs; six &c. s., revolver firing six &c. shots). [-v.]

shooting
n. In vb senses (fors. see SHOOT); esp. right of s. over particular land; estate &c. related to s. over. [-v.]

shop
n. & v.i. Building, room, &c., for retail sale of some commodity (chemist's, butcher's, fruit, s.); or in which manufacture or repairing is done (engineering-s.; fitting, pattern, &c. &c., departments of manufacture); (slang) institution, establishment, &c. (e.g. one's school, university, &c.; esp. of R. M. A., Woolwich; the shop of some one's trade, or business, things connected with it, or talk about it, (shut up s., cease doing something; talk s.; sink the s., refrain from talking s., also conceal one's occupation), whence

shoppy
2. a.: s.-bell, on door to give notice of customer's entrance; s.-boy, girl, assistants in s.; shopkeeper, owner of s. (nation of shopkeepers, the English); s.-lifter, pretended customer who steals goods in s.; shopman, shopkeeper or his assistant; shopwalker, attendant in large s. who directs customers; s.-window, window of s. used for display of wares; s.-worn, soiled or faded by being shown in s.; (vb) go to shop(s) to make purchases, whence

shopping
1. n. [OE sceoppe booth, cf. LG schuop shed; perh. cogn.]

shore
1. n. Land that skirts sea or large body of water (in s., on the water near or nearer to s.); (Law) land between ordinary high- & low-water marks. Hence shoreless a. less a. Short:-ward a. & adv. [OE score (scoren p.p., shear)]

shore
2. n. & v.t. Prop. beam set obliquely against ship, wall, tree, &c. as support; (vb) ship s. against tree; (vb) score, as (OE scoreth). 3. n. Orig. sense, piece of cut wood; cf. Du. schoor.

shore: v. Limining little from end to end in space or time; soon traversed or finished, (a s. way off); a s. time ago; s. story, of the character of a novel but less length; s. cut; s. circuit in elect. part of current's path offering less resistance & practically shortening circuit, so short-circuit v.t., introduce s. circuit into; s. division; shorter catechism; s. rib, = false rib; s. shift; s. whist; s. sea, broken waves; make s. work of, dispose of; make s. of, consume quickly; he, his joy &c., had but a s. & a.; a. those, self-control that is soon or easily lost; whence short-tempered a.; a. waist, dress made high up, whence short-waist a.; s. wind, easily exhausted breathing-power, inability to run long or fig. to talk or write at any length, whence short-winded a., short-windedness n.; s. clothes or costs, dress of child too old for. Hence

short-coat v.t.; of small stature, not tall, (usu. of human beings, or of upright things, as chimney, tower, tree), not far-reaching, acting near at hand, deficient, scanty, in want of, below the degree of, abruptly finished, (s. sight, not seeing clearly at distance or fig. into the future, whence short-sighted a., short-sightedness n.; at s. range; take s. views, consider the present only; s. date, early date for maturing of bill &c., whence short-dated a.; s. bill, paper, &c., dated for early payment; s. leg, slip, in cricket; has a s. memory; are s. of hands, have not enough workmen, whence short-handed a., short-handedness n.; s. weight, less than it is represented to be; s. hour, &c. less or seeming less than that; cut s., bring to end before natural time; come s., disappoint expectations &c., fail of one's duty or proper development, whence shortcoming n.; fall s., be insufficient or inadequate; run s., have or be too little, as our tea ran s., we ran s., to escape nothing s. of many (loss); concise, brief, curt, suddenly or stupidly deficient, (the long s. &c.) &c. the s. of it; in s., to use few words, without circumlocution, to give the conclusion briefly; is called Bob for s., by way of s. name; was very s. with me, uncivil; (Phonet. Pros. of vowel or syllable) (prop.) having the less of the two recognized duration-s. (pop.) unstressed, (also of vowel having the or without the long sound); (s. l. &c.) (those in met. pull, but); (of pastry, clay, &c.) friable, crumbling, not tenacious, (cf. cold-short); (St. Exch. &c.; of stocks, stockbroker, crops, &c.) sold, selling, &c., when the amount is not in hand in reliance on getting the deficit in time for delivery; something s., a drink of strong liquor, esp. spirits; shortbread, shortcake, brittle dry cake made with flour, much butter & sugar; shorthand, methods of compound writing used for taking verbatim reports of speeches &c., stenography; shorthand, name of s. horned breed of cattle; hence shortish a. 2. a. shortness n. (Adv.) abruptly, before the natural or expected time, in s. manner, (took him up s., interrupted him; stop s., sudden cessation of go; too long a s. of argument); s. up s., check or pause abruptly; be taken s., have sudden motion of bowels; s. spoken, given to brevity of speech; sell s., when one has not the articles in hand, see the adj.; s. of, except, putting out of the question, (s. of committing suicide he does his best to keep out of the way); (N., Pros. of syllable (long s. &c.) or vowel; vowel indicating that the vowel is hoarse as in OE scourt, cogn. w. shear, curt, & G keirō cut) shortage (of), n. (Amount of) deficiency (there is no s., a s. of 100 tons). [-Age]

shorten, v.i. & t. Become or make actually or apparently shorter or short, curtail; reduce the amount of salt spread. [-EN]
shortly, adv. Before long; in few words, briefly; curtly. [L.V.]

shot1, n. (pl. -s, also shot see below), & v.t. Single missile for cannon or gun, non-explosive projectile, (usu. with qualification or in comb., as round, solid, CHAIN, GRAPE, CASE, BUCK, s.; chilled s., case-hardened for armou.-piercing, a s. in the LOCKEN); pl. usu. shot small lead or gunpowder. A quantity is used for single charge or cartridge esp. in sporting guns, such pellets collectively, (s. does or do well for cleaning decanters; put three s. or ss. of different sizes on the gut; s. is made in various ways; about a dozen n2 to s. were extracted from his leg); discharge of cannon or gun (several s.); hit s. with a projectile or missile or fig. to make stroke in game or guess or do something (at each s. he was nearer the bull's-eye); a beautiful s. from cover-point took off the bulls; made a bad s., guessed wrong, am going to have a good s. at winning; snap s., discharging of rifle &c. with momentary aim; fly s., at bird on wing or moving object; whack, to hit, to strike, with a projectile or missile or fig. to make stroke in game or guess or do something (each s. he was nearer the bull's-eye); a beautiful s. from cover-point took off the bulls; made a bad s., guessed wrong, am going to have a good s. at winning; snap s., discharging of rifle &c. with momentary aim; fly s., at bird on wing or moving object; whack, to hit, to strike, with a projectile or missile or fig. to make stroke in game or guess or do something (each s. he was nearer the bull's-eye); a beautiful s. from cover-point took off the bulls; made a bad s., guessed wrong, am going to have a good s. at winning; snap s., discharging of rifle &c. with momentary aim; fly s., at bird on wing or moving object; whack, to hit, to strike, with a projectile or missile or fig. to make stroke in game or guess or do something (each s. he was nearer the bull's-eye); a beautiful s. from cover-point took off the bulls; made a bad s., guessed wrong, am going to have a good s. at winning; snap s., discharging of rifle &c. with momentary aim; fly s., at bird on wing or moving object; whack, to hit, to strike, with a projectile or missile or fig. to make stroke in game or guess or do something (each s. he was nearer the bull's-eye); a beautiful s. from cover-point took off the bulls; made a bad s., guessed wrong, am going to have a good s. at winning; snap s., discharging of rifle &c. with momentary aim; fly s., at bird on wing or moving object; whack, to hit, to strike, with a projectile or missile or fig. to make stroke in game or guess or do something (each s. he was nearer the bull's-eye); a beautiful s. from cover-point took off the bulls; made a bad s., guessed wrong, am going to have a good s. at winning; snap s., discharging of rifle &c. with momentary aim; fly s., at bird on wing or moving object; whack, to hit, to strike, with a projectile or missile or fig. to make stroke in game or guess or do something (each s. he was nearer the bull's-eye); a beautiful s. from cover-point took off the bulls; made a bad s., guessed wrong, am going to have a good s. at winning; snap s., discharging of rifle &c. with momentary aim; fly s., at bird on wing or moving object; whack, to hit, to strike, with a projectile or missile or fig. to make stroke in game or guess or do something (each s. he was nearer the bull's-eye); a beautiful s. from cover-point took off the bulls; made a bad s., guessed wrong, am going to have a good s. at winning; snap s., discharging of rifle &c. with momentary aim; fly s., at bird on wing or moving object; whack, to hit, to strike, with a projectile or missile or fig. to make stroke in game or guess or do something (each s. he was nearer the bull's-eye); a beautiful s. from cover-point took off the bulls; made a bad s., guessed wrong, am going to have a good s. at winning; snap s., discharging of rifle &c. with momentary aim; fly s., at bird on wing or moving object; whack, to hit, to strike, with a projectile or missile or fig. to make stroke in game or guess or do something (each s. he was nearer the bull's-eye); a beautiful s. from cover-point took off the bulls; made a bad s., guessed wrong, am going to have a good s. at winning; snap s., discharging of rifle &c. with momentary aim; fly s., at bird on wing or moving object; whack, to hit, to strike, with a projectile or missile or fig. to make stroke in game or guess or do something (each s. he was nearer the bull's-eye); a beautiful s. from cover-point took off the bulls; made a bad s., guessed wrong, am going to have a good s. at winning; snap s., discharging of rifle &c. with momentary aim; fly s., at bird on wing or moving object; whack, to hit, to strike, with a projectile or missile or fig. to make stroke in game or guess or do something (each s. he was nearer the bull's-eye); a beautiful s. from cover-point took off the bulls; made a bad s., guessed wrong, am going to have a good s. at winning; snap s., discharging of rifle &c. with momentary aim; fly s., at bird on wing or moving object; whack, to hit, to strike, with a projectile or missile or fig. to make stroke in game or guess or do something (each s. he was nearer the bull's-eye); a beautiful s. from cover-point took off the bulls; made a bad s., guessed wrong, am going to have a good s. at winning; snap s., discharging of rifle &c. with momentary aim; fly s., at bird on wing or moving object; whack, to hit, to strike, with a projectile or missile or fig. to make stroke in game or guess or do something (each s. he was nearer the bull's-eye); a beautiful s. from cover-point took off the bulls; made a bad s., guessed wrong, am going to have a good s. at winning; snap s., discharging of rifle &c. with momentary aim; fly s., at bird on wing or moving object; whack, to hit, to strike, with a projectile or missile or fig. to make stroke in game or guess or do something (each s. he was nearer the bull's-eye); a beautiful s. from cover-point took off the bulls; made a bad s., guessed wrong, am going to have a good s. at winning; snap s., discharging of rifle &c. with momentary aim; fly s., at bird on wing or moving object; whack, to hit, to strike, with a projectile or missile or fig. to make stroke in game or guess or do something (each s. he was nearer the bull's-eye); a beautiful s. from cover-point took off the bulls; made a bad s., guessed wrong, am going to have a good s. at winning; snap s., discharging of rifle &c. with momentary aim; fly s., at bird on wing or moving object; whack, to hit, to strike, with a projectile or missile or fig. to make stroke in game or guess or do something (each s. he was nearer the bull's-eye); a beautiful s. from cover-point took off the bulls; made a bad s., guessed wrong, am going to have a good s. at winning; snap s., discharging of rifle &c. with momentary aim; fly s., at bird on wing or moving object; whack, to hit, to strike, with a projectile or missile or fig. to make stroke in game or guess or do something (each s. he was nearer the bull's-eye); a beautiful s. from cover-point took off the bulls; made a bad s., guessed wrong, am going to have a good s. at winning; snap s., discharging of rifle &c. with momentary aim; fly s., at bird on wing or moving object; whack, to hit, to strike, with a projectile or missile or fig. to make stroke in game or guess or do something (each s. he was nearer the bull's-eye); a beautiful s. from cover-point took off the bulls; made a bad s., guessed wrong, am going to have a good s. at winning; snap s., discharging of rifle &c. with momentary aim; fly s., at bird on wing or moving object; whack, to hit, to strike, with a projectile or missile or fig. to make stroke in game or guess or do something (each s. he was nearer the bull's-eye); a beautiful s. from cover-point took off the bulls; made a bad s., guessed wrong, am going to have a good s. at winning; snap s., discharging of rifle &c. with momentary aim; fly s., at bird on wing or moving object; whack, to hit, to strike, with a projectile or missile or fig. to make stroke in game or guess or do something (each s. he was nearer the bull's-eye); a beautiful s. from cover-point took off the bulls; made a bad s., guessed wrong, am going to have a good s. at winning; snap s., discharging of rifle &c. with momentary aim; fly s., at bird on wing or moving object; whack, to hit, to strike, with a projectile or missile or fig. to make stroke in game or guess or do something (each s. he was nearer the bull's-eye); a beautiful s. from cover-point took off the bulls; made a bad s., guessed wrong, am going to have a good s.


shut, v.t. & i. (shut). Close (receptacle or aperture) by pressing or pressing in a lid or door into place (s. your eyes; s. one's eyes or by extension ears, to pretend not or refuse to see or hear); push or pull (door, gate, window-sash, &c.) to or home so as to close aperture (s. the door upon, refuse to consider, make impossible); become or admit of being closed, swing or fall or contain in fixed position, (the door s. with a bang; lid shuts automatically; pimpernels s. in rainy weather); keep (person, sound, &c.) out or in by shutting door &c., send (person) into or out of room &c. & fasten door &c. against him, bar (person) out from hope &c.; catch or pinch (finger, dress, &c.) by shutting something on it (s. his finger into the door-hole); bring parts of together (s. his teeth, a knife, &c.); s. down, push or pull (window-sash &c.) down into closed position, (intr., of mill &c.) cease working; s. in, (of hills, houses, sea, &c.) encircle, prevent free prospect or egress from or access to; s. off, check flow of (water, gas, &c.) by shutting valve, separate from society &c.; s. out, exclude (landscape &c.) from the field of vision, take (possibility &c.); s. to adv. close (door &c., or intr. of door &c.) tight; s. up, close all doors & windows of or bolt & bar (house; s. up shop, cease business for the day or permanently), close (box &c.) securely or decisively or permanently, imprison (person), put (thing) away in box &c., destit (colloq.; esp. s. up imperat.), reduce to silence by rebuke or remonstration, hush, hush, scr. sylcogn. w. shoot (f. shooting of bolt)

shutter, n., & v.t. In vbl senses of prec.; esp.: one of a set of wooden panels or iron plates, hinged, sliding, folding, or detachable, placed inside or outside glass of window to keep out light or burglars; structure of jointed laths or metal slats on rollers serving same purpose; box of plates used to close a window or display of photographs; piece that opens & closes lens of photographic camera; hence shutterless a. (Vb) provide with ss., put up ss. of. [-erk1]

shuttle, n. Weaving-implement shaped like cigar with two pointed ends by which weft-thread is carried or shot across between threads of warp; carrier of lower thread in lock-stitch sewing machine; shuttlecock, cork stuck with feathers & struck to & fro in battle-lore &c. s. [-cock prof. f. flying motion]. [OE seytelt bol, cogn. w. shoot, shute, see -tel1]

shy1, a. (shyer, -erlest, rarely -shy). Of beasts, birds, fish, &c. easily startled, timid, avoiding observation; bashful, coy, uneasy in company; act or be shy (s. -ly adv. f. being shy), (fight 1 s. of); elusive, hard to find, catch, interpret, &c. Hence shyly adv., shyness n. [f. Du. shy, cf. Du. schuw, G scham]

shy2, v.i., & n. Start suddenly aside (at object or noise, or fig. at proposal &c.) in alarm (usu. of horse, or fig. of person). Hence shyly adv., shyness n.

shy3, v.t. & i., & n. (colloq.). Fling, throw, (stone &c., or abs.) (n. act of shying (have a s. at, try to hit with missile, jeer at, make an attempt to get). [2]

Shylock, n. Hard-hearted money-lender. [character in Merchant of Venice]

sl (ss), n. (mus.). Seventh note of octave. [added perh. c. 1000 to names of hexachord; see
Lord is on my s.; there is much to be said, there are faults, on both s.; take s., decide to espouse one or other; join the winning s.; on 1, off, s.; Cambridge has a strong s., team for cricket, football, &c.; position nearer than, right or left of, dividing line on (the) (off, on) (lips); on the s. the grave, in life; on the right, wrong, of s., below, above, 40 years of age; on the wrong s. of the door, shut out; on the wrong s. of the BLANKET; line of descent through father, or mother (well descended on the mother's or maternal s.); DISTAFF or spindle, s.; (Billiards) spinning motion given to ball by spinning with the assumption of superiority, swinger, (puts on, has too much, s.); S.-arms, swords or bayonets; s.-board. table or flat-topped chest at s. of dining-room for supporting and containing knives, decanters, &c.; s.-bone, (in carving fowl-) either small forked bone under wing; s.-chapel, in aisle or at side of church; s.-dish, extra dish often of elaborate kind at dinner &c.; s.-drum, small double-headed drum in military band hung at drummer's s.; s.-delight, light from s., (fig.) incidental illustration &c.; s.-note, marginal note; s.-saddle, for rider, usu. woman, with both feet on same s. of horse; s.-seat in vehicle &c., in which occupant has back against s. of vehicle; s.-show, minor show, minor display, showed to the public, skidding; s.-walk, also shoot of tree & (fig.) illegitimate child, also (theatrical) division at s. of stage for working scenery; s.-desman, deputy churchwarden; s.-step, step taken sideways, step for getting in & out of carriage &c.; s.-stroke, stroke towards or from a, incidental action; s.-track, siding, (v.) turn into siding, shunt, postpone treatment or consideration of (chiefly U.S.); s.-view, view obtained sideways, profile; s.-walk, movement at s. of road for foot-passengers (chiefly U.S.); s.-wind, wind from a., indirect agency or influence. Hence s.-side. 2 a. -sidedly adv., -sideness n., sideness a. [OE side, cf. Du. zijde, G. seite, & prob. OE. sid spacious] side, v.i. Take part, be on same s., with disputant &c. [f. prec.] sideo-long, n. Inclining to one side, obliquely, (move s.; a. s. glance). [L.-G.-N.] sideréal, a. Of the constellations or the fixed stars s. day, time between successive meridional transits of star, esp. of first point in Aries, about 4 shorter than solar day; s. year, time in which earth makes one complete revolution round sun, longer than tropical year by difference due to precession; s. time, measured by apparent annual motion of stars. [f. L. sideres (sidus-cris-star), -AL] siderography, n. A process of engraving on steel. [f. Gk sideros iron, -GRAPHY] sideward(s), adv. & a. Laterally, to or from a side, (moved s.; s. motion). [WARD(S)] sideways, adv. & a. =prec. [WAYS] sidling, n. Short track by side of railway line & open (on) one side or both for hunting purposes. [ANGL] sidge, v.i. Walk obliquely, esp. in timid or cringing manner often along, up). [back-formation f. obs. sideling (now SIDELONG]) Sídónian, a. & n. (Inhabitant of Sidon. [f. L. Gk Sídônios (Sidôn), -AN] siege (sij), n. & v.t. Operation of encamped attacking force to take or compel surrender of a besieged place. [Old French] to besiege or being besieged, (often fig.) push the s., continue it vigorously; raise the s., abandon attempt to take; lay s. to, begin besieging s. lasted 100 days; stood a long s., be-
fore or without surrendering; persistent attempt to force or persuade reluctant person to do something; s.-basket, gabion; s.-gun, used in s., too heavy for field use; s.-train, artillery & other appliances for besieging; s.-works, trenches, shelters, &c., of besiegers; (vb) archaic besiege. [OF. orig. -sej, ult. f. L. sedes]

Siene'se, -nese, (scé), a., & n. (pl. -ese). (Inhabitants) of Siena (S. school, of 13th-14th-c. use). -ese.

Sienna, n. Ochreous earth used raw or burnt as pigment of brownish-yellow (vane s.) or red-brown (burnt s.) colour. [f. It. (terra di) Siena (earth of Siena)]

siē'ra, n. Long jagged mountain-chain; Spanish mackrel. [Sp., L serra saw, (L serra, bay)]

Sicily, n. Island and land lying near (s. land, game).; take observation of (star &c.) with instrument; provide (gun, quadrant, &c.) with ss; adjust ss of (sighting shot, experimental one) to guide riflemen &c. in this; (gun &c.) with ss. [f. prec.]


sig'gillate, a. (Of pottery) with impressed patterns; (Bot.) having scale-like marks. [f. L sigillatus (sigillum seal dim. of Signum, -ATE)]

sl'gma, n. Greek letter (Σ, C) corresponding to s. [Gk. perh. σίγμα, a.]

sig'mate, a. Sigma-shaped; S-shaped. [-ATE]

sig'mate, v.t. Add sigma or s. to.
s ignify, v.t. & i. To be a sign or indication or presage of (a long upper lip signifies obstinacy; a halo signifies saintliness; mean, have as meaning, sign of duplicity; communica-}

c an make known, he signified his reluctance, that he could not consent; be of importance matter, esp. in negative contexts, as it does not s.). [F signifier; L signification (s ign 1, -FY)]

s ignior. See GRAND.

s ignor, Signora, Signorina (end), (s elly), n. Titles used of or to Italians corre-

s ignitor. See GRAND.

s ikh (se), n. Member of Hindu community founded as monotheistic sect c. 1500 in Punjab & after achieving independence annexed 1849 to British India. [Hind., = disciple]

s ilage (i), n., & v.t. = ESLILAGE; (vb) put into silo. [silo, -AGE]

s ience, & v.t. Abstinence from speech noise, being silent, taciturnity, non-betrayal of secret &c., fact of not mentioning a thing (the s. of Scripture on the subject); absence of sound, stillness; oblivion, state of not being mentioned, (have passed into s.). (vb) make silent by force, superior argument, &c. (silenced the enemy's batteries, the best debaters in the House, the voice of conscience). [vb f. n., F. L sience]

s ilent, a. Not speaking, not uttering or making or accompanied by any sound, (s. letter, one written but not pronounced, e.g. b in doubt; s. partner, with no voice in management of business; the s. system in prisons, by which prisoners are never allowed to speak); taciturn, speaking little; saying nothing on some subject (history is a silent one). Hence s ilently adv. [f. L silere be silent, -ENT]

s ilénu s, n. Rollicking drunken bolted old man. [F. Gk Seilénos name of one of Bae-

chus's attendants]

s ilé s i a (-sho), n. Kinds of thin cloth used for blinds & dress linings. [orig. made in Silesia]

s ilouette (s ilóe-t), n., & v.t. Portrait of person in profile showing outline only, all inside the outline being usu. black on white ground or cut out in paper; appearance of person or object as seen against light so that outline only is distinguishable (in s., so seen or placed); (vb) represent or (usu. pass.) exhibit in s. (named after French minister of finance 1759 w. ref. to his parsimony)

s ilica, n. Silicon dioxide, a hard white or stainless glassy distributed mineral present in many precious & other stones & esp. in quartz & sand. Hence s ilic-e, s ilic-e'rous, s ilic-eous or s ilic-eous (-shus), aa., s ilic-e-ate (-3) n., s ilic-e-, s ilico-, comb. forms. [f. L s ilic-e-icis flint]

s ilicated, a. Coated, mixed, combined, or impregnated with silica. [prec., -ATE -ED] s ilically, a. (vb) impregnate with silica (t. & f. into s. into petrifaction. Hence s ilic-a-

s ilification n. [prec., -FY]

s ilicon, n. A non-metallic element found only in combination. [as SILICA]

s iliqua (pl. -ac), s ilique (-ek), n. Pod of plants of mustard family. Hence s ilique-ose, s iliquous, (-kw), a.

s illagen, plural. n. Silk produced in making cocoon by silk-worm or larva of kinds of moth feeding esp. on mulberry leaves (spun s., see SPIN; thrown s., ORGANIZE); similar thread spun by some spiders &c.; cloth woven of s. (take s., become K.C. or Q.C. & exchange stuff for s. gown, (pl. kinds, or garments made, of such cloth; peculiar lustre seen in some pearls & rubies; attrib., now usu. preferred to s ilk en 5 a.) made of s. (s. stockings &c.) s.
SIMPSON
809
SING

any of the mechanical powers; s. leaf, of one blade; s. pistil, of one carpel; s. eye of insect, ocellus; s. face, something causing or connected with beauty only, s. idea, that cannot be analytically divided into elements; not complicated or elaborate, are adorning or involved in highly developed (the style is s. and devoid of ornament); s. diet, the s. life, practice of doing without servants & luxuries, attempt to return to more primitive conditions; the greatest works of art are the simplest; s. form, highly developed condition; s. acts, of the forms of life, creatures low in scale of evolution; absolute, unqualified, mere, neither more nor less than, just, to give an infant alcohol is s. murder or madness; his s. word is as good as an oath; it is to be no more than a s. gentleman; (esp.) plain in appearance or manner, unaffiliated, ignoble, natural, artless, (a. j. plain); s. heart, mind, which is simple-minded
simplistic, (a. j. plain); s. simplicity, (a. j. plain)
simply adv. (N.) a herb used medicinally, the medicine made from it. [F. f. simpli.
simplifi', v.t. Make simple, make easy to do or understand. So simplification n. [irreg. f. simple, -FY]
simplistic n. Affect simplicity. [-ISM]
simulacrum n. (pl. -cra) Image of something; shadowy likeness, deceptive substitute, mere pretence. [L (SIMULAT)]
simulant a. Having the appearance of (esp. biol., as stamen s. of petals). [fol., -ANT]
simulate, v.t. Feign, pretend to have or feel on, (s. virtue, indignation &c.); pretend to be, act like, resemble, wear the guise of, mimic, (of word) take or have an altered form suggested by (or strangely taken from source); (actor) simulates king &c.; charades simulates its surroundings; amuck, for amok, simulates the English word. So simulation n. [L. simulare (similar, like), -ATE]
simultaneously adv. (simultaneously (f. L simulare together) -NEOUS.
simultaneously adv. (simultaneously (f. L simulare together) -NEOUS)
sin, n. & v.t. Transgression, a transgression, against divine law or principles of morality (original s. living in open sin; deadly or mortal s. such as kills the soul or is fatal to salvation: the seven deadly s., pride, covetousness, lust, anger, gluttony, envy, sloth; of which one is especially tempted; the unpardonable s., that described Matt. xii. 31-2; man of s. archaic or joc., reprobate, also Antichrist; like s. adv. slang, vehemently; offence against good taste, propriety, &c.; s. off, sacrifice &c. in expiation of s.; hence s.ful, s.ness, na., s. fully adv., s.nessfulness

Sinaitic (na-), a. Of Mount Sinai or the peninsula of Sinai. [f. mod. L Sinaiticus]
sinapism, n. Mustard plaster. [F. f. sinapis f.] (Gk sinapismos (sinapizó cover with sinapi mustard)
since, adv., prep., & conj. After specified or implied past time, throughout that (usu. every s.) or for the period between such time & that which is present or being dealt with, has or had been healthy ever s.; then more flourishing than ever before s.; has s. been cut down: have or had not seen him s.; ago (happened many years s.; how longs, is it? save him not long s.). (Prep.) after (specified past time or event), through or in period between time present or began with & (such time), has or had been going on, has happened, s. 1900 or Christmas; have eaten nothing, yesterday; s. seeing you I have or had heard -). (Conj.) from the past time when, through or in the period between time present or being dealt with & that when (what have you done s. we met?; nothing has happened s.; we had been s. present s. we parted; seeing that, inasmuch as, (s. that so is, there is no more to be said; (ellipt.) as being (more dangerous, s. unknown, foe). [earlier sithence f. OE siththan after that (sith after, cf. G seid, thou inst, case of demonst. pron.) + -ES]
sincere, a. Free from pretence or deceit, the same in reality as in seeming or professing or assumed or put on, genuine or frank. Hence or cogn. s.irty n., s. cely adv. (esp. in yours s. before signature of letter). [OF. f. L sincerus etym. dub.]

sinic pum, n. Head from forehead to top (cf. occiput). [L (semi-half, caput head]
sine n. (trigon.) (S. of arc) line drawn from one extremity of arc perpendicularly to radius at other extremity; (s. of angle) ratio of the line to radius, (abstr. s. = sin A, ratio of the perpendicular subtending the angle A to the hypotenuse; versed s., abstr. vers, unity minus the cosine). [L. sinis curve]

siné n. I. prep. Without (s. did, without date, of business indefinitely adjourned; s. quà non, indispensable condition or qualification).
sincere, n. Office of profit or honour without duties attached, esp. benefit without curse of souls. Hence s. cures, s. curist, (2) n. [f. L sine cura without care]
sine n. & v.t. (Piece of) tough fibrous tissue uniting muscle to bone, tendon, (pl. loosely) muscles, bodily strength, wiriness, (fig.) what forms the strength of or sustains or holds together, framework, resources, (esp. the ss. of war, money); hence s. new, s. new adv. (f. L sine new adv. in open sin, G sehe)
sing, v.t. (sang or, now rare, sung; sung) Utter words, utter (words), in tuneless succession, esp. in accordance with a set tone (s. one's praises, be always praising him), whence s. (ng) a. produce vocal melody, utter song or song; (fig.) from song or song, small, become more humble, be crestfallen; make inarticulate melodious or humming or buzzing or whistling sounds (wind, kettle, bee, sings, of ears) be affected as with buzzing sound (also have a singing in one's ears); compose poetry, celebrate (hero, beauty, great event, &c.) in verse; usher (esp. old or new year) out or in with singing; put to
sleep, into good humour, &c. with singing; s. out t. & i., call out loudly, shout; singing-man
[ING2], paid singer; singing-master
[ING3], teacher of singing; singing-voice
[ING1], voice as modulated in singing. Hence sing
[ING0], sing (Du, zuigen, G singen).

singe (-), v. t. & i. (singing), & n. Burn (t. & i.) superficially (s. person's hair, burn off tips as hairdressing operation; s. pig, foul, burn off bristles, down, after killing or plucking; s. King of Spain's beard, harry his coasts; your dress is singing; his reputation is a little s. ; s. one's face; cf. Du. zingen, G singen).

singeal. = SINGAESE.

single (-ngg), a. & n. One only, not double or multiple, united, undivided, designed for or used or done by one person &c. or one set or pair. (s. combat, entry, file 3; s. flower, that grows one on a stem, also that has not double corolla; s. game, with one player on each side; s. court in lawn-tennis, fives, &c., of size &c. for s. game; s. bed, room, for one person; s. eye-glass, for one eye, monocle; a multitude inspired with a s. purpose; solitary, lonely; used or done by one person &c.; s. fire, buttons &c., either by instalments or in a s. sum; s. life, state; un, woman, unmarried; s. blessedness, meekness, simplicity of character, whence single-hearted 2, single-minded 3, aa. single-mindedness. (s. n.), acting of engine &c., with steam admitted only to one side of piston; s. breast of coat &c., with only one set of buttons and buttonholes, not overlapping & buttoning either way; s. cut of file, with grooves cut in one direction only, not crossing; s. fire of cartridge, not meant to be recharged after use; s. handed a. & adv., (done &c.) without help from other persons (by his s. handed efforts; cannot be done s. handed, also with or for one hand (the men played s. handed against the women with both hands; two-handed & s. handed swords); s. loader, breechloading rifle with long rifle bullets; s. stick, a length of stick formerly used in kind of fencing; hence singlehandedness, single-mindedly 2 adv. (N.) s. game; lit for one in cricket; (pl.) twisted s. threads of silk. (f. L. singulus (L. singuli one by one, by each, simple))

single, v. t. Choose out as an example or as distinguishable or to serve some purpose.

singleleaf (-ngg) n. Garment worn below shirt, vest. [SINGLE3, -ET]; prob. orig. = unlined garment on anal. of DOUBLET.

singleton, n. Whist-hand with a one-card suit (s. lead, playing of such card as lead). [f. single on anal. of simpleton.

singing, a. & n. & v. t. In. recited with music, sung (as). (N.) monotonic rhythm: monotonous cadence in speaking; impersonal vocal concert, meeting for amateur singing. (V)b recite (verse &c.), speak, in s. manner. [song, song.

singular (-ngg), a. & n. (Gram.) of the form used in speaking of a single person or thing, not dual or plural, (n. the s. number) 4, a word in the s. number; single, individual, (esp. all & s.) all whether taken together or separately): unexampled, unique, (now rare); unusual, remarkable, from rarity, much beyond the average in degree, extraordinary, surprising; eccentric, unconventional, strangely behaved. Hence singularity 4 adv. [f. L. singularis, s. singularity]. (s. in singularity, s. singularity).

singularity, n. In adj. senses; esp. uncommonness, being remarkable, odd trait or peculiarity. [f. F. singularité].

singing, v. t. Strip (word) of termination mistaken for that of plural (pease &c. esac expensive into pen, Chinee). Hence singularization, n. [IZE].

singing-master. = SINGAESE.

sinister, a. (Herald.) on left side of shield &c. (i.e. on right as seen by observer) BEND 1, BAR 1, &c. (cf. DEXTER). (facet.) left of evil men; (usu. of person in regard to his appearance, or of his face or look) ill-looking, of malignant or villainous aspect; wicked, flagitious, (a. design). Hence sinisterly 2 adv. (cf. sinister f. sinister). (sinistram, -erfet)

sinistrally, adv. [prec. -at].

sinistro-, comb. form of L. sinister, left, as -rebral of the left hemisphere of the brain; left, leftward.

sink, v. i. & t. (sank or now rarely sunk; sunk or in adj. use sunk). Fail slowly downwards, decline, disappear below surface of liquid or below horizon, come gradually to lower level or pitch, drop, descend, subside, settle down, gradually expire or perish or die, as a fire (s. out); sink in, as the earth, spirits, sink; ship sinks, go to the bottom; her eyes sank, were turned downwards; his head, chin, sunk on his shoulder, chest; voice sinks, becomes lower-pitched, or quieter; sick man, life, is sinking, becoming weaker, dying; prices, become lower; storm, river, sinks, subsides; ground sinks, slopes down, also comes to low level by subsidence; darkness sank upon the scene, descended; s. into feebleness, degradation, th.e grave, a quicksand, a chair; s. in one's estimation, lose credit with him; his eyes, cheeks, have sunk in or sunk, fallen inwards, become hollow; so sunken cheeks, eyes, here goes, s. or swan; said in running risks and taking chances; penetrate (intra), make way, etc., as s. sunk in to the hilt; impression, lesson, sinks into the mind or memory; becomes fixed; dye sinks in, is absorbed; cause or allow to s., send below surface of liquid or ground, lower level of, keep (trans.) in obscurity or background, conceal, put out of sight, make no reference to, excvate, make by excavating, grate, (would sooner s. the teeth than see them broken), have been s. in, to the last; he s. his head on one's chest, let it drop; drought had sunk the streams; s. one's title, name, office, &c., keep it temporarily secret, not obtrude it; s. the shop; s. a fact, keep it quiet; s. oneself or one's own interests, be altruistic; sinking-fund; s. a die, engrave it; s. money, invest it in undertaking from which there is no possibility of recovery (consequently not to be recovered by such investment); sunk fence). Hence sinkable a. [OE sinkan, cf. Du. zinken, G sinken, also Skr. sich sinkprone].

sink, n. Place in which foul liquid collects (now usu. fig.; the Chinese quarter is a s. of iniquity); basin or box usu. of lead or porcelain with outflow pipe into which slops are turned (in kitchens &c.; pool or marsh in which river's water disappears by evaporation or percola-
sisterhood (r-h), n. Being a sister or sisters, relation between sisters; society of women bound by monastic vows or devoting themselves to religious or charitable work. [HOOD]
sistina, a. Of one of the popes called Sixtus (see note), in Vatican, with fresco by Michelangelo; S. Madonna, picture by Raphael removed from church of San Sisto in Piacenza. [It. Sistino (Sisto Sixtus, -INNE)]
sistrum, n. (pl. -tra). Jarring instrument or rattle used by ancient Egyptians esp. in rites of Isis. [L, f. Gk seistron (seio shake)]
sisyphean, a. As of Sisyphus, Greek con
ductor. In Ntl. to push stone hill &
begin again when it rolled down, everlastingly laborious. [Gk Sisyphos, -AX]
sit, v.t. & t. (sat). Take or be in position in which body is supported more or less upright by buttocks resting on ground or raised seat (sits well, has good seat in riding; s. tight col
log., remains firmly in one's place, not be shaken off or move away or yield to distractions), be engaged in some occupation in which this position is usual (s. in judgment), assume right of judging others, be censorious; for one's portrait, give painter interviews or sittings; for fellowship &c., undergo examination for it; for borough &c., represent it in Parliament; Parliament. Courts, are sitting, in session; at bar, before the judge; one of some animals) rest with legs bent & body close to ground or perch (shoot bird, hare, s. sitting, when not on wing or running), remain on nest to hatch eggs (sitting hen, engaged in hatching; wants to s., is broody); (chiefly of inanimate things) be in more or less permanent position (sits the wind there?), is it in that quarter?, is that the state of affaire? Hady, he's not soon digested; her dress, imperiousness, &c., sits well on her, suits, fits; s. sitting tenant, one in present occupation; his principles s. loosely on him, do not bind him much; keep one's seat (on horse &c.; he could not s. his mule); s. down, take seat after standing (also refl. archaic, as sat him, pray you, do., (Ml.) encamp before) to besiege it; s. on or upon, (of judge) hold session concerning, (slang) repress or rebuke or snub (he wants sitting upon); s. out, take no part in something, esp. in particular dance (also trans. as sat out the next dance), also s. outdoors, (trans.) outstay (other visitors) or stay till end of (performance); s. under, be one of congregation preached to by (minister); s. up, rise from lying to sitting posture, remain (late, nursing, &c.) out of bed, s. erect without molesting (make one s. up colloq., subject him to hard work, pain, surprise, &c.); s. fast, horne sory on horse's back. [Aryan; OE sitan, cf. Du. zitten, G sitzen, L sedere, Gk hzieomai, Skr. sad]
site, n. Ground on which town or building sits, stands, or is to sit. [L SITUS]
sith, a. [Old Scand. sith, sitt, sit, sitt, sittin, sitte, sittin; see above] sit(t)1-o, comb. form of Gk sitos, sition, food, as sit(t)1oagy dietetics, sit(t)1ophilia morbid aversion to food.
sitter, n. In vbl senses; esp. person sitting for portrait; googl, bad, s. hen that sits well &c.; (slang, from to shoot bird sitting) easy s. thing to catch, done. [ER]
sitting, n. In vbl senses; esp. time during which one sits continuously (were the whole poem at a s.; all-night s. of House of Commons; can you give me six ss., for portrait); clutch of eggs; seat in church appropriated to a person; s.-room, space enough to accommodate seated persons, also a room used for sitting in (opposite to bed). [INX]
situated, situate (-at; archaic), aa. In
specified situation (situated on the top of the hill; awkwardly situated, in a difficulty). [L situatus (L situis position, -ATE)]
situation, n. Place, with its surroundings, occupied by something (houses stands in a fine s.; unoccupied, for rent); set of circumstances, position in which one finds oneself, (came out of a difficult s. with credit); critical point or complication in a part (curtain falls on a strong s.); employee's, esp. domestic's, place or paid office (cannot find a s.). [F prec., -ATION]
Siva (sü), n. Hindu god held supreme by his special votaries, & by others associated as principle of truth. Hence Sivastatic (s.1, -ic), a. Sív
ters, n. & a. [Hind., f. Skr. siva propitious]
six, a. & n. One more than five, 6, vi, (often agreeing with understood noun, ass. of the men, s. of them, s. o'clock or s.; to one, long odds; two &c., half-a-crown; &c.; 6 & 6; it is s. of one & half-a-dozen of the other, difference is merely nominal; tweny-s., or s. & twenty, &c. &c. &c. &c.) so on to s.-ct-tivity; am not s. yet, years old); s.
footer, person 6ft in height, thing 6ft long; sixpence, (silver coin worth) 6d. (have not got a sixpence); sixpenny a., costing or worth 6d. (sixpenny bit, or sixpenny as n., the coin sixpence; seven-&sixpenny &c., costing 7 &c.); s.-shooter, s.-changing revolver; hence six-
foor, six-footed, having six equal parts of, (in s. person) (his) six toes; ass. &c. (in confusion); card or face of s. (the s. of spades, double ss., die-through of two ss.); (pl.) candles made's s. to the lb. [Aryan; cf. Du. zes, G sechs, L sece, Gk hex, Skr. shash]
sixiain, n. Six-line stanza. [F (six l sec)]
sixer, n. Hit for six in cricket. [-ER]
sixth, a. & n. One more than fifteen, 6; sixteneen or vmo, SEXTODECIMO; hence sixteenth, a. & n.; (n.) the number s. (twice s. is thirty-two). [-TEN]
sixthly, adv. In the sixth place (in enumerations). [-LY]
sixty, a. & n. Six times ten, 60; lx, (a.-one, eight, &c.; s.-first, fourth, &c.); s.-fourth, of size (of book or page given by folding sheet six times into 64 leaves for L in quarto et sextadecimo); hence sixtieth a. & n. (N.) the number s. the ss. years between 59 & 70 in life or century. [OE sixti(-ty)]
sizable, a. Of large size. [SIZE -ABLE]
sizer, n. Student at Cambridge or Trinity College, Dublin, paying reduced fees & formerly charged with certain menial offices. Hence sizarship n. [foll. = ratio, -ER 1 (cf. scholar)]
size, n., & v.t. & i. (Hist.) standard of weight or measure for some article esp. of food or drink; (Camb. Univ.: also sizing n.) ration of food or drink from buttery; dimensions, magnitude, (is large, this is badly sized, a. versus small; s. matters less than quality; that's about the s. of it collog., a true account of the matter); one of the usu. numbered classes into which things, esp. garments, otherwise similar are divided in respect of s. (is made in several ss.; takes s. in gloves; is quite a s., three ss., too big; out s.); implement for sizing pearls; s.-stick, shoemaker's measure for taking length of foot; hence
skalad. See scal'd 2.
skate 1. Kinds of ray-fish, esp. (Blue, Grey, S.) rhomboidal long-tailed kind. [f. O. skata]
skate 2, n., v.i. & t. One of pair of imple-
ments, each with steel blade or set of rollers,
attached beneath boots & enabling wearer to
slide in curves over ice or roller's hand. (Vb) move, perform (specified figure), on ss. (s. over
thin ice, talk on subject needing tactful
treatment); skating-rink, piece of ice artificially
made, or floor reserved, for skating; hence
skater 1. [earlier sketh f. Du. schaatsen
pl. f. O. escheoste still f. LG (schake skànt)].
skea'ddle, v.i., &n. (coll.). Run away,
disperse in flight; (n.) hurry flight ordi-
sperial. [U.S. sense of prov. E. wd = spilt; etym. dub.]
ske. See ski.
skein (an). n. Bundle of yarn or thread
or string, as often involving twisting it many
times, drawing it out to the coil's length, & folding it; flock of
wild geese &c. in flight; (fig.) tangle, confusion.
[f. O. escaigne prob. f. Celt. cf. Ir. sginne]
skel'eton, n. Hard internal or external frame-
work of bones, cartilage, shell, woody fibre, &c.,
supporting or containing an animal or vegetable
body, whence skel'etl, a., skel'eto- comb.
form, skel'etography n., &c.; dried bones of
human beings or animal fastened together
in same relative positions as in life (s. at the
feast, something that allows pleasure, intrusive
care; s. in the cupboard, family s., discreditable
or humiliating fact concealed from
strangers), part of anything that remains after
its life or usefulness is gone; framework or essen-
tial part of anything (s. crew, regiment, &c.,
permanent nucleus ready for filling up, cadre,
s. drill, with companies &c, represented by two
men separated by longrope; s. key, fitting many
locks by having interior of bit hollowed;
s. or s. face typel with thin strokes); outline sketch,
epitome, abstract; (by exag.) thin person. [Gk.
orign. neut. of skelotos dried-up (skello parch)]
ske'leto-nize, v.t. Reduce to skeleton or
abstract by destroying flesh &c. or omitting
detail; EB.
ske'ne. See SKEE.
skep, n. Kinds, varying locally, of wooden
or wicker basket; straw or wicker beehive.
[OE seep grain-basket f. O. skiepa f. L gk
skaphion (skaphos vessel)]
skepsis, skeptic, &c. See see-
sch'et, n., & v.t. & i. Preliminary, rough,
untreated, unfinished, or unpolished or unfin.
ished drawing or painting often as experiment for, or
memo-
randum for use in, regular picture; brief account
without many details conveying general idea
of something, rough draft, general outline;
slight play often of musical kind or short de-
scriptive article; musical composition of single
movement; s. block, -book, arrangements of
drawing-paper leaves for doing series of ss. on;
s. map, with outlines but little detail; hence
sketch'y 2, sketch'ily adv., sketch'ily
ness, n. The act of sketching; make or give s. of; make ss.
for pictures of landsca-
pes; hence sketch'er 1. [f. Du. skets f. It. schizzo f. L
gk skedios off-hand, extemporaneous (skedon
close to eskihon I held)]
ske'w, a. & n. Oblique, slanting, sideways,
distorted, (now chiefly in Arch., Mech., & Math.;
s. bridge, with line of arch not at right angles
to abutment; s. chisel, with oblique edge; s.
bevel (of a board), slanting edge; (fig. in three-
dimensional), (Math.) having symmetry
distorted by reversal of some element on oppo-
site sides; skewbald, (esp. of horse) with ir-
gular patches of white & some colour (prop.
not black, cf. piebald); s.-eyed, squinting. (N.)
sloping top of butts; coping of gable; stone
set into bottom of gable to support coping.
[f. obs. skew vb sidle, shy, f. MDu. scheuen
avoid, cf. G scheuen; cogn. w. shiv 1, eschew]
ske'wer, n., & v.t. Pin of wood or iron for
holding meat compactly together while cooking;
(joc.) sword &c. (vb) fasten together,
price, (as) with s. [var. of shiver 2]
ski, (shè), n. (pl. skis), & v.i. (skid, skating).
One of pair of wooden runners about 8 ft long
or shorter, broad, & flat, for travelling
over snow esp. in Scandinavia. [Norw., f. O. skidh billet, snow-shoe, whence also skild]
skie'gra-phic, &c. See sia-
skied, n., & v.t. & i. Piece of frame of timber
serving as buffer, support, inclined plane. &c.,
wooden or metal shoe preventing wheel from
wheel revolving used as drag (also s. pann), other
frictional device to prevent slipping of
wheel on muddy ground. (Vb) support or
move or protect or check with s.; (of wheel or
vehicle) slide forwards or backwards or side-
ways on slippery ground. [f. O. onskih billet, cf.
Mf. skidle slip of wood, & sheath]
skiff, n. Light rowing or sculling boat. [f.
E esquif f. It. schifò f. O.IGH skiph skiff]
skil'ful, a. Having or showing skill, prac-
tice, correct, expert, sure, or other ingenuity.
Hence skil'ful 2 adv. [full., full.] skil'l, n.
Expertness, practised ability, facility
in doing something, dexterity, tact. [f. O. skil
discernment (skijha to separate), cf. Sw.
skill reason; cogn. w. shell, scale 1]
skilled, a. Having or showing skill, skillful,
(rare exc. in phr. s. labour, workman, &c.,
trained, or followed by in). [E.F.] skil'less (-l-), a. (rare).
Without skill, knowing nothing of. [-less]
skil'let, n. Small metal pot with long handle
& usu. legs used in cooking. [f. O. escuettel
escuette dish f. L scutella dim. of senta dish]
skills. v.i. 3rd sing. impers. (archaic). If s.
not, makes no difference, is of no use, (usu. to
do f. O. of skilful)
skil'ly, n. Thin broth or soup or gruel usu.
of oatmeal & water flavoured with meat often
served out in prisons, work-houses, &c. [earlier skillygale, -gale; etym. dub.]
skim, v.t. & i. & a. Take scum or cream or
floating layer from surface of (liquid), take
(cake &c.) from surface of liquid, (s. the cream
of often fig., take best part of); keep touching
or scooping off or away &c. from surface
over, (intr.) go thus over or along surface, glide
along in air; read (t. & i.) superficially, look
over cursorily, gather salient facts contained in;
(adv.) s. milk, from which cream has been
skimmed. [f. scum, cf. filt. full, & G schauen
f. schauem scum]
skim'mer, n. In vbl senses; esp. ladle &c.
ouiness n. (Vb) utter.s about, defame falsely; hence slandering n. [f. Of esclandre f. L scandalum]

slang & v.t. Words & phrases in common colloquial use, but generally considered in some or all of their senses to be outside of standard English; words & phrases either entirely peculiar to or used in special senses by some class or profession, cant, (tracing, thieves, artistic, schoolboy, &c., s.); (vb) use abusive language to. [perth. f. Norw. slangi adj. (chiefly) slangy, s. (slang) w. -ed, adject. (sl.-sound, etc.) slanting-dcular or slantendicular a. (Ad.), chiefly poet. slapping, inclined, oblique. (N.) slope, oblique position. (on the or a s., aslant), whence slantwise adv.; (archaic) indirect censure, disparaging remark; (Naut.) a s. of wind, favourable breeze. [f. Norw. slento fall aside]

slap, v.t., n., & adv. Strike with palm of hand, smack. (N.) such stroke (s. in the face little blow), or blow. [Perh. f. slang or slang i. of something like a stab coiled up.) with the suddenness or effectiveness or true aim of a blow, suddenly, just, quite, fully (ran s. into him; hit me s. in the eye); s.-bang, violently, noisily, headlong, sla'pda'shadv., vehemently, recklessly; sla'pdash a., impetuous, random, happy-go-lucky, n., such action or work, also = not so fast, (v.t.) not so fast: s.-up a. v., also quick to date, in the latest fashion, with all modern appliances. [imnit, cf. LG slappounding blow]

slash, v.i. & t. & n. Make sweeping or random cuts(s) with sword, knife, whip, &c. (slashing criticism, with outspoken condemnation); make long narrow gashes in (stashed steere &c., with slits cut to show lining or pulling of other material); lash (person &c.) with whip, crack (whip); (Mil.) fell (tree) to form abatis; (n.) (wound or slit made by) slashing cut. (f. Of esclacier break in pieces EX, MH kleecen break with noise); perth. w. mixture of OF esclieric slice

slat, n. Thin narrow piece of wood, esp. used in sets in Venetian blinds, lath. [var. of lath]

slice, n., a., & v.t. Kinds of grey, green, or bluish-purple rock easily split into smooth plates; piece of such plate used as roofing-material; piece of it. us. framed in wood used, by school-children, small shopkeepers, &c., for writing on with s.-pen or small rod of soft s. (clean the s., rid oneself of or renounce obligations); s.-black, blue, grey, modifications of these tints, which occur in s.; s.-flower, mutual benefit; society with mutual weekly contributions; s.-coloured, (of) dark bluish or greenish grey; hence slatting 2 a. (Vb) cover with ss. esp. as roofing; hence slatting 1 n. [ME sletat f. Of esclat (now eclat) f. esclater shiver in pieces (LL EXclapatius break with noise f. LG klappen clapp) slate; v.t. (colloq.). (Criticize severely exp. in reference to results or performance. Hence slatting 1 n.] [earlier sense bait with dogs: OE slatian causative of slt]

slander, n. & v.t. Slaying, esp. of many persons or animals in or sudden death or violence, (Law) false oral defamations (cf. Libel, Scandal); hence or cogn. slanderously, slanderously adv., slander-
sleek, a., & v.t. Smooth & soft & glossy (of hair, fur, skin, or animal or person with such hair &c.); hence sleekily adv., sleekness n.; (vb) make s. esp. by stroking or pressing down. [f. ON slíkr, cf. Du. slick, Ger. schliff, grease, & slick]

sleep, n. Bodily condition, normally recurring every night & lasting several hours, in which nervous system is inactive, eyes are closed, muscles relaxed, & consciousness nearly suspended, prolonged similar condition of hi- torical or metaphorical significance; (vbl) be, fall asleep, (fig.) die; a period of or single indulgence in s. (shall try to get a s.); (fig.) rest, quiet, negligence, death, &c.; s-walker, -walking, somnambulist, -ism.

sledge (sledge), n. Blacksmith's large heavy hammer. [OE slecy (sléen smite, slay), cf. Du. sleegte]

sledding, n. (vb) kill (people) in ruthless manner or on great scale; butcher, kill for food; hence slaughtereous a. (vbl), slaughtereously adv. (vb) kill

sleeve, s. Helpless, lie.s. (Language) provide

sleight, n. & v.i. Person who is legal holder of another or others and is bound to absolute obedience, human chattel; helpless victim to or of some dominating influence (is s. to drink, the s. of his wife's caprices, &c.; the ss. of fashion); drudge, person of no leisure, mean contemptible person; s-born, in slavery, of s. parents; s-driver, overseer of s. at work, (transf.) hard taskmaster; s-grown, of commodities produced by s-labour; s-holder, owner of s.; s-hunter, person who hunts esp. negroes to sell them as s.; s-ship, employed in s-trade; s-States, southern States of N. America in which slavery prevailed before civil war; s-train, procuring, transporting, &c.; Williamsburg, s. of L. &s. of Virginia. English. (vbl) spin negroes; s-trader, (Vb) work like s.drudge. [f. OE sleaacian L. salvus Salvian captive f. late Gk sklabos slav]

sl气候, n. Ship or person engaged in slave-trade. [ER]

slave, n. & v.i. & t. & n. Let spittle flow from mouth of (s.'s) spit; fall upon (s.'s) or another's cheek in kissing, (N.) spit, running from mouth, (fig.) fulsome or servile flattery; hence slavery [slavery] n. [OE slept] a. [f. ON slípa, cf. LG slabben]

slevery (slevery) n. & v.t. Condition of a slave; slave-holding; exhausting labour, drudgery. [ER]

sleuth, n. & v.t. Mafit's servant, esp. in lodging or boarding-house. [RE]

slav, n. & v.i. & t. & n. (Language) of the Slavs, Slavonic.

Slavic (Slavic) (a.), & n. (Language) of the Slavs, Slavonic.

Slavonic a. & n. (Language) of the Slav race; (inhabitant) of the Austrian district Slavonia. [f. med.L slaevonice(1) of Slavonic country of Slavs, -AN]

Slavonic a. & n. (Language) of the Slavs. Hence Slavonicoze (slavonic) n. & v.t. [as prec.], -ic]

sly, v.t. (sleía pre. -sly, slay). Kill (chiefly poet., rhet., or facet.; often abs., as went forth slyly pursuing). Hence (-sly) adv., slavishly adv.

sledding, n. Vehicle on runners instead of wheels for conveying loads or passengers esp. over snowy drawn by horses or dogs or reindeer or pushed or pulled by hand, toboggan, (sled now little used) in cockle, except of structure on runners for dragging loads, (Scots) sleigh chiefly of runner-carriage for driving over snow; (sled) in all senses); sleigh-bell, one of the tinkling bells often attached to harness of s.-horse &c.; (vbl) travel, go, convey, in s. (sled) ME slede f. MDu. sleide cogn. w. SLIDE; sleight perh. by assim. to fall; sleigh (gh arbitrary) shortened f. sled, cf. Du. slee for sledge

sled, sleigh, n. (a.), nn., & v.v.i. & t. Vehicle on runners instead of wheels for conveying loads or passengers esp. over snow drawn by horses or dogs or reindeer or pushed or pulled by hand, toboggan, (sled now little used) in cockle, except of structure on runners for dragging loads, (Scots) sleigh chiefly of runner-carriage for driving over snow; (sled) in all senses); sleigh-bell, one of the tinkling bells often attached to harness of s.-horse &c.; (vbl) travel, go, convey, in s. (sled) ME slede f. MDu. sleide cogn. w. SLIDE; sleight perh. by assim. to fall; sleigh (gh arbitrary) shortened f. sled, cf. Du. slee for sledge

sleeth, n. & v.i. Improver. Hall or snow falling mixed with rain; (vb) it sleets &c., s. falls, Hence sleev'ty a, sleev'ty n. [cf. ER fis. sailie, sailie]
small, (s. hopes, means, store, income, acquaintance with subject, foundations for belief). Hence **slenderly** adv., **slenderness** n. [f. OE esclender f. MDu. slinuer, prep. cogn. w. SLIDE, cf. G schüttern loiterer]

sleuth, n. Bloodhound (lit. & fig.). [steath var. of SLOTH]

sleuth, n., v.t. & i. & n. Turn or swing forcibly or with effort out of the forward or ordinary position (often round, to the left, &c.); (u.) such change of position. [i] sleight, s. See SLY.

sleight of hand, n. Thin broad piece or wedge cut off or out esp. from meat, bread, or cake; share, part taken or allotted, (a s. of territory, of the profits, &c.); kinds of implement with thin broad blade e.g. (also fish-s.) for helping fish, (also s-bar) for clearing furnacebars of elinker, or for lifting things out of frying-pan &c. (Vb) cut (often up) into ss., cut piece off adv. or prep., go through (air &c.) with cutting motion; make incorrect slicing motion with oar (also trans. s. the water) or golf-club (also trans. s. the ball). [Vb f. n., f. Of eseclie splinter (esclieric f. Teut., cf. SLEIT)

slick, a. & adv. (coloq.) Dextrous, not marked by bungling, carried smoothly through; simple, absolute, unqualified, mere, (did it out of s. perspicuity); (adv.) directly, exactly, completely, (came s. into the middle of them; hit him s. the eye; bowed his middle stump s. out of the ground). [var. of SLEEK]

slide, v.t. & s. (slid). Progress along smooth surface with continuous friction on same part of object progressing (cf. ROLL; slid sitting down a grass slope; piston slides noiselessly up & down), move thus (s. the drawer into its place); glide over ice on both feet without skates; with momentum got by running (s. over dam, object, barely touch upon it); glide go smoothly along; go without interference (let things s., be negligent); go unconsciously or by imperceptible degrees (slides into sin; s. from one note to another in music); sliding-door, drawn across aperture on s. instead of turning on hinges; sliding-keel, CENTRE-board; sliding, s., rule, graduated, with sliding part for a particular measurement; sliding-scale, schedule for automatically varying one thing (esp. tax, wages, prices) in direct or inverse proportion to fluctuations of another; sliding-seat, mounted on runners esp. in racing boats to lengthen rower's or sculler's stroke. Hence **silder** (1, 2) n., **sidable** a. [OE; -slidan, cf. foll.]

sledding, n. Track or ice made by persons sliding; slope prepared with snow or ice for tobogganing; act of sliding; inclined plane down which goods &c. s. to lower level, shute; (also s-way) part(s) of machine on or between which sliding part works; part of machine or instrument that slides; (also s-calve) sliding piece that opens and closes aperture by sliding across; thing slide into place, esp. glass holding object, or instrument, firmly in place; oblique interruption [in most senses f. prec.; also OE slide a slip; cf. G schlitten sledge]

slight, a. Slender, slim, frail-looking, (saw a s. figure approaching; supported by a s. framework); a or some inconsiderable (has a s. cold; took a s. repast; have made a s. inurement to government; has much or great or thorough, inadequate, scanty, mean; biggest, the smallest, after s. inquiry; did it with s. inconvenience to himself; there is not the slightest excuse for it; a conclusion based on very s. observation; a structure raised on s. foundations; paid him s. attention). Hence **slightness** (2) a., **slianty** adv., **slightness** n. [f. MDu. stich plain, even; cf. G schlietbad, schlietacht smooth]

sliet, v.t., & n. Treat or speak of (person, branch of study, &c.) as not worth attention; fail in courtesy or respect towards, markedly neglect; hence **slightly** adv. (N.) marked piece of neglect, omission of due respect &c., (put a s. upon, s.). [f. prec.]

sily, var. of silyly.

slim, n. Of small girth or thickness, slenderly built of slight shape; (f. -s.-Afr. Du.) never-never, delicate, fragile; molluscs [f. OE sleim], [earlier sense sly, cf. G schlarm bad, cunning]; [OE slim, cf. Du. stijm, G Schleim, also L limus mud]

sily, a. Of the consistency of slime; covered or smeared with or full of slime; slippery, hard to hold; cringly dishonest; repulsively meek or flattering. Hence **silyly** adv., **silmness** n. [v]

sing, v.t. & i. & n. Throw (rare; in slang used by author or journalist, write) hurly (stone &c.) from s., whence **sling** (1) a., (ng) -n.; suspend with s., allow to swing suspended, arrange so as to be supported from above, hoist or transfer with s.; s-cart, in which load is slung from axle-tree; slung-shot, metal ball attached by thong &c. to wrist & used esp. by criminals as weapon. (N.) strap or string used with the hand to give impetus to small missile; kinds of apparatus used to support hanging weight, e.g. injured arm, rifle, ship's boat, goods being transferred; s-dog, one of pair of hooks used to grapple goods for hoisting. [n. f. vb. f. ON slyngra, cf. G sachlinge entwine, twist]

sling, n. (chiefly U.S.). Kind of satchel (esp. gun); [OE; f. G schlingen swallow]

slink, v.t. (slink or rarely slank, slunk). Go in secretive manner or with guilty or ashamed or sneaking air (usu. off, away, by, &c.); [OE slinec, cf. G schleichen]

slink, n. (of animal) miscarry, produce (young, or abs.) prematurely. (N.) animal, esp. calf, so born; its flesh; s-boucher, who deals in s. [perh. var. of STRING]

slop, v.t., & i. & n. Slime unintentionally for short distance, lose footing or balance or place by unintended sliding, (slipped in the mud or over the edge and fell; blanket slipped off bed; foot slips out of stirrup, ring off finger); go with sliding motion (as the door closes the catch slips into place; s. along slang, go at great speed); escape restraint or capture by being slipped off or his hold; not being grasped (e.g., opportunity, slipped through his fingers); let reins s. out of his hands; let s. the dogs of war poet, begin war); make way unobserved or quietly or quickly (how time slips away); s. out of the room; s. off or away, depart without leave-taking &c.; just s. across to the baker's; errors will s. in; make careless mistake (slips not & then in his grammar); let go from re- part, to lose or throw, hands of, hauls on, leash; s. anchor, detach ship from it; cow slips its calf, produces it prematurely); pull (garment &c.) hastily on, off; insert stealthily or casually or with gliding motion (slipped
slipper, n. Act of slipping, blunder, accidental piece of misconduct. (A s. on a piece of orange peel may be fatal; there's many a twist the cup & the lip, nothing is certain till it has happened; give one the s., escape from him; s. of the tongue, pen, thing said or written accidentally &c., a few s., in youth are inevitable); kinds of loose covering or garment, e.g. pillow-case, under-bodice, petticote, pinafore; leash for slipping dogs, device for suddenly loosing clip or attachment; inclined plane on which ships are built or repaired; long narrow strip of wood, paper, &c., printer's proof on such paper; cutting taken from plant for grafting or planting, seion, (A s. of a boy, slim boy); one of the fielders (short, long, s.) stationed for balls glancing off bat to off side behind batsman, (sing. or pl.) this part of ground (was caught in the ss. or at s.); (without pl. or article) semifluid clay for coating or making pattern on earthenware; (Theatr.; pl.) part from which scenes are slipped on, part with which stage is slipped off, &c. (slip'-shod); [sli'ppep, sli'pply, sli'vep, OE slitten (v.t.) v.i.]

slip, n. & v.t. Loose comfortable indoor shoe (Hunt-the-s.; bed-s., s-shaped bed-pan), whence sli'per'y a.; skid or shoe placed under wagon-wheel as drag; person who slips greyhounds in coursing-match; s.-bath, shaped like a, with covered end; sli'pper-court, calceolaria. (Vb) chastise (child &c.) with s.; hence sli'pper'iNG (l) n. [ER]

slippery, a. (Of ground) hard to stand on, causing slips by its smoothness or muddiness. (fig., of subject) requiring tactful handling; of objects, hard to be held firmly while trying to polish or slimness or elusive. (fig.) reliable, incalculable, shifting, unscrupulous. Hence sli'per'i- y adv. sli'per'i-NESS n. [f. OE slitten slippery (cf. slip'p'ry), y'-]

slippery, a. Slippery (vulg.); look or be s. slang, look sharp, make haste. [-y]

silt, n. & v.t. & i. (slit). n. Cut or (t. & i.) tear; make long incision in cut, cut into strips, (threatened to s. his nose, tongue, &c.), s. one's weasand, cut his throat; s. hide into thongs, sheet of metal into strips or rods; if you strain it too hard it will s.; has s. my coat-sleeve from shoulder to wrist); sitting-rollers, ribbed pair fitting into each other & sliding metal sheet by pressure. (N.) long incision; long narrow opening comparable to cut ia s. is provided for the coin to drop through; the windows are mere ss.; the ss. on the neck are still-openings. (ME slitten (v. change of vowel) f. OE slitan, cf. Du. slijeten wear out, G schließen & schliessen slit; cogn. w. SLICE)

sli'ther, slith', slither, slither. (slit.) & i. (colloq.). Slide unsteadily, go with irregular slipping motion. [var. of sli'der cf. SLEAVE & O. SLEID~-slipping, we]

sliven, v., & v.t. & i. Piece of wood torn from tree or timber, splinter, (vb, break t. & i. off as s., break t. & i. up into ss.); (in fishing; str. sli't) side of small fish cut off as bait (vb, cut ss. from). [f. obs. sli-te vb f. OE slitan + -e-r-]

sloth, slubber, v.i. & n. Run at the mouth in (vb), run away; esp. by means of wood-carving; we

slooby, slo'bebyNESS n. [var. of SLUBBER]

sloe, n. (Small bluish-black plum, fruit of BLACK THORN (s.-gin, liqueur of ss. steeped in gin). [OE sla, cf. Du. sloe, perh. cogn. w. L LIVIDUS]

sloe-worm. Corrupt. of SLOW-WORM.

sloeg, sloeg, v.i. & t. & n. Hit (i. & t.) hard & wildly esp. in boxing & at cricket; hence sloop'ger n. (N.) hard random hit. [perh. cogn. w. SLOAY]

slogan, n. (Sc.). Highland war-cry. [G. Gael, slagdghairm (sloeg host, gairm outcry)]

sloid, n. A system (orig. Finnish) of mutual coughing & sighing. (OE slod, slang &c.) used in schools. [f. Sw. sloyd skill, cogn. w. SLEIGHT]

sloop, n. Small one-masted fore-& aft-rigged vessel with mainsail & jib, & usu. gaff-topsail & fore staysail; s.-rigged, rigged like s. (f. Du. sloeg f. LG sloop (slipen glide along, cogn. w. slp'); doublet of SHELLOP)

slop, n. (in pl. only), & v.i. & t. (pl.) dirty word; a.; mass or quantity of kitchen or bedroom vessels; (pl.) liquid food, as broth, gruel, &c., non-alcoholic drinks; s.-basin, for receiving dregs of cups at table; s.-pail, for removing bedroom ss. (vb) spill i. & t., (allow) to flow over edge of vessel, (often over, out); make mess with ss. (or with ss. as subj.) upon clothes, floor; s. over i. & t., gush, be maudlin. (OE sloop; cf. OF sople, OE -sloppe liquid droppings, croggs, w. slp;]

slop, n. & v.i. & t. Inclined position or direction, the having of one end or side at higher level than the other, difference in level between two ends or sides of thing, the lying in a line neither parallel nor perpendicular to level ground or a line serving as standard, (there is always a certain s. in a ship's deck; cut this side straight & the other with a s. to the right; the s. (v.) to a s. (of one who is right) having or falling ground, incline; position of soldier with rifle sloped (come to the s.); hence slop'wise adv. (vb) have or show s., lie or tend obliquely esp. to ground level, slant esp. up or down, whence slop'ingy adv.; place or arrange or make in or at a s. (s. arms, place rifle to a s.) (s. over should be s.) the sides of the pit; (slander, make off, go away, also munter, walk about. [cogn. w. slp]

sloppy, a. (Of road) wet with rain, full of puddles; (of floor, table, &c.) wet with slops, having water &c. spilt on it; (of work) unsystematic, not thorough; (of sentiment or talk) weakly emotional, maudlin. Hence slopp'y adj. sloppiNESS n. [slip', y'-]
slosh &c. See slush &c.
slo't, n. & v.t. Groove, channel, slilt, or long aperture, made in machine &c. to admit some other part, esp. slit for penny or other coin that sets working a s.-machine or automatic retailer of small wares; stage trapdoor; (vb) provide with slot(s). [perh. f. Du. slot dich]
slot 1 n. Crack of deer esp. as shown by footprint. [ME *sloete (cf. Sc. *sloth) f. ON *sloth trail in snow &c.]
sloth, n. Laziness, indolence, wherewith slothful-a, slothfully adv. slothfulness n.; kinds of S.-Amer. mammal with curved long-clawed feet living entirely in trees & capable only of very slow motion on ground; s.-bear, lazy, slothful, sluggish, slouchy, kind of loris. [ME *slothu (slow.-thl.]
sloch (owtsh), v.i. & n. Droop, hang down negligently; go or stand or sit with loose ungainly attitude; bend one side of brim of (hat) downwards (opp. cock); hence sloachingly adv. (N.) sloaching or walking, s.-bend of hat-brim (opp. (sling)) incompete or dump work or a person or performer or performer (esp. is no s. at, this show &c. is s.o.); s.-hat, with slouche brim. [f. ON slókar slothing fellow, cogn. w. slóck]
slogh 1 (ow), n. Quagmire, swamp, miry place, (the S. of Despond, state of hopeless floundering in sin). Hence sloughy 1 [-y a. [OE slógh, cogn. w. G. schlümpfliger swallow up]
slogh 2 (utf. n. & v.i. & t. & n. Snake’s cast skin, any part that an animal casts or moults; dead tissue that drops off from living flesh &c.; hence sloughy 2 [-y a. (vb) drop off (t. & I; often off, away, esp. in intr. sense) as s.; cast off s. [cogn. w. Du. slug guilf, cf. G. schlucken swallow, sluouch skin, bag]
Slova'k, n. & a. (Member of a North-Hung. Slav race [f. 1870].)
slo'ven (-0), n. Personally untidy or dirty, careless & lazy, or unmethodical person. Hence slo'venly a, slovenliness n., slovenvy 2 adv. (archaic). [f. MDu. slof sloven + ain-AN]
Slo'vene, n. Slo'ven'ian, a. & n. (Member of Slav race in Styria, Carinthia, &c.; -(i)a) language of the Ss. [f. Gk Sklabénos sIaV]
slo'w, a. & v.i. & t. (not quick, deficient in speed, taking a long time to traverse a distance or do a thing, &c. & steadily wins the race; & s. & sure, haste is risky; & s. march, of troops in funeral procession &c. & s. music, gradual (growth, progress), whence slowly 2 adv.; tardy, reluctant, lingering, (was not s. to defend himself), not hasty or easily moved (is s. to anger); (of clock &c. usu. pred.) behind correct time or out of step, sludge (in s. of speech, of what, whereas slow-witted 2 a. &c.; deficient in interest or liveliness, dull, tedious, (entertainment was voted s.); slow-coach, person, s. in action, dull of wit, or behind the times in opinions &c. & s. match, s.-burning for igniting explosives; s.-smoke, see foul; hence slow'-ness n. (Adv. compar. -er, sup. -est) at s., pace, slowly, (in a s.-slowed-down, slow, but still common when the adv. & not the vb gives the essential point, as how s. he climbs!, please read or go or s. or slower, watch goes s., cf. I saw a man climb slowly up; placed always after vb exc. in excl. with how or in comb. with part. as s.-going, -moving). (vb) reduce one’s speed, reduce speed of (train, ship, &c.; usu. down, up, off, away, or out of)
slow-worm (5-0), n. Small harmless reptile between snakes & lizards, blind-worm. [OE sIa-wýrm, prob. f. st. of SLY, WORM, orig. sense being striking worm w. ref. to supposed venom]
slob, n. & v.t. Wool slightly twisted as preparation for spinning; (vb) twist thus. [f]
slob'ber, v.t. & i. Do carelessly or bunglingly; slaver, slobberer, slobber. [f. Da. slobbar slaver]
slude, n. Thick greasy mud. Hence sludgy 2 a. [ME sluch, cogn. w. slÉek]
slu'. See slú'.
slug, n. & v.i. Kinds of shell-less snail destructive for small plants; (vb) collect & carry slugs in garden &c. 2. Bullet of irregular shape; roundish lump of metal. [sense 1 f. obs. n. = sluggard; sense 2 either f. 1 w. ref. to shape, or as 1 w. lump to weight, or f. obs. slug = slog]
slug'-abed, n. (archaic). Person who lies late in bed. [as f., ABED]
slug'gard, n. Lazy sluggish person. [f. obs. sIug sIot sIot. SW. stóka, droop, + -ARD; cogn. W. SOLGCH]
sluggishness n. [obs. slug sIUGARD, ISH]
slice (sIóOS), n., & v.t. & i. (Also s.-gate, -gating). S. slice or other contrivance for changing level, or merely for controlling flow into or out of it, floodgate; water above or below or issuing through floodgate; (also s.-way) artificial water-channel. (vb) provide with slices) flood with water from s., rinse; pour or throw water freely upon; (of water) rush out &c. (as) from s. [f. OF excluse f. LL excluère floodgate (orig. fem. p.p. see EXCLUDE)]
sIum, n. & v.t. & i. (vb) flood, fill up an alley in city. (vb) go about the ss. to visit or examine condition of inhabitants; hence slug'mmer 1 n. [perh. cogn. w. dial. sIump muddy place, cf. sIUMP]
slumber, v.i. & t. & n. Sleep (distinguished in sense only by an implication of comfort or ease, which is not invariably, e.g. fell into a troubled s.; & in use by a rhet. or poet. tinge of the n. is often in pl., as his ss. were interrupted by a knock); s. away, waste (time) in s. Hence slumberous 1 a., slumberously 2 adv., slumberer 1 n. [earlier sense doze; n. f. vb, f. ME slummen (slúme n. f. OE slúma) + -ER, -b. as in NUMBER; cf. G. schlummern]
slump, n. & v.i. & t. (slug). Sudden or rapid or great fall in financial valuation of demand for commodity or interest taken away or undertaking; (vb) undergo s., fall in price, fall through, fail utterly. [f. obs. or dial. vb = fall through ice or into bog [see sIUm] & imit.]
slug. See sIING 1
slink. See sIINK
slur, v.t. & i. (part. sIUR'RAP) & n. Write (t. & l.) or pronounce (t. & l.) indistinctly with or without sliding into one another; (Mus.) sing one syllable, sing (syllable), to more than one note, also sing or play legato, also mark s. over two or more notes in MS; pass (fault, fact, &c.) lightly over, conceal or minimize; (archaic) put s. upon (person, character), make insinuations against. (N.) imputation, blame, stigma, the put a s. upon me; it is no s. under his hat; it should be said that he was a s. piece of slurring in handwriting, pronunciation, or singing; curved mark used in music-writing to show that two or more notes are to be sung to one syllable or played or sung legato. [f. MDu. sLeurcN train]
slush, n. Watery mud or thawing snow (cf. SLUDGE). Hence slushy 2 a. [perh. var. of spleter]; cf. splutter, slushy, dirty wretched
slut, n. Slovenly woman. slattern; (joc.)) girl. Hence slutt'ry 4 n. slutt'Ish 1 a., slutt'Ishly 2 adv. slutt'IshnESS n. [f. sW. dial. slätta, cf. Norw. sløtt idler; cogn w. slánt]
sly, a. (slyer, slyest). Cunning, wily, hypocritical; practising concealment (s. dog, person who keeps his peccadilloes or pleasures quiet), done &c, in secret [on the s., privately, without publicity; knowing, arch, bantering, insinuating,ironical; sly-boots, s. person in playful use, esp. to or of child or animal). Hence slyly adv., sly-ness n. [ME slyght f. OE slygr, perh. congl. of SLYE, SLYE].

slype, n. Passage from cathedral transept to chapter house or deanery. [var. of SLIP].

smack, n., & v.t. Flavour, taste that suggests presence of something; barely discernible amount of some food material &c, or of a quality &c present in dish or person's character, tinge, tincture, spice, dash, &c. (esp. of a thing as it leaves the mouth, in ill, of recklessness, of the old Adam, in him). (Vb) has a slight curious or unexpected or secondary taste (rare); taste slightly of, suggest by taste or otherwise the presence or effects of, (wine smacking of the cork; his manner smacked of superciliousness). [v. f. n., OE swæc, cf. G gesmeck, th., schmecken vb]

smack, n., v.t. & i., v.i. The slight expected report as from s. of slap with quick lilt of lips pasted suddenly, or of whipped crack; blow with palm, slap; loud kiss (gave her a hearty s.). (Vb) slap (person's face &c) with palm; part (t. & i. of lips) noisily in eager anticipation or enjoyment of food or other delight; crack (t. & i. of whip). (Adv., colloq.) with a s., in sudden direct violent way, outright, exactly; (went s. through window or through dish; hit him s. on the nose). [V. prep., init. & unconnected prn. prep. cf. Sw. smacka vb. Da. smakke to slam, Du. smakken lingen down].

smack, n. Slop esp. for fishing; smack-man, sailor on s. [f. Md. smack; perh. cogn. w. snake, cf. OE swæce, ON skjöggja, smak].

smaeker, n. (slang). Loud kiss; sounding blow large; remarkable specimen of anything. [F. smacker, ER].

small (awl), a., n., & adv. Not large, of deficient or comparatively little size or strength or power or number, of agent not doing thing on large scale, usu. without emotional implications of little, e.g., not a dear s. pony or a dirty s. cow; s. farmer, shopkeeper, on s. scale; s. child; s. prize; s. hours; s. early, party with few guests; s. late; the still s. voice, conscience; coat is s. or too s. for me; s. craft, boats; came in s. numbers; this beer is very s., weak, watery; (as distinctive epithet) of the smaller kind (s.-sword, rapier or sword for thrusting only); s.-beer arche, of light kind; think no s. beer of oneself, be concealed; chronic s. beer, talk of trifles as important; s. gross, ten dozen, s. arms, fire-arms other than cannon; s. letters, not capitals; s. capitals, of less height than the fount's regular capitals; s. pieca, size of type; s. hand, ordinary writing, opp. text-hand; s. debt, below largest amount recoverable in county court; s.-clothesarchae, knee-breeches; not much of (of &c) blow to him, &c wonder, comments on conduct with, &c; as described; told s. was no s. excitement about it; has s. Latin, knows little of it; unimportant, trifling, (s. talk, ordinary society conversation; the s. worries of life, is great in s. matters); socially unistinguished, poor, obscure, humble, (great & s., all classes; lives in a s. way, unpretentiously); s. means, as s. means; s. people love to talk of great; morally mean, ungenerous, petty, paltry, (his s. selfish nature; only a s. man would think of that at such a time; I call s. of him to remind me of it), whence small-minded. 2 a. small-pox, highly contagious & fatal disease with fever &putres; hence small-lyst (2) a., small-ness n. (N.) the slenderest part of something, esp. s. of the back, hinder part of waist; (pl., at Oxford) responses. (Adv.) sing s. [OE smæl, cf. Du., Da., & Sw. smat, G schmal, thin].

smallege (awl), n. Wild celery. [prec. & inf. der. smallega, smalleg].

smalt (awl), n. Grass coloured blue with cobalt; pigment made by pulverizing this. [f. Lt. smalto G smalten-grease, cogn. w. smalt].

smart, v.t. & n. (Of person or part of him, or of wound lit., or fig. or the missile or insult &c, that has inflicted it) feel or give acute pain, rankle, (my finger smarted; rushed of smactoring and stinging). [v. F. smerter, G schmerzen, D. schmerzen].

smear, vb. & v.t. & i., & adv. Stain with the gibe yet smarting in his brain; s. for, be paid out for, suffer consequences of, esp. as threat you shall s. for this; (n.) bodily or mental sharp pain, stinging sensation; s.-money, paid or exacted as penalty or compensation; smartened, the Water Pepper. [OE smoretan, cf. Du. smarten, G schmären; cogn. w. L mor- bère bite, Gk smeartos terrible].

smell, n. v.t. & i. [smell].

Smell (of), of the, with his senses, esp. (slang) smelling large, about or smelling blow or heavy fall. [ER].


smear, v.t. & i. & n. Daub with greasy or sticky substance or with something that stains, composing argument to make marks on, make a s.; blot, obscure outline of, (writing, drawing). (N.) blotched by smearing; hence smearable a., smearable n. [OE smearian (smernu n., fat, cf. G schmerzen), cogn. w. Gk smetron ointment].

smelt'ice, n. Kind of whitish clay used for taking out grease from cloth &c. [f. Gk smeiktis ointment, perh. thru. smekt-, der. smekte, smeck].

smeg'ma, n. Sebaceous soaplike secretion in folds of the skin, of the prepice, of the prepice. Hence smegmatic a. [f. Gk smegma -atos soap (smekhto-semao see prec., sm)]

smell, n. & v.t. & i. (smell or rarely smelled).
Nasal sense by which odours are perceived (s. is less acute in man than in most animals; has a fine sense of s.; is perceptible to s. as well as sight); quality in substances that affects this sense, odour, (has no, a sweet, pungent, disgusting, peculiar, close, s. of the thyme, coriander; bad odour, whence smell(y) & (colloq.) act of inhaling in order to ascertain, (take a s. at) by s. smelliness (Vb) perceive. of s. defect present of s. by, (am sure i s. gas; horses smell the water a mile off; s. a rat fig., suspect foul dealing &c.), whence smell(able) a.; inhale s. of, set one’s sense of s. to work at (smell it or at it to see if it was high; came up & smell at my calves); (of dog) hunt out by s., (fig. of person) find out (secret, plotter, &c.) by s. smelliness lassus (Vb) sundial, whence smi(y)l/e a.; (s. of flowers that do not s.); smell sweet, nice, disgustingly, of garlic, of brandy; s. of the lamp, seem to have been composed laboriously at night; s. of shop, nepotism, &c., suggest s. in it, stink, be rank or scent of pungent thing, shall be search about; perceive s., have sense of s. (can do, fishes s.?); emit s. usu. of kind specified by adj. or adv., suggest or recall the s. of, (flowers that do not s.); smells sweet, nice, disgustingly, of garlic, of brandy; s. of the lamp, seem to have been composed laboriously at night; s. of shop, nepotism, &c., suggest s. in it, stink, be rank or scent of pungent thing, shall be search about; perceive s., have sense of s. (can do, fishes s.?); emit s. usu. of kind specified by adj. or adv., suggest or recall the s. of, (flowers that do not s.); smells sweet, nice, disgustingly, of garlic, of brandy; s. of the lamp, seem to have been composed laboriously at night; s. of shop, nepotism, &c., suggest s. in it, stink, be rank or scent of pungent thing, shall be search about; perceive s., have sense of s. (can do, fishes s.?); emit s. usu. of kind specified by adj. or adv., suggest or recall the s. of, (flowers that do not s.); smells sweet, nice, disgustingly, of garlic, of brandy; s. of the lamp, seem to have been composed laboriously at night; s. of shop, nepotism, &c., suggest s. in it, stink, be rank or scent of pungent thing, shall be search about; perceive s., have sense of s. (can do, fishes s.?); emit s. usu. of kind specified by adj. or adv., suggest or recall the s. of, (flowers that do not s.);
aware of; smoking-cap, jacket, of ornamental kind worn with the stovepipe; smoking-corn (B v.), used for smoking on railroad-train; smoking-mixture, blend of tobaccos for smoking in pipe; smoking-room, in hotel or house kept for smoking in (s. talk &c., esp. such as is suited for men only). [OE smoke (prec.)]

**smoker**, n. In vb senses; also esp. person who habitually smokes tobacco (s. heart affection of heart attribute to tobacco); smoking-device.

- **smoky**, a. Emitting, veiled or filled with, obscure (as) with, stained with or coloured like, smoke (a. fire, city, room, hue, ceiling). Hence **smokily**, adv., smokiness n.

**smooth** 1 (s.m.), a. Of relatively even & polished surface, free from perceptible projections or lumps or indentations or roughness or (of liquid) undulations, not wrinkled or pitted or scored or hairy, that can be traversed without check, (s. skin, surface, morocco, brow, chin; am now in s. water, have passed obstacles or difficulties without any hindrance or help, or by any other means. s. passage, across sea; course of true love never did run s. hair, esp. flattened down on head; free from harshness of sound or taste (s. verse, with easy & correct rhythm; s. elocution, &c.; s. breathing in Gk Gram., unspirited sound of initial vowel, also symbol of this); equable, unruffled, polite, conciliatory, courtly, temperate, n. s. face, esp. hypocritically friendly, whence **smoothface** 1 a.; s. things, esp. flattery or insincere encouragement, whence **smooth spoken**, **smooth-tongued** 1 a.; s. bore, gun with unfurled barrel. Hence **smoothly**, adv., smoothness n. [OE smyte, cogn. w. MHG smaut cream, Skr. maudh to churn]

**smoke** 2, v.t. & i. Mainly s. oftener out, over, down, away; s. over or away differences, perplexities, difficulties, &c., reduce or get rid of in fact or appearance; free from impediments or discomfort (s. the way; will s. his declining years); cloak over faults &c.; become s. (usu. down; sea presently smoothed down); smoothing-iron; implement usu. heated to s. linings of carriages, etc., large plane; small plane for finishing the planing of wood. [L prec.]

**smoke**. See **smite**.

**smother** (-dah), n., & v.t. & i. Smothering ashes &c. (archa. from the smoke 1 into the s.); cloud of dust, spray, smoke, &c., or obscurity caused by it (rare). (Vb) suffocate, stifle, kill by stopping breath of or excluding air from, smother, s. a craft, or s. a vessel, or s. her mate (in presses, when kiny have no vacant space to move to is checked by knight); overwhelm with kisses, gifts, kindness, &c.; put out or keep down (fire) by heaping with ashes &c.; suppress, conceal or secure concealment of, keep from notice or publicity, burke, open up; s. a yawn; with smothered curses; the facts, the recommendations of the committee (smoother mate in press); when kiny (in strawberries smothered in cream); (rare) perish of suffocation, have difficulty in breathing. [vb f. n., ME smoker (OE smorian stif, cf. Du. smoren stif, stew, G schromen stew, + agent-suf. -ther); cogn. w. smoke & smoulder]

**smotherly**, a. Stifling. [y 2]

**smother** (-5), v.t., i. & n. Burn without flame, burn inwardly or in suppressed way or unseen; (of feelings &c.) exist, operate, be nursed, undetected or without conspicuous effects (smouldering discontent, hatred, rebellion); (n.) smouldering combustion (the s. will soon be a flame). [n. f. vb, ME smoleren (obs. smolder n. smoke); cogn. w. SMELL & SMOTHER]

**smudge** 1, smutch (archaic), v.t. & i., & n. Smear or blot or blur line of (writing, drawing); make dirt-mark or confused blot or smear on (face, paper, surface); (usu. -teh) defile, sully, stain with disgrace, impair purity of, (person's name false, &c.); blot, s. (usu. -teh) be come blotted (smudged easily). (N.) dirt-mark lit. or (esp. -teh) fig., blotted line, blurred mark; hence **smudgy** 1 a., **smudgily** 1 adv., **smudginess** n. [ME smugen, cogn. w. SMUT]

**smudge** 2, n. Outdoor fire with dense smoke made to keep off insects &c. [perh. f. prec.]

**smug** a. & n. (of commonplace) respectable manner, self-satisfied, uncomfortable, unambitious, unimaginative character or appearance; hence **smugness** n. (N.) chiefly university slang) person ill-fitted for society or without athletic pursuits or interests. [MDa., = smooth, c.f. Schmuck spruce; cogn. w. OE smagan see smock]

**smuggle** 1, v.t. Import or export (goods, &c. illegally, esp. without payment of customs duties (often in, out, over), whence **smug gerler** 1, smuggling 1, n. convey secretly in, out, &c., or put away &c. into concealment. [f. LG smyghen, cf. Du. smugen secret passage, Sw. smuga lurking-hole; cogn. w. SMOK]

**smut** n. & v.t. & i. (Spot or smudge made by) small flake of soot; obscene talk or words; (archaic) disease, aspersion by which parts of the ear change to black powder; s.-bell, kinds of fungus; s.-mill, machine for cleansing grain from s.; hence **smutty** 1 a., **smuttyly** 1 adv., **smut tiness** n. (Vb) mark with s. or ss.; infect (corn) with, (of corn) contract, s. [f. Sw. smuts dirt, cf. G Schmutz dirt]

**smutch**. See **smudge**.

**smoakside** (prob. ME), n. (Native or inhabitant) of Smyrna. [or?] (pp. of) am.

**snack**, n. Slight or casual or hurried meal: go ss., go shaves (ss. !, claim to share). [orig. sense portion, thing snatched (snatch)]

**snacot**, n. Garfish. [prob. corrupt. of L. synagnathus close-jawed, name of the genus (Greek sun, with, gnathos jaw)]


**snag**, n. & v.t. Jagged projecting point, e.g. irregular or broken tooth, stump of branch remaining on tree, pointed root or stump poking out of ground, piece of rough timber or rock embedded in river or sea bottom & impediment navigation; hence **snaggy** 1 a., **snaggy** 2 a. (Vb) run (ship) on s.; clear (land, waterway, tree-trunk) of ss. [Norw., = spike; cf. KNAE]

**snail**, n. & v.t. & i. Kinds of slimy slow-moving gastropod mollusc, most of them with spiral shell & horns or retractile eye-stalks, some used as food esp. in France, whence **snailkiny** 1 a., & c., & of snailking, etc. (of s. kind; of the chief edible kind; s.'s gallop, pace, very slow locomotion); (also s. wheel) notched wheel in clock resembling s. in outline determining number of strokes in striking the hours; (also s. clover, -trefoil) kinds of leguminous plant including lucerne with spiral pods; s.-fish, with ventral sucker for clinging; s. shell, the shell of the s. (Vb) riv (garden) of, hunt for, ss. [OE snegl, dim. of snaca SNAKE, cf. ME snegge, G schnecche]

**snake**. Serpent (commoner in ordinary speech, more loosely applied so as to includes-like lizards &c., & especially used of the com-
mon British harmless kind; s. in the grass; hidden, secret danger or enemy; warm, cheerful, &c., a. s. in one’s bosom, meet with ingratitude or receive evil for good; scotch 2 the s.; see ss., with delirium tremens; raise or make ss., make disturbance, start violent quarrel; Ss., int. of anger; treacherous cold-hearted person; s.-charmer, -ming, see serpent; s.-lizard, kinds of lizard with rudimentary tail; s.-shout, the frivolous, the silly, the frivolous, or frivolous; s.-stone, ammonite; s.-reed, bistort. Hence sna*ky 2 a., sna’ki-ness n. [OE snaca, cf. MHG snachan creep, MDu. snake; cogn. w. snaek]

snaer, v.t. & i., & n. Make sudden audible bite (dog snapped viciously; s. at, try to bite, also speak irritably to; s. at bat, offer); act rudely, ill-tempered or spitefully, whence sna*ppish 2 adv., sna’ppishly 2 adv., sna’ppishness n.; bite off (s. off one’s nose, esp. fig. interrupt him angrily or rudely); pick up (scrap, or fig. bargain &c.) hastily, whence sna’pper 1 up-n., take up (interlocutor) without letting him finish; break (t. & i.) with sharp crack (s. the string, a stick; note () &c., esp. in esp. in (part.) &c., with a sudden or violent reply or report or crack, s. pistol, whip, s. one’singers, make audible fiddle esp. at person &c. in contempt; pistol snaps, either in going off or in missing fire), close (t. & i.) &c. with snapping sound (s. the clasp, one’s teeth together; the door snapped to); take instantaneous photograph of (esp. unconscious or unwilling subject); snapping-turtle, ferocious American fresh (N.) act or sound of snapping; spring-catch fastening bracket &c.; kinds of small crisp cake; (usu. cold s.) sudden spell of frost; crispness of style, fresh vigour or liveliness in action, go, dash, spring, whence sna*ppy 2 a.; = snapshot n. (see below); (Theatr.) short engagement as actor; a (t., esp. of parliamentary or other deliberative proceedings) taken by surprise, brought on without notice, &c. (a. s. division, debate, crisis, &c.); s.-boll, -lock, going home automatically with spring on closing of door &c.; snadragon, kinds of plant with bag-shaped flower that can be made to gape like large mouth, also Christmas game of quacking quails from dish of burning brandy; s.-hook, -link, with spring alarm; take upon one’s arm or link, &c.; snapshot n., shot taken with little or no delay in aiming (better s. shot), also instantaneous photograph taken with hand camera, (v.t., also s-shot) take such photograph of. [f. Du. snappen, cf. G schnappen; cogn. w. snakfle]

snare, n. & v.t. Trap for catching birds or animals, esp. one made with cord; device for catching birds or any animal; expose himself to capture, defeat, failure, disgrace, loss, &c.; thing that acts as a temptation (popularity is often a s.); (pl.) twisted strings of gut or hide stretched across lower head of side-drum to produce rattling sound. (Vb) catch (bird &c.) in s., whence -snaer 1 n.; get (person) into s., (less common, &c. with more of the lit, sense, cf. snaer v.t., -n., -eing, -ly 2 adv. (N.) act or sound of snaring; hence sna*ry 2 a. (frequent of earlier snar, cf. MDu. snarren brawl). G schenner speak gutturally; cogn. w. snerf]
null
SNUFF

vb; also, take s., whence s

n. (N.): = (the now more usual) snuff n. also: powdered tobacco taken by snuffing as stimulant or sedative (take thing in s. arachia, take offence at it; up to s. lang, not childishly igno

rantoinnocent), whence snuff n.; snuff n.; medicinal powder taken by snuffing; s.-box; s.-coloured, (of) dark yellowish-brown; s.-mill, for grinding s., also s.-box; s.-taker, s.}; sufferers not affected with nose; cf. G schnauben snort, schnupfen a cold

nuff-

v. t. & i., n. Trim s. from (candle or its wick) with fingers or scissors or esp. sufferers n. pl., kind of scissors with box to catch s. (s. out t.), extinguishing by trimming, also fig. as I was nearly, his hopes were, snuffed out; s. out t. lang, die; can s. a candle with s. (pistol), shoot off top of wick without putting flame out) snuff-tray, holding sufferers. (N.) charred part of candle-wick, esp., in bad wick, black exesscence obscuring light; s.-dish, snuff-tray. [n. f. vb.; cf. dial. snuff eat off shoots of cog. w. s.nub]

snuffle, v. t. & i., n. Sniff (intr.), make sniffing sounds; speak nasally, whiningly, or as if frightened, or express scorn or contempt; (esp. in a form of religious declamation) affection ascribed to puritans & dissidents, whence sniffer n.: s. out, utter with sniffing; hence snuffling v. adv. (N.) sniff; sniffing sound, tone, or talk. [snuff, 1.-s(3)]

snug, a. Sheltered from weather & cold, well enclosed or packed in or fixed in place, comfortably situated, cozy; (of income, dinner, &c.) good enough for modest requirements. Hence snugly, adv. ON snugly smooth (of hair), Sw. snuggy neat

snuggery, n. Snug place, esp. person's private room or den. [-ERY]

snuggle, v. t. & i. Shift one's position or lie close up to for warmth; draw (child &c.) close to one, cuddle. [f. obs. snug vb (snug)] 1.-s(3)

so, adv.; conj., int., & pron. To the extent or in the manner set forth, by preceding or following as clause or implied in context, thus, equally, similarly, analogously, now used to express degree before as clause only with negative, as I am not so cagy &c., but I am as eager, as you: as the tree falls, so must it lie; as bees love sweetness, so flies love rotteness; rarely used twice co"aturally, as so many men so many minds when he saw her so frightened: as a pistol, shoot off top of wick without putting flame out; stand just so; not expected to live so long; did not get it by force & ought not to be so deprived of it; often in sentence appended as explanation, as I paid him double, I was so pleased; ever or never so bad, &c. in condition, clause, as bad &c. as possible; so far, up to this time or point or extent, as so far it has not been done; so far as; so far or so, as or arachia so far as, to whatever extent; & so forth, &c. so on, et cetera, &c. & the like; so long as, with the proviso, on the condition that; so be it, form of acceptance, resignation, &c. so-long; so much for, that is all that need be done or said about; is only so much rubbish, all rubbish; at so much a week, a head, &c., a definite but unspecified sum &c.; similarly so much for, that is all that need be done or said about; is not so much as, less than, not even; is not so much discontented as unsatisfied; to the degree or in the manner or with the intent or result set forth by following that clause or but clause or as to (so high that you cannot reach it; so run that ye may obtain; warned him so that he might avoid the danger, etc.); all precautions have been taken, so that we expect to succeed; not so deaf but he can hear a cannon; was so fortunate as to escape; put it so or as to offend him; it so happens that he was not there, to a degree that demands explanatory emphasis, (so many worlds, so much to do!); I am so glad, tired!; she is so beautiful; so kind of you!; also colloq. or vulg. with, as that is so much better, he is ever so angry!; on condition that or that, on condition set forth in as-clause or implied, (so that or so it is done, it is done); not, or so as, not so, or so is not; then not, or so as, not so, or so is no forgiveness as now you forgive me); so help me God!, form of asseveration; accordingly, consequently, therefore, as appears or results from preceding or implied statement or fact, the says he was not there, so he doubtless was not; so or and so I cannot come; so you are back again; so look to yourself); (accompanying emphasis on some later word) moreover, also, as well, in actual fact, (well, so I did; you said it was so); & so it is; yes, I denied it, but or &c. & so did you; your birthday? yes, so it is); (as substitute, often preceding vb, for obj. of say, call, speak, tell, think, hope, suppose, do, &c.) it, this, that, the same of what, (so he said); so spoke Achilles, i.e. what precedes, & Patroclus so. &c. (he, he); ellipt., &c. Satan, whom the archangel thus rebukes do; &c.; & so say all of us; I suppose so, form of agreement: I told you so, warned you in vain; she is ill & he thinks himself so; so-called, epiphram questioning accuracy of description; so to say or speak, apology for exaggeration, metaphor, neologism, &c.: you don't say so, formula of surprise); in that state or condition, actually this, as opposed, &c. ON so 2.

snoji-
of air enclosed in film of soapy water made by blowing through pipe dipped in s.-suds; s. ether, an ether made by condensing s.-sud vapour; s. ethereal, the ethereal matter of s.-suds; s. factory, a factory producing s.-suds; hence 'soapless a. (Vb) apply s. to, scrub or rub with s.; use s. upon oneself. [OE: *sape, cf. Du. zeep, G seife; perh. cogn. w. L sebum tallow]

soapy, a. Like, smeared or impregnated with, suggestive of, soap; (of person or his manner or talk) uncouth, flattering. Hence soapyly adv.

soar, v.i. Fly high (lit. & fig.), mount to or be at a great height above earth, hover or sail in the air without flapping of wings. (soaring eagle, spire, thoughts, ambition, ideals). Hence soaringly adv. [f. F essorer f. LL ex- (aurare a. auro breeze)

so'ave, so'vène, (ah-n.), mus. direction. With tenderness. [It.]

sob, v.i. & t., & n. Draw breath in convulsive gasps usu. with weeping under mental distress or physical exhaustion; s. out, utter with s.; hence sobbingly adv. (N.) convulsive drawing of breath esp. in weeping. [cogn. w. sup. & w. OE sianlan lament, G seufen sigh]

sob'ber, a., v.t. & i. Not drunk (as s. as a jugful) in a public house; Phryne from-s-, argus (cf. s., suggest that opinion &c. represents passing mood only); temperate in regard to drink (is a s. man); moderate, well-balanced, sane, tranquil, self-controlled, sedate, not vehement or passionate or excited or wayward or fanciful or exaggerated, (of colour) quiet & inconspicuous, (in s. fact, in fact as opp. fancy; a s. estime, s. minded, s.-sides, sedate person; s.-suitied poet., clad in s. colours), whence sobberly adv. (Vb) make or become s. or less wild, reckless, enthusiastic, visionary, &c. (often down). [f. F sobre f. L sobrius perf. s. &c. apart from, ebrius drunk, etym. dub.]

Sóbranje (ahnyé), n. Bulgarian national assembly. [Bulg.]

sóbriety, n. Being sober. [f. F sobriété f. L sobrietatem (sobrer, -ty)]

sóbriquet, sou- (sóo-), (ká), n. Nickname, assumed name. [F. etym. dub.]

sóc(c)age (i-j), n. Feudal tenure of land involving payment of rent or other service to superior. [f. OE soc jurisdiction (sacon contend, cogn. w. seek) + -age]

sociable (sh-), a. & n. Fitted for companionship, ready & willing to converse, not averse to society, communicative, liking company; of meeting (&c.) marked by friendliness, not stiff or formal; hence sociably n., sociablyy adv. (N.) open carriage with facing side-seats, tricycle for two riders side by side; s.-shaped couch allowing two occupants to face each other. [F. f. L sociabilis (sociare f. socius fellow cogn. w. segui follow, -ABLE)]

sócial (shl), a. Living in companies, gregarious, not fitted for or not practising solitary life, interdependent, cooperative, practising division of labour, existing only as members of compound organism, (man is a s. animal; s. side; s.-shaped couch allowing two occupants to face each other; s. birds, building near each other in communities; s. plants, kinds that grow thickly together & monopolize ground they grow on; s. polyp &c.); concerned with the mutual relations of men or classes of men (s. problems, science, morality, students, philosophers; the s. condition); racial & similar agreement among men to exchange the individual freedom of the state of nature for legal restriction, assumed by 15th-c. thinkers as basis of political society; s. democrat, politician aiming at improving condition of lower classes by gradual advance towards socialism; the s. citi, prostitution of or in or towards society (s. intercourse, life code, etiquette, pleasures, duties; one's s. superiors & inferiors; s. rank, position, distinctions; has s. tastes; a s. evening, gathering); of or with allies (the s. war in Rom. Hist.]. Hence or cogn. sociality (shl-) n., sociallyy adv. & a. (cf. M. sociés socius see prec. AD)

soci'calism, n. Socialism. Hence socalist (2) n. & a., socialistic a., socialisticallyy adv. [-ism]

socalize, v.t. Make social; arrange socially. Hence socialization n. [-ize]

society, n. Social mode of life, the customs & organization of a civilized nation, (the process of an evolution from a state of hounds who prey on the community) any social community (no s. can retain members who float its principles); the upper classes of a community whose movements & entertainments & other doings are more or less conspicuous, the socially distinguished, fashionable & well-to-do & well-connected people, was welcomed by s.; the customs of politics; s. does not approve; leaders of s.; often attrib. as s. lady people, posip, news, journal; s. versc, of light topical witty kind; participation in hospitality, other people's houses or company, (goes a great deal into, avoids, is at his best or embarrassed in, s.); companionship, company, (s. & solitude; always enjoy his s.; seek, avoid, the s. of); association of persons united by a common aim or interest or principle (S. of Friends, quakers; S. of Jesus, abbr. S.J., see JESUIT; FRIENDLY s.; Royal S., founded 1602 for improving natural knowledge; S. for the Prophagation of the Gospel, abbr. S.P.G.; DORCAS s.; building, cooperative, s.); [f. F société f. L societatem (socius see SOCIALE, -TY)]

Sócrates, m. A. n. (Follower, following or according to doctrine) of the 16th-c. Italian theoligians Laelius & Faustus Socius, whose opinions resemble those of modern unitarians. Hence Soci'nanisman (shl-3) n. [-AN]


sock 1, n. Short stocking not reaching knee; removable inner sole put into shoe for warmth &c.; ancient comic actor's light shoe (also used allusively for comedy &c., cf. BUSKIN). [OE soc f. L socius comic actor's shoe]

sock 2, v.t., n., & adv. (slang). Fling (ball, adv.); cf. M. Socoio comic actor's shoe]

sock 3, n. (school slang). Sweets, pastry, &c., eaten at odd times, tuck, grub. [f.

sockdó'logen, n. (slang). Decisive blow or argument. [U.S. corrupt of, dozoology]

sock 4, n. (slang). Football, form of football in which (cf. RUGBY) ball may not be touched with hand. [Association, -ER]

socket, n. Natural or artificial hollow for something to fit into or stand firm or revolve
in (eyes; s. of the hip; candle too large for
s.; ball & s); s. joint = ball & s. joint;
pipe, with enlarged end to receive another.
Hence sacketed a. [I. Of socket dim. of
& cogn. w. shock] sōcle, n. (archit.). Plain low rectangular
base, usually supported by pedestals, vase,
statue, &c. [F. P. II. zocolo f. L socculus (soc-
cus sock; -ule)]
Socratic, a. & n. Of, like, following, &c.
Socrates (S. method, dialectic, procedure by
question & answer; S. irony, pose of ignorance
assumed in order to entice others into display
of supposed knowledge); (n.) follower of So-
crates. [S. method of teaching adv. [L F.
Gk Sōkratés (Socrates, -ic)]
sod, n., & v.t. Turf, upper layer of grass
land including blades & roots & earth, (under
the s., in the grave); piece of turf pared off;
hence soddy a. [Vb cover (ground) with
sodding, mallet, spade, implements used]
with peat with ss. [cf. Du. zode, G sode; prob.
cogn. w. SETH, perh. as sodden with rain]
soda, n. Soddenness.
sōda, n. One of the compounds of
sodium in common use, esp. sodium carbonate
or bicarbonate; (also s-water) water made efferv-
eseent by impregnation with carbonic acid
under pressure & used alone or with spirit
or wine or milk as a drink (orig. made with
sodium carbonate; some s-water; some or a
brandy & s.; s.-fountain, vessel in which s-
water is stored under pressure to bedraw out).
[It. fem. of soda contr. of solido, formerly used
of glasswork perh. w. ref. to its hardness]
sodality, n. A confraternity or association
esp. of religious character (chiefly in titles of
R.-C. societies). [f. L sodalitas (sodalis com-
rade, cogn. w. Gk ethos custom, -ty)]
sodden, a. & v.t. & l. Saturated with
liquid, soaked through; (of bread) doughy,
heavy & moist; stupid or dull in fact or ap-
pearance with habitual drunkenness; hence
soddenness n. (Vb) become or make s.
[orig. p.p. of SEETH]
sōdium, n. A silver-white metal existing
chiefly in soda & other compounds, with bright yellow flame,
and igniting in warm air. Hence sōdic a. [SÔDA, -UM]
sodomy, n. The immoral act of sodomy. [OF.
f. LL Sodomita f. Gk Sodomítês inhabitant
of Sodom, see -RE[1][I]]
sōdomy, n. Copulation between male
persons. [f. F sodomie (L Sodomà Sodom, see
Gen. xix. 4 foll., -1A)]
soéver, suf. soest, separable usu. appended
to relative pronouns, adverbs, or adjectives,
but sometimes following them at an interval
to give indeterminate meaning (wossover, wosso-
er, &c.; how great s. it may be; with what
end s. he did it). [so, never]
sōfa, n. Couch with raised ends & back on
which several persons can sit or lie; s-
bedstead, piece of furniture serving as s. by
day & bed by night. [f. Arab. sofath bench]
sōflite, n. Latticed surface of architrave, arch,
balcony, &c. [f. F sōflite f. It. sottito ceiling,
fixed p.m. = fixed under (L sub-.figere fix)]
sōflism. See SUFSM(s).
soft (saw-, sô), a., adv., & int. Comparatively
wanton in hardness, yielding to pressure,
malleable, plastic, easily cut (s. as butter;
s. stone, iron; s. coal, bituminous, opp. anthra-
cite; s. corn, moist thickening of skin between
toes confused with corn; s. tissues of body,
not bony or cartilaginous; s. palate, hinder
part of palate; s. wicket at cricket, moist or
sodden turf; s. goods, textiles; s. money, notes
& bills; s. soder, kinds used for easily fusible
metal, cf. s. sawder; s. soap; s. sack naut.,
bread, opp. hard sack or biscuit; s. soe, of male
fish; of smooth surface or fine texture, not rough
or coarse, (s. skin, hair, raiment); mellow, mild,
balmy, not noticeably cold or hot, (s. air; a s.
winter); rainy or moist or drawing (s. weather,
(s. play); from mineral springs; &c.; so good
for washing or cooking: not astrigent or sour or bitter
(s. clarët &c.); not crude or brilliant or dazzling (s. colours, light, eyes); not sharply defined (s. outline); not strident or loud,
low-toned, (a s. voice; s. music; s. pedal;)
s. whispers, murrmer; (Phonet.) syllab. (g is s.
s. tin), voiced (b, g, d, are s. mutes), unaspirated
s. like h in honest, s. o like o in open, s. u
like oo in book, s. v like u in June, s. w
like w in window, &c.; s. glikk, s. hikky, s. jellik,
s. lozilky, s. krollky, s. mulkky, s. nikkly,
s. olliky, s. plakkly, s. rillky, s. slakkly,
s. sikkly, s. sikkly, s. tikkly, s. vikkly,
s. wikkly, s. yikkly, s. zikkly, s. zikkly.
SODA, n. Moslem student of sacred law &
theology. [Turk.]
sōjourn (fn), v.i. & t. Become or make soft
or softer; softening (morib degeneration)
soiliness n. [pro. cogn. w. SOK]
sôh, See sô.
sôho, int. used in quieting horse &c. [earlier
soho used as hunting-cry, f. G ëc héthér, hO]
soi-disant (F), a. Self-styled, pretended.
soil, n. The ground, upper layer of earth in
which plants grow consisting of disintegrated
rock usu. with admixture of organic remains,
moist, (goil, soil, soil, soil, soil, soil, soil,
s., soil, soil, soil, soil, soil, soil,
soil, soil, soil, soil, soil, soil, soil,
soil, soil, soil, soil, soil, soil,
soil, soil, soil, soil, soil, soil,
soil, soil, soil, soil, soil, soil.
soil, v.t. & i., & n. Make dirty, smear or
stain with dirt, tarnish, defile, (soiled linen;
would not s. my hands with it fig.), soil sone
(n. adject.), admit of being soiled (soil easily)
&c.; SIGHTS; one’s native s., ground of one’s
native land or place). Hence -soiller a. [AF.
f. L solvea sandal &c. (in LL also ground)
cogn. w. solun ground]
soil, v.t. & i., & n. Make dirty, smear or
stain with dirt, tarnish, defile, (soiled linen;
would not s. my hands with it fig.), soil sone
(n. adject.), admit of being soiled (soil easily)
&c.; SIGHTS; one’s native s., ground of one’s
native land or place). Hence -soiller a. [AF.
f. L solvea sandal &c. (in LL also ground)
cogn. w. solun ground]
soil, v.t. & i., & n. Make dirty, smear or
stain with dirt, tarnish, defile, (soiled linen;
would not s. my hands with it fig.), soil sone
(n. adject.), admit of being soiled (soil easily)
&c.; SIGHTS; one’s native s., ground of one’s
native land or place). Hence -soiller a. [AF.
f. L solvea sandal &c. (in LL also ground)
cogn. w. solun ground]
SOLACE

plant (s. topi), Indian sun-helmet of the pith. [f. Hind. shola]

sólace (as), n., & v.t. Comfort (v. & n.) in distress or disappointment or tedious (s. oneself with, find compensation or relief in; tobacco, the poor man’s s.; found s. in religion). [f. OF solaz f. L solacium (soli CONSEIL)]

sólán (-goos or -oos), n. The average of the yield of ONiona. [L]

sólán (goose) or (oos), n. Large venous plants of including potato, nightshade, & many kinds (often spoken of as s.) cultivated as ornamental creepers or for flowers or foliage. [LL, = nightshade]

sólán, a. Of, concerned with, determined by, the sun (s. day, eclipse, spectrum, time, year). s. flowers, that remain open only for some hours in the day (s. evening primrose). s. year; s. myth, tale explained as symbolizing s. phenomena.; s. system, the sun & the heavenly bodies whose motion is directly or indirectly determined by it. [f. L solaris (sol sun, -AR)]

solarism, n. Belief in solar myths as chief source of mythology. S. solari(s)2 n. [-ISM]

sóläríum, n. Place often enclosed in glass for enjoyment or as a medical use of sun-rays. [L, = sun-dial, sunning-place (SOLAR-ARY)]

solarize, v.i. & t. (photog.). Spoil (f. & t.) by long exposure. Hence solarization n. [-IZE]

sólátium (-shi), n. (pl. -tia). Thing given as compensation or consolation. [L, = SOLACE]

sold. See sell.

soldañela, n. Kinds of Alpine plant some of which (Blue moonwort) are grown in gardens. [mod. L, dim. of solana t. LI. soldo]

sóláder, n., & v.t. Kinds of fusible alloy used to join edges of less fusible metals (hard, soft, s., fusible at higher, lower, temperature & so serving for different metals), (fig.) cementing agency. (Vb) join with s.; soldering-iron, tool used hot for applying s. (Vb) n., f. OF souder (souder f. s. solidare f. SOLIDUS, -ERE)]

sólíder (jer), n., & v.i. Member of army (lit. & fig.); ss. & sailors; go, enlist, for a s.; play at ss., of children, also of volunteers &c. (lit. & fig.); tin, toy, ss.; of Christ, active or proselytizing Christian; every inch a s.; old ss., lit. also person of experience, also empty bottle, also cigar, end; come the old s. over, claim to dictate to in which the public are weary, s. of fortune, ready to take service under any State or person that will hire him; red s., pig-disease; s.’s wind, fair wind for going & returning; private or N.C.O. in army (both officers & ss.; often common’s); military commander of specified ability (a great, fine, poor, s.; nos.) whenever s. soldíer-ship (s) n.; hence soldíer-like a., soldíer-like a. & adj. [Naut. slang] man, esp. sailor who shirks work; also s.(-art) one of fighting section of ant or termite colony; also s.-beetle kinds of reddish-coloured insect with carnivorous larvae; also s.-crab kind of hermit-crab; s.-orchis kind with helmet-shaped sepals. (Vb) serve as s. (chiefly in gerund, as go, tired of, soldering;). (Naut. slang) work. [OF, f. L soldare; soldarius, L. soldarius, soldarius, soldarius, s.]

soldíerly, n. The soldiers of a State, in a district, &c.; a set of troops of specified character (a great, licentious, &c., & s.). [ERV]

sólído, n. (pl. -di, pr. -dé). Italian halfpenny. [It. f. SOLIDUS]

sole, n., & v.t. Lower surface of human or other plant-plant foot grade; part of shoe or boot below sole. [OE, s. flat of things, e.g. plough, carpenter’s plane, wagon, golf-club head; s-channel, groove in s. of boot &c. in which sewing is sunk; 2-leather, compressed for use in s.; s-plate, bed-plate of engine &c.; hence s.-ole 2 a. (Vb) provide (boot &c.) with s. [OE, f. SOLDE (solarium ground)]

sole 2, n. Kind of flat-ship much esteemed as food (LEMON’-Z.). [f. L solae (prec.)]

sole 3, a. One & only, exclusive, (his s. reason is this; on my own s. responsibility); (law) unmarried (only in FEME SOLE) (archaic) alone, unaccompanied, (went forth s.; CORPORATION s.). Hence so-lei-vm adv. [f. OF solf. L solus] só-ciérty n. A state of confidence, reliance, or idiom, blunder in the manner of speaking or writing; piece of ill breeding or incorrect behaviour. So só-lectis(t) (n.) só-lecistic a. [th. F f. L f. Gk soleikizos (so-loikizó f. soloi- barbary), said to be f. Soloi town in Cilicia noted for bad Attic, -oikos-dwelling, -IZE, -ISM]

sól-e-vm (tm), a. Accompanied with ceremony, devotion, dignity, respect, (s. feast-day, sacrificial, oath; the S. League & COVENANT; provoke in s. form); mysteriously impressive (s. silence; a. cathedral); full of importance, weighty; (a. occasion, truth, warning); grave, sober, deliberate, slow in movement or action; (s. music, a. promise, s. looks; a. pace); pompous, affecting gravity or importance, dull. [f. L SOLVMINUS] Hence so-lemnifiy 2 adv., so-lemnifiESS n. (rare). [NE & OF solenmne f. L sollemnismus (sollemus whole, esp. Gk. holos, perm. amb.-round)]

sól-e-mnity (mn.), n. Rite, celebration, festival, piece of ceremony; being solemn, solemn, an observer or feeling or behaviour. [f. OF so-lemnes t. f. SOLMIZATION (prec. -Y)]

so-lemn-nize (n.), v.t. & f. so-lemn-nizer (SOLMN-, -IZE)

sól-en, n. A bivale, the Razor-shell. [L, f. Gk söl- tenue, shelf-shell]

sól-é-noid, n. Magnet made of wire coiled into cylinder & traversed by electric current. [f. L Gk söléneíós, s. (festival &c.); duly perform (marriage ceremony); make solemn. Hence so-lemnization (n.). [f. SOLMNIZSER (SOLMN-, -IZE)]

sól-fa’ (-ah), v.i. & t., n. = Soli’-MAIZE, SOLI’-ZATION; TONIC s. [SOL 2; FA]

sól-fèggio (-jø), n. (pl. -gi, pr. -jø). Solmization, sol-fa; sol-fa exercise for voice. [It., + sul-; eggio]

sólferinno (-rø), n. A purplish-red colour made from rosamine. [discovered in year of (prec. -1015)]

sol’-cit, v.i. & i. Invite, make appeals or requests to, importune, (marbles s. his attention or senses; we s. you for your custom; was known to have solicited the judges), (of prostitute) entice (man, or abs.) in public place; ask importantly or earnestly for (s. favours, office, custom). So sol’-ci-ta-tion n. [f. OF solciter f. L sollicitare (solicites anxious, perh. f. SOL- used see SOLMEN, ciére cit- rouse)]

sol’-ci-tor, n. One who solicits (rare); member of the legal profession competent to advise clients & instruct & prepare causes for barristers but not to appear as advocate except in certain lower courts (cf. BARRISTER, LAWYER, ATTORNEY); S-General. Crown law officer before the Queen, usually the solicitor general, appointed by the Government of the day & advising & representing it in legal matters. [f. OF solliciteur f. L sollicitatorem (prec., -OR)]

sol’-ci-tous, a. Eager to do: desirous of; anxious, troubled, (about, concerning, for, &c., or abs.). Hence sol’-ci-tou-siESS 2 adv. [f. L sollicitus see solicitus]

sól’-ci-tude, n. Being solicitous, anxiety, concern. [OF, f. sollicitudo (prec., -TUDE)]

sól’-lid, a. & n. Of stable shape, not liquid or fluid, having some rigidity, (s. food; water becomes s. at 32 °F.); of substance throughout, not hollow, without internal cavities or interstices, (s. sphere or ball); s. tire, without central
S29
That resolution, Sombre
Having s.-hoofed, shirt-cuff
Song or musical phrase for the person or instrument with strictly subordinate or no accompaniment (also attrib., as a s. passage; s. organ, partial organ with special or s. stops fit for use in ss.), whence so\’lo\’isti\(i\) n.; kind of card-game.

[It., as sole\(3\)]

Sólomon, n. King of Israel reputed wisest
men (so\(\)S., sō\(\)ng of S.), whence Sołomó\(\)n-

Sólomon, n. Sage, wise legislator. [name of Athenian lawyer]

só\(\)lo\(\)ng, int. Good-bye till we meet. [perh. naut. corrupt. of sálam]

sól\(\)istice, n. Either time (summer, winter, s.) about 21st June, 22nd Dec.) at which sun is furthest from equator & appears to pass before return; (also sól\(\)ísti\(\)col) s. point in ecliptic reached by sun at s. So sól\(\)i\(\)ti\(\)al.

só\(\)libl\(\)e, a. That can be dissolved in some fluid; that can be solved. Hence sól\(\)ub\(\)il\(\)ity n. [f. f. l. sólub\(\)il\(\)is (sól\(\)vé, -BLE)]

só\(\)mis\(\)e, n. Alone, unaccompanied, esp. (in stage direction) enter king s.; also joc., as found myself s.). [L]

só\(\)luction (-ö\(\)ö, -ö) n. Separation, dissolution, abolition of union, (chiefly in s. of continuity surg., separation of tissues by fracture &c., & transfer); or dissolving or being dissolved, esp. conversion of solid or gas into liquid form by mixture with liquid called the solvent or menstrum (chemical s., involving change in chem. properties of components; mechanical s., without such change), state resulting from this (held in s. &c.; his ideas are in s., in a state of flux, unsettled), liquid & solid or gas so mixed (a s. of alveum; strong, weak, s., with small, large, proportion of solvent); or dissolution, solving, answer, method for the solving of a problem, problem; doubt, difficulty &c. (of, or to). [f. f. l. sollutionem (foll., -ón)]

só\(\)live, v.t. Unite, loosen, unravel, dissolve, (knot, tangle, cohesion, &c.; & archaic); find answer to (problem) or way out of (difficulty). Hence só\(\)liv\(\)able, só\(\)liv\(\)a\(\)blity n. [f. l. sór\(\)le-

só\(\)liv\(\)e, v.t. Unite, loosen, unravel, dissolve, (knot, tangle, cohesion, &c.; & archaic); find answer to (problem) or way out of (difficulty). Hence só\(\)liv\(\)able, só\(\)liv\(\)a\(\)blity n. [f. l. sór\(\)le-

só\(\)lime\(\)at\(\)e, só\(\)lim\(\)at\(\)i\(\)on (-v. l. só\(\)lim\(\)at\(\)e, só\(\)lim\(\)at\(\)i\(\)on (Use)
sombre shade] darken, cf. Sp. sombrio sombre, sombra shade, sombreret, fr. OE sunnum, dark. [OE summe, sum, saum, sunnum, dim. of sumum - see sum.}

sombre (sāmbr), n. Broad-brimmed felt hat common in America. [Sp. sombra, see prec.]

sôme (sōm), a., pron.,& adv. Particular but unknown or unspecified (person or thing), as a, person has locked the door, say it in s. (book for other), ask s., experienced person, s. (people) say yes & s. (or others or other people) say no; a certain quantity or number of (something), as drink s. water, eat s. bread, bring s. pens, I have s. already, have s. more, s. of it is spoilt, s. of them were late, can we or can't we have s. milk? that s. way I will send them; an appreciable or considerable quantity of, as went s. miles out of our way, had s. trouble in arranging it, s. years ago; (usu. stressed) not quite no, as do have s. mercy on our nerves, has after all s. sense of decency; approximately so many or much of (something), as waited s. 20 minutes, scales s. 15 stone, we were s. 20 in all; all s. (adv., slang) in s. degree, as he seemed annoyed s.; somebody, s. person, (w. pl. -dies) person of consequence; somehow, in s. unspecified or unexplained manner, for s. reason or other, as he somehow dropped behind, somehow or other I never liked him, (stressed) no matter how, as must get it finished somehow; somebody = some man = something, as impersonal subjects, as to choose s. one place as a centre, take s. one as a type; something, s. thing (esp. or something as vague substitute for noun, adj., vb, or adv.), as having something to tell you, has lost something or other, take a drop of something (liquid), he is or has something (s. official, s. employment; in the record office, empty your o'clock, write something on your left hand, as saying something that (truth, point) in what you say, thinks himself something (of s. consequence), felt there was a little something wanting, something of preciosity in his style, am something of (am in s. sense or degree) a carpenter, it is something (s. comfort) to be safe home again, his temper is, his fads are, something awful, was made a bishop or something, has sprained his ankle or something (s. other part), is nervous or something, lost his train or (did) something, turned the tap too soon or too hard or (too) something, (adv., archaic exc. something like) in s. degree, as was something impatient, something troubled, shaped something like a cigar, (collect., w. stress on like) this is something like a (a large or good puddling, that's something like its capital!); s. time adv., for s. time, as have been waiting s. time, at s. time, as must see him about it s. time; sometime adv. & a. (archaic), formerly, as was sometime mayor of Barnstaple, (the) sometime sheriff; sometimes adv. at s. times, as have sometimes thought, is sometimes hot & sometimes cold (adv.), in s. degree, as it is somewhat difficult, was somewhat puzzled, answered somewhat hastily, (pron., archaic exc. when indicating, f. adv.) found somewhat to detain him, loses somewhat (perh. adv.) in the telling, loses somewhat of its force; somewhat (rare, affected), at s. times in s. place, as lives somewhere near we sent him somewhere, Burton says somewhere in the Anatomy, will see him somewhere (in hell &c.) first; somewhere (archaic) to s. place. [OE sum, cm. ON sumr, Da. somme pl., cogn. w. SAME.]

-ôme, -ôme, -ôm, suf. forming adj. OE -sum, repr. Du. -sum, G -sum; joined to n. w. sense 'adapted to, productive of', as handsome, quarrelsome, gladsome (f. obs. glad n.), to adj. as
sound \(^{(sow\text{-})}\), a. & adv. Healthy, not diseased or injured, nor rotten, as a body. sound, s. in mind; limb, s. fruit, timbers, ship; correct, logical, well-founded, judicious, as s. doctrine, theological, argument, virtue, policy; (Commerce, of company &c.) solvent; thorough, unqualified, as a s. sleeper, floating; (adv.) s. fast asleep, will sleep the sounder for it. Hence soundy adv.; soundness n. [OE. Da., Sw., sun, cf. Du. zound, G gesund] sound \(^{(sow\text{-})}\), n. & v. i. & t. The sensation produced through the ear, what is or may be heard; vibrations causing this sensation; musical s. (produced by continuous & regular vibrations, opposed to noise); any of a series of articulate utterances, as vowel, consonant, ss. (fig.) mental impression, as dwelt on by oral or other means. &c.; s. will have a quick or other effect on the mind. &c., don’t like the s. of it; s.-board, = sounding-board; s.-boarding (placed between joints &c. to deaden sound); s.-bow, thick edge of bell against which tongue strikes; s.-hole, post, hole in belly, small prop between belly & back, of some musical instruments; s.-proof \(^{[-\text{proof}]\text{-}}\); s.-shadow, interception of s. by large object; s.-wave (of condensation &c.) formed by stretching an elastic medium e.g. air. (Yb) give forth s., as the trumpets s.; (w. ref. to impression created, often fig.) sounds to me like something cracking, sounds as if a tap were running, sounds as if he wanted to back out of it, will s. very strange to say you hadn’t time, that (excuse &c.) sounds very hollow, that (report, explanation) sounds all right (promising, plausible, &c.); (part.) having more s. than sense or truth, as sounding rhetorical, promises, imposing, as sounding titles; make (trumpet &c.) s.; utter, as a s. a note of alarm; give notice of (an alarm, the retreat, &c.) with bell &c. to cause to sound, make known, as s. his praises far & wide; test (railway-carriage wheel &c., lungs &c.) by noting s. produced by hammer, by auscultation; sounding-board, canopy over sulpit &c., serving to direct s. towards audience, thin plate of wood in musical instrument increasing s. Hence soundless a. \([n.\) ME sound f. son f. L sonus, for -df. cef. lend, round \(^{[-\text{round}]\text{-}}\), \(\text{Hind}\); \((v.\) f. f. sonner f. L sounder] sound \(^{(sow\text{-})}\), v.t. & i., & n. Test the depth of s. (of channel, pond, &c., or abs.) & the quality of its bottom with sounding-line or -apparatus (often furnished with cup &c. for bringing up sample); find depth of water in (ship’s hold) with sounding-rod; (Med.) examine (bladder &c.) with probe; (of fish, esp. whale) dive to the bottom; inquire esp. in cautious or reserved manner into the sentiments or inclination of (person) s. (of person’s probe). \([n.\) (n. v. b) f. s. sonder prob. f. foll.] sound \(^{(sow\text{-})}\), n. Narrow passage of water connecting two seas or sea with lake &c. strait; fish’s air-bladder; cuttle-fish. [OE. ON, Da., Swv., G, sund, cogn. w. swirl] sounder \(^{(sow\text{-})}\), n. (Archaic) herd of wild swine; (pseudo-archaic) young wild boar. [OE. OE] s. (cf. MG scanner] sounder \(^{(sow\text{-})}\), n. In vbl senses of sound \(^{(sow\text{-})}\), esp.: telegraphic receiving instrument for reading by sound. [s. sounder, n. In vbl senses of sound \(^{(sow\text{-})}\}\) also: (pl.) place near enough to shore to admit of s. as be in, come into, s. [sounding, n. In vbl senses of sound \(^{(sow\text{-})}\}\) also: (pl.) place near enough to shore to admit of s. as be in, come into, s. [sounding, n. In vbl senses of sound \(^{(sow\text{-})}\}\) also: (pl.) place near enough to shore to admit of s. as be in, come into, s.
south[er]n, n. Wind from SW; (usu. sou'wester) waterproof hat with broad brim behind to protect neck. [Eer.]

souvenir (soov'ner), n. Thing given, kept, &c., to recall the past, memento (of occasion, place, &c.). [F (n. & vb.), - remember, souvenir, fr. L souvenir.]

sow (sow), v.t., sowed, sown. Scatter (seed, or abs.) on or in the earth for purpose of growth; (fig.) s. (the seeds of) dissension &c., must reap what you have sown; plant (field &c. with seed) by sowing; (fig.) cover thickly with. Hence sow'er, n. 2. sowing, n. [OE soil, a. & n. of OE soal, fr. Gk sow].

sow (sow), v.t., sowed, sown. Adult female hog; get the wrong s. by the ear, fix on wrong person or thing, reach wrong conclusion; (also s.-bug) kind of louse; main trough through which molten iron runs into side-channels to form pigs; large block of iron that solidifies in this; sowback, low ridge of sand &c.; sower, kind of cyclamen; s.-thistle, plant with small yellow flowers & milky juice. [OE sowan, swan, cf. Du. zow, G saw, ON svar; f. root s-w. produce.]

sow-n, adj. Kind of sauce made in Japan & China from the s.-bean, or pea. [f. Jap. shon]

spa, n. (Place where there is a mineral spring. [S'a, place in Belgium]

space, n. Continuous extension viewed with or without reference to the existence of objects within it; interval between points or objects viewed as having one, two, or three dimensions, as separated by a s. of 10 ft, clear a space (area), box occupies too much s., would take up too much s. (on paper) to go into detail; (Print.) blank between words &c., type securing this; interval of time, as in the s. of an hour, day, or week; s.-bar, bar in typewriter for making s. between words; s.-writer, -writing, (in newspaper, paid according to space occupied. Hence spacelessness, a. [f. esp. space f. L spatium]

space, v.t. & i. Set at intervals, put spaces between, as, words, letters, lines, in printing; make a space between words on typewriter &c., as, s.-bar, s. out (print.) put more or wider spaces between; Hence spaceing, n. [f. prec.]

spacious (spacious), a. Enclosing a large space, roomy. Hence spaciously adv., spaciousness n. [f. spacious f. L spatiosus (as space, see -ous)]

spade, n. & v.t. Tool for digging & cutting ground, turf, &c., with sharp-edged iron blade & wooden handle used with both hands; call a s. &c., call things by their names, speak plainly or bluntly; tool of similar shape for various purposes, e.g., for removing blubber from whale; s.-handle, the broad blade, used as both s. & weapon; s.-husbandry (with deep s. digging instead of subsoil-ploughing); (playing cards) with black figure(s) shaped like heart with small handle, (pl.) suit of these cards; s.-pipe, tool for digging up roots, etc.; s.-plow, -plough, (with deep s. digging instead of subsoil-ploughing) (fig.) meaning that the大地 is open to the light, the land is open for business etc., (sl.) a revealing piece of information useful in a financial sense; s.-a, s.-man, s.-sally, &c., (Old English) a. & adjectives.

spade, n. & v.t. Tool for digging & cutting ground, turf, &c., with sharp-edged iron blade & wooden handle used with both hands; call a s. &c., call things by their names, speak plainly or bluntly; tool of similar shape for various purposes, e.g., for removing blubber from whale; s.-handle, the broad blade, used as both s. & weapon; s.-husbandry (with deep s. digging instead of subsoil-ploughing); (playing cards) with black figure(s) shaped like heart with small handle, (pl.) suit of these cards; s.-pipe, tool for digging up roots, etc.; s.-plow, -plough, (with deep s. digging instead of subsoil-ploughing) (fig.) meaning that the大地 is open to the light, the land is open for business etc., (sl.) a revealing piece of information useful in a financial sense; s.-a, s.-man, s.-sally, &c., (Old English) a. & adjectives.

of George III, with shield shaped like s. on cards; (v.t.) dig over (ground), cut blubber from whale; s.-plow, -plough, (with deep s. digging instead of subsoil-ploughing) (fig.) meaning that the大地 is open to the light, the land is open for business etc., (sl.) a revealing piece of information useful in a financial sense; s.-a, s.-man, s.-sally, &c., (Old English) a. & adjectives.

spade, n. & v.t. Tool for digging & cutting ground, turf, &c., with sharp-edged iron blade & wooden handle used with both hands; call a s. &c., call things by their names, speak plainly or bluntly; tool of similar shape for various purposes, e.g., for removing blubber from whale; s.-handle, the broad blade, used as both s. & weapon; s.-husbandry (with deep s. digging instead of subsoil-ploughing); (playing cards) with black figure(s) shaped like heart with small handle, (pl.) suit of these cards; s.-pipe, tool for digging up roots, etc.; s.-plow, -plough, (with deep s. digging instead of subsoil-ploughing) (fig.) meaning that the大地 is open to the light, the land is open for business etc., (sl.) a revealing piece of information useful in a financial sense; s.-a, s.-man, s.-sally, &c., (Old English) a. & adjectives.
**writing of, s. by the or like a book**: 1. s. (person fair, use polite language to; s. of mention, nothing to s. of, nothing worth mentioning, practically nothing; s. out (also up), s. freely, s. in confirmation of or in reference to, as I can s. to his having been there, will s. to that point later; s. up (also out), s. louder (fair); s. smooth, s. well, &c., spoken as if s. spoken, (given) to using such language. [OE spryce], e.g. Du. sproezen, cogn. s. spoor, s. spoor.

**speak** (spék), v.t. & i. & a. Weapon with which man has typical hard & long shaft of wood; [poet.] = spearman; sharp-pointed & barbed instrument for stabbing fish &c.; spearman, person esp. soldier who uses s.; spearmint, common garden mint; s. side, male branch of family (cf. DISTAFF); (v.t.) pierce, strike, with s. (v.i.) shoot into a long stem. [vb f. Du.] OE sper....

**speciality** (-shl-), n. Special feature or characteristic; (also specially) special pursuit, product, operation, &c., thing to which a person

---

**speak** (spék), v.t. & i. & a. Weapon with which man has typical hard & long shaft of wood; [poet.] = spearman; sharp-pointed & barbed instrument for stabbing fish &c.; spearman, person esp. soldier who uses s.; spearmint, common garden mint; s. side, male branch of family (cf. DISTAFF); (v.t.) pierce, strike, with s. (v.i.) shoot into a long stem. [vb f. Du.] OE sper....

**speciality** (-shl-), n. Special feature or characteristic; (also specially) special pursuit, product, operation, &c., thing to which a person
gives special attention, as jam-making is our s. [f. OF speciale f. L. specialitatem (as SPECIAL, see -TY)]

spécialize, v.t. & i. Make specific or individual; modify, limit, (idea, statement); (biol.) adapt for particular purpose, differentiate; be differentiated, become individual in character; become a special.-ist. Hence specialization n. [size]

spéciality (shl.-shl.), n. (Law) instrument under seal, sealed contract; = SPECIALITY (2nd sense). [f. Of specialité SPECIALITY]

spécie (shēi, -shē), n. (pl. same). Coin as cash payments, paid in, short of. [f. ab. of foll. in pl. in specie]

spéculates (shēz, -shēz), n. (Nat. Hist.) group subordinate in classification to genus (cf. class) & having members that differ only in minor details; (Logic) group subordinate to genus & containing individuals agreeing in some common attributes & called by a common name; kind, sort, as has a s. of cunning, a s. of dog-carte; (Law) form, shape, given to materials. [L. = appearance, kind, beauty, f. specere look]

spécial, a. & n. Definite, distinctly formulated; as, a s. statement, has no s. aim; of a species, as the s. name of plant &c.; possessing, concerned with the properties that characterize a species, as the s. forms of plants, the s. action of light, &c. [esp. (f.) con- trary to another, related to a particular subject; peculiar, as has a s. style, a style s. to that school of painters; s. cause (producing a particular form of disease); s. centre, place or period at which differentiation from a common stock takes place; s. gravity, heat; s. medicine, having distinct effect in curing a certain disease (n.) s. medicine, or remedy. Hence specifically adv.; specifity n.]

spéci fic, a. & n. Of, belonging to; confined to; peculiar; different, as of a species. [OF speéfic speéfic (as SPECIES, see -FIC)]

spécification, n. Specifying; specified detail, esp. (pl.) detailed description of construction, workmanship, materials, &c., of work undertaken by architect, engineer, &c.; description by applicant for patent of the construction & advantage of an invention. [L. (law) working up of materials into a new product not held to be the property of the owner of the materials. [as foll., see -FICATION]

spécify, v.t. Name expressly, mention definitely, items, details, ingredients, &c.; often abs.; include in (e.g. architect's specifications, as a state-course was not specified. Hence specifically adv.; specifyable a. [f. Of specif-er f. med. L. specificus (as SPECIES, see -FY)]

spécein ,men, n. Individual or part taken as example of a class or whole, esp. individual animal or plant or piece of a mineral &c., used for scientific examination, as ss. of copper ore, zoological ss., fine s. of the swallow-tail, of mosaic work, a s. of his skill, generosity, s. page of book, printed in prospectus to show size, type, &c. [L. = characteristic mark (specere look, -MEN)]

spécio'logy (sh'i-), n. Science of (origin &c. of) species. Hence speciOlogica I. -LOGY

spéciou s (shu's), a. Of good appearance, plausible, fair or right on the surface, as s. argument, tale, pretence, person, appearance. Hence or cogn. speciosity, speciousness, ness, n. (OF spece f. L. spéceus I. spéceus beautiful (SPECIES, see -OUS)]

spéck, n. & v.t. Small spot, dot, stain; particle (of dirt &c.); spot of rottenness in fruit; (v.t.) mark with ss. (esp. in p.p.). Hence speckless a. [OE specca, cf. LG spaken. spotted with wet, M.Du. spekelen spot, spicken spit]

speck 2, n. Fat of seals, whales, &c., blubber. [OF spic bacon, Du. speck, G speak]

speckle, n. Small spot or stain; (v.t.) mark with ss. or patches (esp. in p.p.). [speckle -IE T. + speckle]n. (shon-), n. (whaling, Czarist Russia) an auctioneer &c.]

spectacle, n. Public show, display of performance; tâ'cular I. a., spectacul?y2 adv.; object of sight, esp. of public attention, as a charming s., drunken woman is a deplorable s., sure to make a s. (= EXHIBITION of himself; of (pair) of s. or cologne, spec, pair of lenses to correct or assist defective sight, set in frame without springs &c., worn for reading, for sails, &c. &c. (fig.) seen everything through coloured &c. &c., takes on coloured &c. views, (Crick) pair of s., two duck's. [F. f. L. speculum show (specare see frequent of specere look)]

spectacles, a. Wearing spectacles; of (animals) marked in a way that suggests spectacles, esp. s. bear, the S.-Amer. bear. [ed]

spectator, n. One who looks on esp. at a show, game, &c., as the ss. were moved to tears, was a mere s., an unconcerned s., (as title of paper) The S. Hence spectatress I. n. [L. specare, see SPECULATE & OR]

spectral, a. Ghostlike, of ghosts; of spectra or the spectrum, as s. colours, analysis. Hence spectrally adv. [SPECTRUM, -AL]

spectroscope (spek-tros-kop), n. (sp.) showed; s. of the Brocken, a beautiful shadow of the climber projected on mists about mountain-top, first observed on the Brocken; (in names of animals compared to s. from thinness of body &c.) s. bat, erab, insect, lemur, shrimp. [OF. f. SPECTRUM]

spectro- in comb. = SPECTRUM, as: -graph, apparatus for photographing or otherwise reproducing the spectrum; -gram, representation obtained by this, so '-graphie a., -graphic n., -logie, science of spectral analysis, so -logically a. & adv.; -meter, instrument for measuring deviation of light-rays in passing through prism; -phone, modification of spectrophone in which succession of sounds takes the place of observation by eye.

spectroscope, n. Instrument for forming & analyzing the spectra of rays, consisting usu. of collimating tube, prism or diffraction grating, small telescope, & measuring apparatus. Hence spectroscopic (AL) a., spectroscopically adv., spectroscopic (or spek'-), spectroscopy I. (or spek'-), n. [SPECTRO + -SCOPY]

spectrum, n. (pl. -ra). Also ocular s. image of something seen continuously when the eyes are closed or turned away; image formed by rays of light or other radiant energy in which the parts are arranged in a progressive series according to their refrangibility; diffraction, prismatic, s. (produced by means of diffraction grating, by means of prism); solar s. (formed from rays of sun); s. (or spectral) analysis, chemical analysis by means of spectroscope.

spécular, a. Of the nature of a speculum, esp. reflecting, as s. surface. [f. L. specularis (SPECTULAR, see -AR)]

spéculate, v.i. Pursue an inquiry, meditate, form theory or conjectural opinion, (on, upon, about, subject, the nature, cause, &c., of a thing, or abs.); make investment, engage in commercial speculation, speculate on, as has been speculating in stocks, in rubber, (esp. w. implication of rashness) is believed to s. a good deal. Hence or cogn. speculative a., speculatively adv., speculative ness, speculator I. nn. [L. speculāri spy out, observe, (specula watch lower, as SPECTULUM), see -ATRE]
speculation, n. Meditation on, inquiry into, theory about, a subject, as much given to, as to disturb your s.; speculative invest-
ment, one who practices the art of speculating in business, as ruined by (a single unlucky) s., bought it as a s. (on or on s.; spec. on s.) game in which cards are bought & sold. [OE, f. L speculatio (as prec., see -ATION)]

fence &c. or worn in bottom of shoe to prevent slipping; large stout nail esp. as used for railways; (Bot.) flower-cluster of many sessile flowers arranged closely on long main axis; separate spig of any plant in which flowers form s.-like cluster; [f. F spie] kind of lavender; s. oil (got from lavender); s. plank, bridge before mizenmast of vessel used for arctic service; (v.t.) fasten with ss., furnish with ss., fix on or pierce with s., plug up vent of cannon with s. Hence *spike* we, (n.), *spike* wise adv., *spiky* 2.a. (v.b f.n) f. ON spik, cf. Du. spiker nail, & spore; partly also f. L *spica* ear of corn.

*spikenard* (kn.). n. Ancient costly aromatic root, in venereal diseases chiefly from *Perennial herb* allied to valerian; kinds of fragrant oil. [f. OF *spikenand f. L *spica* nardi (of NARD)]

*spile*, n. & v.t. Wooden peg, spigot; large timber for driving into ground, pile; (v.t.) make s.-hole in (cask). [cf. (v.b.n) Du. spile spile, bar, G *spiele* skewer, cogn. v. *spire*]

*spiling*, n. Set of piles; (Naut.) edge of wood, in vessel's planks.

*spilled*, v.t. & i. (spilled or spilling), & n. Allow (liquid, substance in small particles) to fall or run out from vessel, as spill the salt, no use crying over spilt milk, (of liquid &c.) fall or run out; (Naut.) empty (belly of sail of wind; throw from saddle or vehicle, as horse spill him, run spill from spoor (pl.), (n.) such throwing, as how a nasty s.; spillway, passage for surplus water from dam. [OE *spilen* destroy f. ON *spila*, also OE *spilidan* (the orig. form); cogn. w. *foll*]

*spill*, n. Thin strip of wood, spiral tube &c. of paper, for lighting candles &c. [OE, ON, & Du., spetl f. OE *spiland* spile cleave]

*spinae*, n. Seine put into a larger one to take out fish when the larger cannot be hauled ashore. [2]

*spiller*, n. Splinter of wood, bone, &c., used in some games; (pl. also *spileons*) game played with ss. [M.Du. *spelken* (spille pin, cogn. w. *spill*, see -KIN)]

*spilt*, See *spill*.

*spin*, See *spill*.

*spin*, v.t. & i. (spun or span, spun). Drawout & twist (wool, cotton, or ab.) into threads; make (yarn) thus; (of spider, silkworm, &c.) make (web, gossamer, cocoon, or ab.) by extrusion of fine viscous thread; form (cup &c.) in lathe or similar machine; (fig.) produce, compose, (narrative, literary article, &c.; often out i.e. at great length), esp. as a yarn (orig. naut.), tell a story; s. out, spend, consume, (time, one's life, &c. by discussion &c. in occupation &c.), prolong (discussion &c.); cause (top &c.) to whirl round, (of top) whirl round, turn (person, thing) quickly round, (of person &c.) turn thus, e.g. as result of blow, as sent him spinning; fling (a ball) at a game, throw with hand (slag) reject (candidate) after examination; span glass (spin when heated into filaments that remain plant when cold); span gold, silver, gold, silver, thread prepared for weaving; span silk, cheap material of short-fibred & waste silk often mixed with cotton; span yarn (naut.), line formed of rope-yarns twisted together; span, of *spinnaker, f. Du. & G *spinnen*, ON *spinha*, cogn. w. SPAN]

*spin* 2. Spinning motion, whirl; brisk or short run or spell of driving, rowing, bicycling, &c., as went for a s. [f. prec.]

*spinach, -age*, (n.). Garden vegetable with thick succulent leaves used when boiled as food; other plants similarly used. Hence *spinacea* a. [f. OF *espinache,-age*, f. Sp. *espina* f. Arab. *aspanak* of Pers., orig., but usu. assoc. w. L *spina* thorn]

*spinal*, a. Of the spine, as s. curvature, complaint; s. column, spine; s. cord, cylindrical structure within s. canal, a part of the central nervous system. [f. L *spinalis* (spine, -a)]

*spindle*, n. & v.t. Pin in tenon for twisting & winding the thread; small bar serving same purposes in hand-spinning; pin bearing bobbin of spinning-machine; pin, axis, that revolves or on which a thing revolves; live (revolving) s., dead (non-revolving) s.; slender thing or person; varying measure of length for yarn; s.-shanked, with long thin legs (s., pl.); s.-s. (f.), s.-spikes, spiked, of circular cross-section & tapering towards each end; s.-tree, shrub or small tree with hard wood used for ss.; (v.l.) have, grow into, long slender form. [f. (v.b.) OE *spinn*, as SPIN 1 + phonetic -d- + -Essl]

*spindrift*, n. Spray blown along surface of sea; s. clouds, light feathery clouds, [var.of spin drift]; f. s. drift, s. f. L *spinoa* foam

*spine*, n. The series of the vertebrae, backbone; railway s., suspension of s. due to railway accident; (Bot.) stiff sharp woody process due to degeneracy or modification of some organ; sharp ridge or projection; spindelback, kinds of fish with ss, in or in front of dorsal fins. Hence *spindly*, *spino*, 1. *spino* us, *spinosity* n. [f. MF *espine* thorn f. L *spina* thorn, backbone]

*spinel* (or *spin*). n. Kinds of mineral of various colours occurring in regular crystals; s. ruby, valuable red variety; [perh. diff. wdl] a bleached yarn from which linen tape is made. [f. OF *espinel* dim, as prec.]

*sparing*, n. Having no spine, invertebrate; (fig.) limp, weak, having no backbone; (of fish) having no fin-spines. [-LESS]

*spinet* (or *spin*), n. (hist.). Musical instrument like small harpsichord. [f. MF *espinette* f. It. *spinetta* dim, of *spina* thorn (as SPINE)]

*spino-*, in comb. = s. thorn, backbone, as: -cerebrate, having brain & spinal cord; -cephalus, having head or brain; -cephalic, of or belonging to the head, etc. [-CEPH]

*spinnaker*, n. Large jib-shaped sail carried on mainmast of racing yacht. [perh. f. SPIN]

*spinner*, n. In vbl senses, esp. threading-machine; person who shapes vessels &c. in lathe; (also *spinneret* 1.n.) spinning-organ in spider, silkworm, &c. [-TEER]

*spinnney*, n. Small wood, thicket. [f. OF *espinoie f. L *spinetum* (spina thorn)]

*spinning*, n. In vbl senses; s.-house (chiefly hist.), house of correction for prostitutes; s.-jenny, mechanism for s., more than one strand at a time; s.-machine, (esp.) machine that spins fibres continuously; s.-wheel (hist.), household implement for s. yarn or thread, or fly-wheel driven by crank or treadle. [-WHEEL]

*spinозism* (or *spino*, or *spin*), n. Doctrine of B. de Spinoza, a Spanish Jew (d. 1677), that there is one sole & infinite substance of which extension & mind are attributes & individual beings are changing forms. So *Spinозist* n., *Spinозистica* a. [-ISM]

*spinner*, n. Unmarried (esp. elderly in pop. use) woman. Hence *spinsterhood* n. [M.E., a woman who is spinster, i.e. unengaged]

*spinhals* n. Small metal tube containing speck of radium from which sparks are seen flying across darken field. [f. Gk *spinhals* spark + -SCOPE]

*spinule*, n. (bot., zool.). Small spine. Hence *spinnerules*, *spinules*, *spinules*, *spinules*, *spinules*, *spinules*, *spinules*, *spinules*, *spinules*, *spinules*, *spinules*, *spinule* a. [f. L *spina* (as SPINE -OE)]
spiny, a. Full of spines, prickly, esp. in names of animals, as s. crab, lobster, rat; (fig.) perplexing, troublesome, thorny. Hence  
spine
ness n. [—Y?]
spiraclcl, n. (zool.) Kinds of breathing-hole in animals, e.g. blow-hole of cetaceans. Hence  
spiraclucul, a., spiracule (a2), a. [f. L. spiraculum].
spiraclpa, n. Kinds of rosaceous plant with small white or pink flowers. [L, f. Gk speiraia meadow-sweet (spiraecoll)]
spiral, a., n. & v.t. (—l). Coiled; winding continually about & constantly receding from a centre, whether remaining in same plane like a helix or rising in cone; winding continually & adv. & adv. if a ray like thread of screw; s. balance (measurableness weight by torsion of s. spring); s. wheel (with teeth cut at angle to axis); (n.) plane or other s. curve, s. spring, s. formation in shell &c.; (v.t.) makes. Hence  
spira
lity n. spirality. [—adv. [F. f. L. spirialis (as spire2, see —AL)]
spiant, a. & n. (Consonant) uttered with peculiar manner of breathing, producing which the organs are near together but not wholly closed, continuable (consonant) (cf. EXPLOSIVE), e.g. f, v, th, dh, & sometimes w, y, & others. [f. L. spirare breath, see —ANT]
spire, n. & v.i. & t. Tapering structure in form of tall cone or pyramid rising above tower; continuation of tree trunk above point was, w. rounded s., shaft by tapering body. e.g. stalk of grass; (v.t.) shoot up; (v.t.) furnish with s. Hence  
spirit2 a. [OE spir, cf. ON spirja, G spire, spar; cogn. w. SPIRE, SPILE].
spira, n. Spiral coil; single twist of this. Hence  
spirit2 a. [F. f. L. f. Gk spiraea coi]
spirit1, n. Intelligent or immaterial part of man, soul; (in the) s., inwardly, as groaned in its, voices heard in s., shall be with you in s., s.; person viewed as possessing this, esp. w. reference to particular mental or moral qualities, as one of the most ardent s. of his time, a meeting of choice s., a master-s., person of commanding intellect &c.; rational or intelligent being not connected with material body; disembodied soul, incorporeal being, elf, fairy, as, s., the Holy S. (third person of the Trinity), high S. at work, Astral s., familiar s., peace to his departed s.; person's mental or moral qualities, as a man of unbounding s., leaves this to some more inquiring s.; courage, self-assertion, vivacity, energy, dash, as if you had the s. of a mouse, do show a little s., went at it with s., infused s. into his men; person viewed as supplying this (= soul, but usu. w. adj.), as was the animating s. of the rebellion; mental or moral condition or attitude, mood, as took it in a wrong s., depends on the s. in which it is done, did it in a s. of misch'ief, objections made in a captious s.; real meaning opp. to verbal expression, as must consider the s. of the law, not the letter, have followed out the s. of his instructions; animating principle or influence, mental or moral tendency, as must resist the s. of the age or times; (formerly) immaterial principle governing vital p. menoma, whence (mod.) animal s., high or great s., cheerfulness & buoyancy, poor or low ss., depression; (usu. pl.) strong distilled liquor esp. alcohol, e.g. brandy, whisky, gin, rum, as glass of s. & water; Akedent s., touches no s., but gives you the s. of one; s. of drink, s. of drinks, flavor of wine, alcohol; methy-  
lated s.; s.-blue, aniline blue soluble in alcohol; s.-duck, kinds of duck diving rapidly at flash of gun &c.; s.-lamp (burning alcohol in stead of oil); s.-level, glass tube partly filled with s. for testing inter course with departed ss. by means of their raps on table &c., s.-rapping, s.-room (naut.), paymaster's store-room, formerly used for ss. [f. Of spiral f. L. spiratus breath, spirit. f. spirare breathe]  
spirit3, n. (usu. awa", off, &c.) rapidly and secretly (as) to communicate of spirits; cheer (person, usu. up). [f. prec.]
spirit4, a. Full of spirit, animated, lively, brisk, courageous, as a s. translation, attack, reply; having specified spirit, as high, mean, proud, jealous-, s.; having specified spirits, as one of mixed. Hence (s.-spiritedly adv., — spiri-  
tedness n.]
spiritless, a. Wanting in courage, vigour, or vivacity. Hence  
spiritless2, adv. —Less. [—SPIRIT].
spiritual, a. Of spirit as opp. to matter; of the soul esp. as acted on by God, as s. life; of, proceeding from, God, holy, divine, inspired, as s. songs, the s. law; the s. man, inner nature of man, (also) regenerate man (opp. to natural, carnal); concerned with spiritual or religious things, as our s. interests, s. (ecclesiastic) courts, s. corporations, lords s., bishops and archbishops in H. of Lords; having the higher qualities of the mind. Hence  
spiritually adj., —Spiri
tualness n. [f. Of spiritual f. L. spiritualitas (as spirit, see —AL)]
spiritualize, v.t. Make spiritual, elevate, (character, person, thoughts); (rare) infuse life into, animate; attach spiritual as opp. to literal meaning to; spiritualization n. [f. F. spiritualiser (as spiritual, see —IZE)]
spirituelle, a. (Chiefly of women) marked by refinement, grace, or delicacy, of mind. [F. fem, as SPIRITUAL]
spirituous, a. Containing much alcohol, distilled not fermented, ass. liquors (also used loosely of beer &c.). Hence  
spirituousness n. [f. Of spirituous f. L. spiritus. &c.]
spiritus, n. (Gk gram.) spire, breath, life, breath; s. of a person, divine, regenerate, breathed, s. of breath; s. of life, s. of soul, s. of nature; s. of body; s. of the revolution; (gram.) spiritus, s. of breath; spir'itus, s. (1) [OE spire, cf. ON spirja, G spire, spar; cogn. w. SPIRE, SPILE].
spiral valve, a. Having s. shell; (shell) spiral. [f. L. spira s'pira2 + valva door]
spirit ket, n. (naut.). Space forward or aft between floor-timbers. [f]
spirketing, n. Inside planking between top of waterways & lower sills of ports. [—spa-]  
spiro, in carp. = Gk &c.  
spiro- 2 in comb. (irreg.) = L. spiro breathe in sense 'breathe', as, —graph, instrument for marking breathing movement; —meter, —scope, instrument for measuring lung capacity, so—metric a., —metry n.; —phore instrument for inducing inspiration in cases of suspended animation.
spirit, s. (v.i. & t., & n.) Gush out in a gush; s.-stream (liquid &c. to do this); (usu.) sudden gushing out, jet. [Of spyrant, spriten, cogn. w. spiritan SPROUT]
split, n. & v.t. Slender bar on which meat that is to be roasted is made to rotate before 29
fire; small point of land running into sea; (v.t.) thrust a s. through (meat &c.), (fig.) pierce, transfix, with sword &c. [vfb. n. OE spīt, cf. Du. spilt, G spieß]

spīt, v.t. & t. (spat or archaic spīt), & n. {Med.} saliva; blood &c. (also out) from mouth; (fig.) utter (oaths, threats, &c.) vehemently; (of cat &c., fig. of person) make noise as of spitting as sign of anger or hostility; (of rain) fall lightly; s. upon, (fig.) treat with ignominy; spītfire, person of fiery temper, also spīte devil (v.t.) blow a. (fig.) treat with (metaph.) missile.

[fn t. vb] OE spītten, also spītan (whence past & p.p. spät); prob. cogn. w. ON spytta, Da. spytte, Sw. sötta, and w. spōnt]

spītchcock, n., & v.t. Eel spīt & broiled; (v.t.) prepare thus (eel, fish, bird). [prob. = cooked on spīt, f. MīG spīt spίtζ spitz 1&G köchen cook]

spīte, n. & v.t. Ill will, malice, as did it from pure s.; grudge, as has a s. against me; (in s.) of, notwithstanding; (v.t.) thwart; mortify, annoy, as does it to s. me, cut off one’s nose to s. one’s face, injure oneself by vindictive or resentful conduct. Hence spītful-a.

spītfully adv. (fig.), spītfulness n. [vfb. n. short for DESPITE]

spītten, n. Saliva esp. as ejected from mouth. [OE spīt spētan spītζ spitz 3]

spīttōn, n. Vessel to spīt into, usu. round metal or earthenware vessel with funnel-shaped top. [irreg. f. spītζ 2+ -ōn]

spītz, n. (Also s.-dog) small kind of dog with pointed muzzel, Pomeranian. [G spitzhund f. spītz point]

spīzle (ngk), a. Of the entrails, intesti-

n. Scæpsplænico-comb. form, splæn-

ch-MOGGY, splænchnotOMY, n. [f. Gk splag-

kichnos (splaghkosa entrails, see -ic)]

splash, v.t. & i., & n. Bespatter (person &c. with water, mud, &c.); dash, spatter, (liquid about, on or over person &c.); (of liquid) fly about in drops or scattered portions; (of person) cause liquid to do this, make one’s own to move across, along, &c., thus; step, fall, plunge, &c. into (water &c.) so as to s. it; decorate with seasoned ornamentation. (N.) splashing; quantity of liquid splashed; resulting noise, as we heard a s.; spot of dirt &c. splashed on to things; patch of colour esp. on animal’s skin; make a s., (fig.) attract much attention, create sensation; complexion powder usu. of rice-flour

s.-board, guard in front of wheeled vehicle to keep mud off occupants. Hence splashy-a. [=FLASH with emphat. s. (= OF es. f. L ex-)]

spleisher, n. In vb senses: also; kinds of guard placed over wheels of locomotive &c. to keep off mud &c.; screen behind wash-stand to protect wall. [-en]

splay, v.t. & i., & n. Make continuous splashing sound; speak (a language or abs.) unintelligibly; s.-dash, noise, clamour; s.-dashes, = SPATTERDASHES. [prob. var. of SPATTER]

spłay, v.t., n. & a. Form (sides of window) with oblique angle; dislocate (esp. horse’s shoulder); (n.) surface making oblique angle with another, e.g. splayed side of window, embrasure of arch; (fig.) splat; flat, turned outward; s.-foot n. & a., (having) broad dissected turn outward; s.-mouth, wide mouth, mouth stretched wide in giraffe. [n. & adj. f. vb] ME spłayen, short for DISPLAY

spleen, n. Organ producing certain modifi-

cations in the blood of most vertebrates, situated in mammals at left of stomach; lowness of spirits, ill temper, spleen, as if of conn, etc.

his s., whence spleenful, spleenish, spleeny, spleenily, adv.; spleenwort, kinds of fern formerly used for s. disorders. Hence spleen-

ish-a. [i. L. Gk spleen.]

spīt- in the names of Gk splèn spleen, as: -oipia, pain in (region of) spleen, so -algia a.; -ctomy, excision of spleen; -itis, inflammation of spleen; -o-ity a.; -logy, study of spleen, so -o-algical a.; -otomy incision into, dissection of spleen.

splendènt, a. (mineral., entom.). Having bright metallic lustre. [f. L splendere shine, brighten]

spłendid, a. Magnificent, gorgeous, sumptuous, glorious, brilliant, as a s. palace, gift, achievement, victory; of person affecting splen-

dour (in surroundings &c.); (colloq.) excellent, capital, as here is a s. chance of escape. Hence splendidityt adv. [f. F splendide f. L splēn-

dīdus (as prec., see -īdus)]

spłendidific, a. (fig.). Splendid. [ir-

reg. f. f. soll + -ferous]

spłendour, n. Great or dazzling bright-

ness; magnificence, grandeur; (Herald.) sun in s. (with rays & human face). [f. Of sple-

ndeur f. L splendorem (as splendence, see -īr)]

spłenètic, a. & n. Ill-tempered, peevish, whence splenetically adv.; of the spleen; (med.) disease of, sufferer from, disease of the spleen. [f. Of spłenètic f. LL spleneticus (as Spleen, see -etic)]

spłenial, a. (anat.). Acting like a splint; of the splenius. [AL]

spłenic-a. Of, in the spleen, as s. fever, an-

thrax. So spłenoid a. [f. Of spleenique f. L Gk splēnikos (as spleen, see -ikos)]

spłenius, n. (pl. -i, -ii) (Either section of muscle back connected with each side to draw back the head. [f. Gk splēnion bangle]

spłenization, n. Conversion of lung into substance resembling spleen. [IZE, -ATION]

spłice, v.t. & n. Join ends of (ropes) by interweaving strands; join (pieces of timber &c.) in overlapping position; (colloq.) join in marriage, as when did he or they get splied? s. the mark-brace; (n.) junction of two parts or pieces of wood &c. by splicing: EYE-t, s. [n. f. vb] f. MDu. spliceden splice f. spļitzen SPLİT

spline, n., & v.t. Rectangular key fitting into grooves in hub & shaft of wheel so that shaft & wheel must revolve together; flexible wood or rubber strip used in drawing large curves esp. in railway work; (v.t.) fit with s. [f] s.-lint, n. & v.t. Flexible strip of wood for holding broken bone when set or for basket-

work &c.; (Anat., also s.-bone) fibula, any bone serving as s., esp. each of two running from knee to fetlock of horse; tumour on, callus due to disease of, s.-bone of horse; s.-coal, cannel coal of slaty structure; (v.t.) confine (broken limb &c.) with ss. [vb. n. f. Sw. splint split (spļinta vb splinter), cf. Da. splint splinter, G splinte, the piece of wood used to support the broken bone. [-v2]

spłinter, v.t. & i., & n. Split (t. & i.) into long thin pieces, shiver; (n.) sharp-edged or thin piece broken off from wood, stone, &c.; s.-bar, cross-bar in vehicle supporting springs or to which traces are attached; s.-bone, fibula; s.-proof (against ss. of bursting shells). [vb. n. f. vb] frequent f. Sw. spłinta (see prec.) + -er

spłint, n. splinters; splinter-like; apt to splinter. [-v2]

spłit, v.t. & i. (split). Break forcibly, be bro-

ken, into parts esp. with the grain or plane of cleavage; divide into parts, thicknesses, &c., as s. it into three layers, the job, sum, &c., was s. (usu. up) among 6 of us, s. one’s vote, vote for each of opposed candidates, s. the difference,
sloña oprimna, n. (Rom. Ant.) arms stripped from hostile general by Roman commander in single combat; (fig.) supreme achievement or distinction. [L = rich spoils]

spoliation, n. Plunder, pillage, esp. of neutral vessels by belligerent, (fig.) extortion; (Eccl.) taking of fruits of benefice under pretended title, writ of s. (for recovery of these); destruction, mutilation, alteration, of document or evidence, hence as a preface or introduction.

Hence or cogn. spoliatör 2 n., spolatory a. [F, f. Spoliationem (as spo-), see -ATION]

spondâlé, a. Of spondee; (of hexamer) having spondees as fifth foot. [f. OF spondaique ult. L. Gk spondetakos (as foll., see -ACI)]

spondee, n. Metrical foot --. [f. L f. Gk spondeös (pouso) foot] used in making treaty (spontai n.); f. spondô make hostage

spondôlyé(n), n. Joint of backbone, vertebra.

Hence spondôly(o)-comb. form. [f. (clo) f. L f. Gk spondulios (prop. spho-)]

sponge 1 (-unj), n. Aquatic animal of low order with pores in the body-wall, whence spongologisit, spongology, (spô-), nn.; skeleton of a. or colony of ss. (whence sponga-), n. m. sponging, spongial, spongious.

sponge 2, v.t. & i. & n. Wipe, cleanse, with sponge; sluice water over (parts of body &c. or abs., often down, over) with sponge; wipe out, efface, (writing, fig. memory of thing &c., usu. out) with sponge; absorb, take up, (water &c.) with sponge; gather sponges; procure by syphonic arts; s. on, live as the parasite of, be mainly dependent on; (n.) washing, bath with sponge, as had a s. down.

Hence spongér 1(1), 2 n. [n. f.vb] f. LL spangiare (as prec.)

sponging, n. In vb senses; s.-house (hist.), bailiff's house for temporary lodging of arrested debtor. [ING 1]

spongìoplané, n. Substitute for poultice made of sponge & fibre backed with rubber. [as sponge 1 + Gk pîlos felt + -INE]

spongia, s. (poison) sponge; porous, compressible, elastic, absorbent, as sponge; (of metal) finely divided & loosely coherent. Hence spönìgnes n. [-2]

sponson, n. Being surety for another; (Internat. Law) engagement made on behalf of State by agent not specially authorized. [f. L sponsio (spondâre spons- promise, see -ION)]

sponson, n. Projection from side of war-ship to enable gun to be trained forward & aft; projection before & aft abut, paddle-box.


Hence spons○ral a., sponsorship n. [L (spondâre spons- promise, see -OR)]
spontaneous, a. Acting, done, occurring, without external cause; voluntary, without external incitement, as made a s. offer of his services; (of sudden movements &c.) involuntary, not due to conscious volition; growing naturally without cultivation; (Biol., of structural changes in plants, muscular activity in esp. young animals) instinctive, automatic, prompted by no motive; (of bodily movements, like the expansion of the skin, &c.), a spontaneous movement.

spontaneously, adv. [f. L spontaneus (sponte of one's own accord, see -ANEOUS)

spontoon, n. (hist.) Kind of halberd used by some British infantry officers. [f. Spontoon f. It. spontone (spontare blunder the point of f. L, 'expandare as point, see -OON)

spoon, n. & v.t. Reel for winding yarn &c. on; revolving shaft of angler's reel; (vb) wind on s. [f. MDu. spoel, fr. Sw. spole, g spule]

spoonful, n. & v.t. & i. Utensil consisting of round or usu. oval bowl & a handle for conveying esp. liquid food to mouth, usu. of silver or plated metal & tab. kinds of golf-club with striking-surface hollowed out; (s.-bait), bright revolving s.-shaped piece of metal used as lure in fishing; spoonback; -bill, kinds of bird; s.-drift, see SPINDRIFT; s.-meat, liquid food, food for infants (also fig.); s.-net, angler's landing-net. (Vb) take (liquid &c., usu. up, out) with; s.; fish with s.-bait (Croquet) make pushing stroke with handle of mallet. (s.-ball, a catch) thus, with hat. Hence (-spoon-)full n. [vb f. n.] OE sporn, fr. Du. spoen, G span, & Gk sphe'n wedge

spoonful, n. & v.t. Simpleton; silly or demonstratively fond lover; be ss. on, be silly in love with; (vb) behave amorously, behave thus towards (girl &c.). Hence spoo'n(e) 3 n. [prob. f. spoone (cogn. to spoon)]

Spooner(ism), n. Accidental transposition of initial letters &c. of two or more words (e.g. has just received a blushing crow, for real enjoyment give me a well-boiled boiey). [f. Rev. W. A. Spooner, esteemed for ss., +-ISM]

spoonily, adv. Soft, silly, sentimental. Hence spoo'niLy 2 adv. spoo'niness n. [prob. f. spoonyb (cogn. to spoon)]

spoonful, n. & v.t. & i. Track, scent, of animal; (vb) follow by s. Hence spoo'ner 1 n. [Du.]

sporadic, a. Occurring only here & there, separate, scattered. Hence spora'dical, a. (rare), spora'dically 2 adv., spora'dical-ness n. [f. Gk sporadikos (spora -scat. of seed), -dic-, -os (f. sporos, seed), scat. & -ous]

sporangium 1 n. (bot.) Case in which spores are produced. [f. Gk spora spore + ge'lon vessel]

sporation, n. Spore-formation. [ACTION]

spore, n. (Bot., in cryptogamous plants) single cell that becomes free & capable of individual development; (Biol.) minute organic body that develops into a new individual; (fig.) seed, germ, of anything. [f. Gk spora sowing, seed, & spere'o sow]

sporo-, in comb. = prec., as: -ge'nesia, sporo-formation; -genous, producing spores.

sporran, n. Pouch, usu. covered with fur &c., worn by Highlander in front of kilt. [f. Gael. spordan, see -AN]

sport, n. Amusement, diversion, fun; in s., jestingly, make s. of; turn into ridicule, make fun of; pastime, game; outdoor pastime, e.g. hunting, fishing, racing; athletic ss., running, jumping, putting weight, &c., meeting of athletes to compete in these, as school ss., inter-university ss.; animal, plant, developing suddenly or strikingly from normal type; -woman, person fond of ss. esp. hunting, shooting, or fishing, whence sportsmanship n., fig. enterprising person, person not afraid of taking risk of failure; sportsmanlike, befitting, worthy of, a sportsman. (Vb) divert oneself, take part in pastime; (part.) interested in ss., as a sporting man, sportsmanlike, as sporting condition, produce s. offer, whence sporting 2 adv.; (Bot., Zool.) become or produce a s.; wear, exhibit, produce, esp. ostentatiously, as sported a gold tie-pin; s. one's o'ak. [short for DISPORT]

sportive, a. Playful. Hence sportive-ly 2 adv., sportiveness n. [-ive]

sporule, n. Spore; small spore. Hence spooru-lar 1 a. -ly 2 adv. -lariness n. [OE]

sporulating, a. Pertaining to place, definite locality, as dropped it on this precise s., the s. where William III landed; small part of the surface of a thing distinguished by colour, texture, &c., usu. round or less elongated than a streak or stripe, small mark or stain, as a blue tie with pink ss., SUN.-s., can the leopard change his ss.?; (fig.) moral blench, stain, as without a s. on his reputation; kinds of fish & domestic pigeons; (Billiards) small round black patch near each end of table equidistant from sides, s.-stroke, pocketing red ball when placed on s. remote from ball, s.-barred game (in which successive s.-strokes are not allowed), (s.-ball), white ball distinguished from the other by black s.; on the s., without delay or change of place, then & now, when & where; (Vb) take hold of, seize; (v.t.) the situation, in good form at game &c.; (Commerce) s. cash, cotton, wheat, prices, (to be paid or delivered immediately on sale), ss., commodities sold for s. cash. Hence spotless, sporty 2 a., sportliness 2 adv., spotlessness, spottness, n. [ME & OFris., fr. MDu. sptonen, vb, cogn. w. spoor]}

spouse (owz), n. Husband or wife. [f. OF espouse f. L p.p. of spondere promise]

spout (owt), v.t. & i., & n. Discharge, issue, forcibly in a jet, as blood spouts from wound, wounds s. blood, while spouts water: utter (verses &c. or abs.) in declamatory manner, specify; (slang) pawn. (N.) projecting tube from which liquid is discharged from teapot, kettle, gutter of roof, &c.; sloping trough down which thing may be shot into receptacle, esp. shoot in pawnbroker's shop, as his watch is up the s. (in pawn); jet, column, of liquid or
sprag, n. Billet, woggle, or circular device for turning a wheel of a car &c. [Du., = spraag]  
sprain, v.t., & n. Wrench (ankle, wrist, &c.) violently so as to cause pain & swelling but not dislocation; (n.) such wrench, resulting inflammation & swelling. [f. Of esprindre l. EX-primere = prendre press]  
sprains, n.pl. Otter's dung. [f. Of espraints lit. out-pressings (as prec.)]  
sprat, n. & v.i. Small European herring-like fish much used as food; other kinds of fish, e.g., sand-eel, young herring; s.-day, Nov. 9, on which s. season begins in England; (v.i.) fish for s., whence spratter^1, spratt^1, nn. [vb f. n.] OE spratta, cf. OE sprat twigg, sprout, & Du. sproet sprat]  
sprawl, v.t. & t. & n. Spread oneself, spread (one's limbs), out in careless or ungainly way; (of writing, plant, &c.) be of irregular or straggling form; open out (troops) irregularly; (n.) sprawling movement or attitude. [OE spraelian, cf. Norw. sprala, Da. spralle]  
spray, n. Branch of tree with branchlets or flowers, esp. slender or graceful one, sprig of flowers &c., to be used as a sprig, or as a s. of diamonds &c.; s.-drain, drain in field &c. made by filling trench with branchies. Hence sprayey^1 a. [cf. CLAYEY]. [ME; OE has sprce sprit, shoot, cf. ON sprék stick]  
spray^1, n. & v.t. Water or other liquid flying in small drops from force of wind, dashing of waves, or action of atomizer &c.; medical or other liquid preparation to be used in this form; (ME) sprey. &c., (v.t.) throw (liquid or abs.) in form of s.; s.-board (on boat's gunwale to keep off s.). Hence sprayer^1 (1, 2) n., sprayey^2 a. [vb f. n.] LG spréz drizzle, cogn. w. G sprühen vb, Du. sproeien vb]  
spread^1 (ed), v.t. & i. (spread). Extend the surface of, cause to cover larger surface, by unfolding, unfolding, smearing, flattening out, &c. to cover larger area or mass as peacock spreads its tail. s., a banner, s. out a rug on the grass. s. butter on bread, map lay s. out on the table, the view s. out before s., whence spreader^2 [3] n.; show extended or extensive surface, as river here spreads out to a width of half a mile, on every side s. a vast desert, spreading yews; diffuse, be diffused, as his name, s. far in every quarter, rumour s. from month to mouth, has s. a malicious report; cover surface of, as slices of bread s., with jam, a table s. with every luxury, meadow s. with daisies; s. eagle, figure of eagle with legs & wings extended as seen on coins &c. (colloq.) fowl split open down the back & broiled, (Naut.) person lashed in rigging with arms & legs s. out as punishment, (adj.) a. or monstrous, esp. no. of s. eagles, s.-eagleism, [colloq.] s. eagles. [OE spreadan, cf. Du. spreiden, G spreiten]  
spread^2 n. Spreading; capability of expanding, as inferior to the eagle in s. of wings; breadth, compass, as arches of equal s.; diffusion (of education &c.); (colloq.) feast, meal, as had no end of a s. [f. prec.]  
sprée, n. & v.t. Lebanon, bout of drinking &c. (hence the having a s.); (v.t.) have a s. [vb f. n.] Ir. spérk spair, spirit, sprac spirit, sprac life, ON spreier lively, & sprík]  
sprent, a. (archaic). Sprinkled, overspread, with drops, particles, &c. [p.p. of obs. spreng f. OE sprengan, see SPRINKLE]  
sprig, n. & v.t. Small branch, shoot; ornament of s. form; small headless nail; (usu. contempt.) youth, young man, as who is this s., a s. of the nobility; (v.t.) ornament with ss., as sprigged malm; sprigged, kinds of duck &c. used with prec. Hence spriggy^2 a. [vb f. n.] cogn. w. SPRAY^1]  
sprightly, a. Vivacious, lively, gay. Hence sprightlyness n. [f. SPRITE + -LY]  
spring^1, v.t. & t. (sprang, sprung). Leap, jump, move rapidly or suddenly, (often up, down, out, over, through, away, back, &c.), as spring (up) from his seat, spring through the grass, &c. or to his brood, &c.; bring s. to her cheeks; move rapidly as from constrained position or by action of a spring, as branch sprang back, door sprang to; come into being (usu. s. up), arise (often from source), appear, as a breeze sprang up, the belief has sprung up, his actions s. from a false conviction, (to person arriving suddenly or unexpectedly or whose presence is only now realized) where do, or did you s. from; (of wood) warp; (t. & l. of wood) split, crack, as bat is or ha. spring, have sprung my racket; (p.p., colloc.) tipsy; rouse (game) from earth or covert; cause to act suddenly by means of a spring, produce or develop suddenly or unexpectedly, as s. a trap, has sprung a new theory, loves to s. surprises out of his causerie, &c.; lift, raise, (Naut., of ship) a. a. butt, loosen end of plank, etc. (archaic), a. a. (of heavy sea), s. a. leak, develop leak from starting of timbers, s. the or her buff, yield to helm & sail nearer to wind. [OE springan, -can, cf. Du. & G springen, ON springa burst]  
spring^2 n. Leap, as took a s., rose with a s.; season in which vegetation begins, season preceding summer (esp. from about March 21 to June 21), f. s., fountain of water issuing from earth, basin formed at place where this issues, as hot, mineral, s.; backward movement from constrained position, recoil, e.g. of bow; elasticity, as his muscles have no s. in them; elastic contrivance usu. of bent or coiled metal used esp. as motive power in clockwork &c. or for preventing jar as in carriage, as bow s. (bow-shaped), e.g., s. or air or pneumatic s. (working by compression of air), HAIR'S, MAIN'S; (fig.) motive acting person &c. source, origin, as the ss. of human action, the custom had it's in another country; upward curve of beam &c. from horizontal line; starting of plank; springing of leak; DAY-s. balance (measuring weight by tension of s.); (s.-beam, beam stretching across wide surface without intermediate support, elastic bar used as in tilt-hammer &c.; s.-bed, mattress, mattress formed of spiral ss. in wooden frame; s.-board, elastic board giving impetus in leaping, diving, &c.; s.-carriage, -cart. (mounted on ss.); s.-gun (contrived to go off when trespasser or animal stumbles on it); s.-halt, convulsive movement of horse's hind legs in walking or running; s.-jump, s.-leap, s.-leap, s. &c. (arch.) couriers mostly affected; & full s., springing in each month, (poet.) springtime; springtime, season of s.; s. water (from s., opp. to river or rain water). Hence springless, spring-like, aa., springlet n. [OE, f. prec.]  
springal(d), n. (archaic). Youngster. [f. SPRING + F-alld f. OHG walt, cf. herald]  
springbok, n. S.-Afr. gazelle with habit of springing in play or when alarmed. [S.-Afr. Duk.]  
springe (-j), n. Noose, snare, for small game. [ME (SPRING)]  
springer (-ger), n. In vb senses; also or esp. (Archit.) part of arch where curve begins, lowest stone of this part, bottom stone of coping of gable, rib of groined roof or vault; kind
of spaniel used to spring game; granpus; springbok. [-ER] 4

springy (nig), a. (Of movement or substance) elastic. Hence springiness n. [-Y] 5

sprinkle, v.t. & i., & n. Scatter (liquid, ashes, crumbs, &c.) in small drops or particles, whence sprinkler n. (2) n.; (of liquid &c.) fall thickly; rain. [OE sprynkllan n. (f. vb) earlier sprinklie f. OE sprengan causal of springan spring 1 + LE(3)]

sprink t, v.i. & t. & n. Run short distance, run (specified distance), at full speed; (n.) such run. Hence sprinkler n. [cogn. w. SPURT]

sprit, n. Small spar reaching diagonally from mast to upper outer corner of sail; spritsail (-s) n. River, viewed by s. (formerly) sail extended by yard set below spritsail. [OE sproe'te, cogn. w. SPROUT]

sprite, n. Elf, fairy, goblin. [ME, as SPIRIT]

sprocket, n. Each of several teeth on wheel engaging with links of chain; s.-wheel, such wheel, e.g. for engaging bicycle chain. [1]

sprout (owt), v.i. & t. & n. Begin to grow, shoot forth, push with shoots; spring up, grow to a height; produce by sprouting; s. has sprouted horns, a moustache; (n.) shoot of plant; Brusselsses. [f. vb OE sproutan, cf. Du. spruiten, G. priessen; cogn. w. spirit, spout]

spruce, v.i., & v.t. Neat in dress & appearance, trim, smart; (v.t.) smarten (oneself &c.; usu. up). Hence spruce'y adj., spruce'y-ness n. [prom. f. OF Brusse Prussia, w. ref. to Prussian army; Seltz]

spruce 2, n. (Also s.-fir) kinds of fir; s.-beer (made from leaves and small branches of s., useful as antiscorbutic). [G has sprossen-bier s.-beer (lit. sprouts-beer), sprossen-fichte, s. fir (lit. sprouts-fir, i.e. fir from which s.-beer was made); altered in E to s.-fr, -beer, because s.-beer came from Prussia (see price.)]

sprue, n. Passage through which metal is poured into mould; metal filling s. [1]

sprung. See SPRING 1

spruy, a. (spryer, -est). Active, lively. [cf. Sw. dial. sprygg, sprag, spraker, & SPREE]

spud, n. & v.t. Kinds of small spade for cutting roots of weeds &c.; short thick thing, which goes, works; potato; (v.t.) remove (weeds, often up, out) with s. [of MI Spudde prob. f. Da. spyl, cf. Sw. sypit, ON spyt, spear]

spue. See SPEW

spume, n., & v.i. Froth, foam. Hence spumescence, spuminess n., spumescient, spumous, spuminous adj. 2, a. [f. L spuma]

spurn. See SPRY 1

spunge. (Archaic for SPONGE)


spur, n., & v.t. & i. Pricking instrument with point (or also rollow-s) rowel worn on horseman's heel; win one's ss., (hitt.) gain knowledge or skill; gain distinction, make a name; (fig.) stimulate, incite; on the s. of the moment,promptly, on a momentary impulse; s.-shaped thing, e.g. hard projection on cock's leg, steel point fastened to this in cockfight, projecting mountain (range), climbing-iron, wall crossing part of rampart and joining it to interior work, slender hollow projection from some part of flower; s.-royal, coin of James I bearing s.-like image; s.-wheel, cog-wheel with radial teeth; s.purworet, plant with whorls of leaves like rowel of s.; (v.t.) prick (horse) with ss., incite (person on to effort, to do, &c.), furnish (person, boots, gamecock, esp. in p.p.) with ss.; (v.i.) ride hard (on, forward, &c.). Hence spur'less a. [vb.n. OE spura, spora, cf. Du. spoor, G sporn]

spurge, n. Kinds of plant with acrid milky juice. [AF, f. OE espurge (espurger purge, as EXPURGATE)]

spurious, a. Not genuine, not being what it pretends to be, not proceeding from the pretended cause; as, spurious doctrine, a spurious MS, a forgery; (Zool.) resembling or like a genuine &c. &c., yet not having its function, having the function of organ &c. but morphologically different, as s. eyes, legs. Hence spurious'ly adv., spuri'ousness n. [L spurius + -ous]

spur'ling-line, n. (naut.). Line from steering-wheel to telltale in cabin for showing position of helm.

spurn, v.t. & i., & n. Repel, thrust back, with foot; (also archaic s. at) reject with disdain, treat with contempt, (ofter, advances, person, &c.); (n.) spurning, contemptuous rejection. [OE spornnan, cf. ON sponna, L speri'nere; cogn. w. spuri]

spurrier, or spui' n. Spasmaker. [-ER]

spurry, V.i. & v.t. & i. Kinds of herb of pink family, esp. s. a weed in corn fields &c. [f. OF spurrier f. LL spurgula of G orig.]

spurt, v.i., & n. (Make) short sudden violent effort esp. in racing. [f. ON spretta vb start, spring, sprettir n. spurt f. Teut. sprin] 2

sputter, v.t. & i., & n. Emit with spitting sound; speak, utter, (words, threats, a language, &c.) rapidly or incoherently; speak in affected or vexatious fashion (to person, &c.); (n.) such speech. Hence sputter'ner, n. sputter'ningly adv. [SPURT, -ER]


spy, n., & v.t. & i. Person who goes, esp. in disguise, into enemy's camp or city to inspect works; watch movements, &c. &c. report the result; person who keeps (esp. secret) watch on movements of others, as refuse to be a s. on his conduct; (v.t.) discern, make out, esp. by careful observation, as spied a horseman approaching; is quick at spying his neighbours' faults, s. out, explore secretly, discover, by this means; (v.i.) play the s. keep close & secret (one's business or position, &c.); spyglass, small telescope; s.-hole, peep-hole. [ME spyn, spien vb, f. OE espiyre espf. f. OHG spithun, cf. L spectere look]

squab (-ob), a., adv., n. Short, fat, squat, whence squab'by 2 a.; (adv.) with heavy fall, as come down s. on the floor; (n.) short fat person, young esp. unformed pigeon, stuffed cushion, esp. on shoulder of bird; s.-pie, pigeon-pie, pie of mutton, onions, & apples, of [Scand. orig., cf. Sw. dial. squabb loose flesh, squabba fat woman, &c.]

squabble (-ob), v.i., & t. & n. Engage in petty or noisy quarrel (with person about thing); (Print.) disarrange (composed type); (n.) petty or noisy quarrel. Hence squab'bler 2 n. [f. Pers. sqawb, s. of Sw. dial. skravum a chide f. skrav splash, imit.]

squacco, n. Small, crested heron of S.Europe, Africa, & Asia. [limit. of cry]

squad (-od), n. (Mil.) small number of men assembled for drill &c.; awkward s. of recruits not yet competent to take place in line regimental, also fig.; small party of persons. [f. MF squadre n.]

squadron (-od), n. & v.t. Principal division of cavalry regiment, consisting of two troops & containing 120 to 200 men; any orderly body of persons; detachment of war-ships employed on particular service, as affying s. (equip-
squeak' n. In vb senses; also, young bird esp. pigeon. [ER1]

squeal, v.t., & n. Utt're shrill cry as of child from pain, fear, anger, joy, &c.; utter (words) thus; (slang) turn informer; (n.) shrill cry of child, pig, &c. [L. MSw. squeala frequent, as sq"-]

sque'ler, n. In vb senses; also, young bird esp. pigeon. [ER1]

squeamish, a. Easily nauseated: fastidious, overnice, overscrupulous in questions of propriety, honesty, &c. Hence squeamish'ly adv., squeamish'ness n. (earlier squeamous I. AF escognous etym. dub., altered to -isit.)

sque'gee (or -g), squil'gee, mn., & v.t.v. Rubber-edged implement for sweeping wet deck or road; small similar instrument or roller used in photography; (v.t.) treat with s.[squee'f- Squil'- etym. dub., altered on SQUEEZE]

squeze, v.t. & i., & n. Exert pressure upon (sponge, lemon, &c.) in order to extract moisture; move with hand or between two bodies, as person's hand (as sign of sympathy, affection, &c.), squeezed orange fig. person, thing, from whom or which no more is to be had, was squeezed to death in the crowd; thrust (oneself, person, thing, into vehicle, room, &c., out, &c.) forcibly; make one's way by squeezing into &c.; harass by exactions, extort money &c. (adj.) —squez'able a. (fig.) —squez'able, adj. & n. —squez'ableness n. (n. vb) squelch.

squeez'er, n. In vb senses; also or esp.: machine for expressing air-bubbles &c. from puddled iron; (pl.) playing-cards with value sixes crossed out; —squeez'er-boat (ship) so that they need not be opened out. [ER1]

squelch, v.t., & n. (colloq.) Crush, put an end to; discordan, silence; (n.) crushing blow or retort. [cf. dial. quelch blow]

squelb, n., & v.t. & i. Firework thrown by hand & exploding like rocket or burning with hissing sound; tube of gunpowder used to fire a clock or other contrivance; —squelb'ing a. (adj.) —squelb'ingly adv.

squelg'ee. See SQUEEZE.

squel' n. Plant like pimento; its bulb, used as dyes, is con-satirical —squel'ing (adj.) —squel'ly adv. & n. (also s.-fish) a crustacean. [MF. MF squille f. L squilla f. Gk skylla]

squinch, n. Arch across interior angle of square tower as support for side of octagon. [var. of squonce]

squint, v.t., & i., & n. Have the eyes turned in different directions, have strabismus; look obliquely (at); (adj.) close (eyes) quickly, hold (eyes) half-shut. Hence squint'1 n. (N.) affection of eyes in which their axes are differently directed, as has a fearful; s. stealthy or sidelong glance; (colloq.) glance, look, as let's have a seat; leaning, inclination, (to, towards, policy &c.); oblique opening through wall of church esp. affording view of altar from transept. (adj.) squinting, looking different ways; s.-eyed, (fig.) malignant. [cf. ASQUIT]

squire, n., & v.t. Country gentleman, esp. the chief landed proprietor in a district; woman's escort or gallant; s. of dames, man who is attentive to or frequents company of women; (Hist.) attendant on knight; (v.t., of man) attend, to esp. (women); having squirehood.

squire'ty, squire'li'n, squi're, squi'ren, n., & v.t. Country gentleman, esp. the chief landed proprietor in a district; woman's escort or gallant; s. of dames, man who is attentive to or frequents company of women; (Hist.) attendant on knight; (v.t., of man) attend, to esp. (women); having squirehood. Hence squirearchal, a. [as SQUIRE]

squirearchy (-ki), n. Government by, influence of, landed proprietors esp. before Re- form Bill of 1832; the class of landed proprietors, so squirearch n. Hence squirearchial, a. [f. prec. + Gk-arkhia rule f. arkhé]

sque'e'en, n. Small landed proprietor esp. in Ireland. [f. SQUIRE + -een dimin. suf.]

squirm, v.i., & n. Wriggle, writhe; (fig.) show, feel, embarrassment or discomfiture; (n.) wriggling movement, (Naut.) twist in rope. [perh. f. dial. squar. var. of WHIRR]

squirl, n. Kinds of rodent quadruped of old-world, with bushy tail & pointed ears; bats, squirrels, &c.)

stab, v.t. & i., & n. Pierce, wound, with (usu. short) pointed weapon e.g. knife or dagger; aim blow with such weapon (at); (fig.) inflict sharp pain on (person, his feelings, conscience, &c.); aim blow at (reputation, person, &c.); s. (vb & n.) in the back; slander; roughen (nick wall) with pick before plastering; (n.) blow, thrust, with knife &c., wound thus made, blow or pain inflicted on person's feelings. Hence stab'bers n. [prob. f. Sw. dial. stabbe stamp, slam, stab me]

Sta'bat Mæta (or stab., mah.), n. (Musical setting for) Latin hymn on agony of the Virgin Mary at the crucifixion. [L. = the mother was standing, first vs. of the hymn]

stab'le, a. Firmly fixed or established, not easily to be moved or changed or destroyed, as doubt whether the structure is s.; firm, resolute, not yielding, not fickle, as the only s. politician of his day; —stab'le, n. [as stab]

stab'ility, stab'blization, stab'leness, mn., stab'blize(3) v.t., stab'ably adv. [f. Of estable f. L stabilitas (stare stand, see -BLE)]

stab'lity, n., & v.t. & i. Building set apart & adapted for lodging & feeding horses or (less usu.) cattle; race-horses of particular s.; AU- GEANS; s.-boy, man -mn. (employed in s.); s.-call, carry sign & water for s.-call, horses; (v.t.) put, keep, horse in s., as where can we s. our horses? (v.i., of horse &c., fig. of person) be stabled, as must s. where they can. [f. Of estable f. L stabulum (stare stand)]

stab'ling, n. In vb senses of prec., esp. accommodation for horses &c. [ -ING]

stabl'st, v.t. (archaic). Fix firmly, establish, set up. [as ESTABLISH]

stacca'to (kab), a. & adv. (To be played)
in 1768; s.-collector (of postage ss. as curiosities); s.-duty (imposed on certain kinds of legal instrument); s.-mangle (for beating rags &c. into pulp for paper); s.-mill (for crushing ore &c.); s.-office (for issue of government ss. & receipt of s.-duty &c.). [OE stempen, of Du. stompen, G stampfen, &c. stemblo]

stampe'ne, n. & v. t. Sudden fright & scattering of a number of horses or cattle; sudden flight or hurried movement of soldiers due to panic; (U.S. Polit.) unconcerted move-ment. [OE stampan, stampe, stampe, &c.]

stanch, 1. stanch (ah-, -aw), v.t. The flow of (esp. blood); The flow of (esp. wound), (esp. fig., duty &c.), s. to stand, to take part in s. [f. Sp. estampido (estampar STAMP)]

stanc-e, n. (golf, Sc.) Position taken for stroke. [OF, f. LL as stanzA]

stanch 1. stanch (ah-, -aw), v.t. Have or take or move; maintain position; keep upright, as set on the table, as tell him to s. up, at ease, &c. [OE stancan: LIGHT 1, in the BREACH 1, stood there till I was tired, was too weak to s., chair will not s. on two legs; be of specified height, as stands six foot three; be situated, be, as on each side s. pillars, a stanger stood in the doorway, the cups s. on the top shelf, here once stood a huge oak; assume stationary position, as, still, we continue in the same position, avoid falling or moving or being moved, as don't s. there arguing, house will s. another century, whether we s. or fall, has stood through worse storms, s. on one's own bottom 1, s. fast, firm; it stands to reason, it is logically demonstrable (that), (pop.) I shall lose my temper if you deny (that) hold good, remain valid or un-altered, as the former conditions may s., the position, &c.; s. the same remark. [OE stancan]

stance, 2. &c. See STANCh &c.

stanch'on-(shen), n., & v. t. Post, pillar, upright support; upright bar, pair of bars, for confining cattle in stall; (v.t.) supply with s., fasten (cattle) to s. [vb f. n.] of ONF estanchion dim. of OF stance situation f. LL as stanzA]

stand, 1. v. & t. (stood). Have or take or move; maintain position; keep upright, as set on the table, as tell him to s. up, at ease, &c. [OE stancan: LIGHT 1, in the BREACH 1, stood there till I was tired, was too weak to s., chair will not s. on two legs; be of specified height, as stands six foot three; be situated, be, as on each side s. pillars, a stanger stood in the doorway, the cups s. on the top shelf, here once stood a huge oak; assume stationary position, as, still, we continue in the same position, avoid falling or moving or being moved, as don't s. there arguing, house will s. another century, whether we s. or fall, has stood through worse storms, s. on one's own bottom 1, s. fast, firm; it stands to reason, it is logically demonstrable (that), (pop.) I shall lose my temper if you deny (that) hold good, remain valid or un-altered, as the former conditions may s., the position, &c.; s. the same remark. [OE stancan]

stand, 2. n. Cessation from motion or proces-sing, as came, was brought to a s.; be at s. at a halt; remain; cease from activity; (esp. archaic) remain, abide by, (terms, promise), (Naut.) take or s. ready to take hold of (anchor &c.); s. by (adv.), stand near, be a bystander, stand & look on, as will not s. by & see him ill-treated, (orig. naut.) stand ready, be on the alert; s.-by, thing, person, that one can depend upon; s. for, represent, imply, as, P.O. stands for postal order, and the reform stands for a great deal more than that, be candidate for office; be candidate for representation of (constituency) in Parliament, espouse the cause of (free trade &c.); s. (person) in (sum), cost, as, a coat stood me in £4, wife stands him in £50 a yearly for motor tires; s. (person) in good stead; s. (person) up, &c., or along with; s. off, move away, keep one's distance as basis of (on, off), sail alternately away from & towards shore to keep a point in sight; s. on (prep.), insist on, observe scrupulously, esp. s. on ceremony; s. on (adv., naut.), continue on same course; s. out, hold out, persist in opposition (against) or endurance, be prominent or conspicuous; s. over, be postponed; s. to (prep.), abide by (promise &c.); stick to, not desert, (one's, post, guns, esp. fig., duty, &c.), s. to it, maintain stoutly (that), s. to sea (naut.), sail out to sea; s. to (adv., archaic), fall to, set to work; s. up, rise to one's feet from sitting or other position, maintain erect position; s. up for, side with, maintain support, (person, cause); s. upon, s. on; s. up to, meet, face, (opponent) courageously; s. up to, s. out to (with partner) for dance, dance with; s.-offish as, s. offish, s. offishness

stand, 3. n. Raised structure for persons to sit or stand on, as BAND 1; S. GRAND 3; standing growth (of closer &c.); s. of arms, complete set for one man; s.-pipe, vertical pipe for various purposes; s. standpoint, point of view; s.-rest, high stool with sloping top for supporting person standing at easel &c.; s. standstill, stoppage, inability to proceed, as am brought to a s.- [f. prec.]

standard, n. Distinctive flag, esp. flag of cavalry regiment (opp. to colours of infantry), as the (English) royal s. (square banner with national arms); weight or measure to which others conform or by which the accuracy of others is judged (often attrib.), as, s. pound, yard, &c.; third rate of ships, &c.; no s. of excellence &c. required for particular purpose, as does not come up to the s., must set a low s.; thing recognized as model for imitation &c., esp. attrib., as the work on the subject: average quality, as work was of a low s.; monetary s., proportion of weight of fine metal & alloy in gold or silver coin (gold, silver, &c.) or s.-value of metal, &c.; multiple, times, as s. of value obtained by averaging prices of s. of different products; upright support (often attrib., as, s. lamp, set on tall usu. telescopic pillar); upright water- or gas-pipe; tree, shrub, that stands alone without support; shrub grafted on upright stem & trained in tree form; s.-bearer, soldier who bears s. [ME, f. OF estandard]
easily tamed. [OF & Da. ster, cf. ON star,v, G staar, -LING]

starling, n. Protective piling round piers of bridge. [cf. Sw. & Da. står stak, Sw. stora prop up]

start, v.i. & t. Make sudden movement from pain, surprise, &c., as started in his seat, started at the sound of my voice; change position abruptly as from shock or sudden impulse, as s. aside, from one's chair; (of timbers &c.) spring from proper position, give way; set out, begin journey, as we s. at six; make a beginning (on journey, enterprise, book, cigar, &c.); begin work, doing, colloq. or vulgar to do; s. in (colloq.), begin (to do); s. out (colloq.), take steps as intending to do; s. up, rise suddenly e.g. from place, not in the leastwise. Come into a state of silence or action, occur to the mind, as many difficulties, trials, have started up; rouse (game) from lair &c.; originate, set going, (enterprise, newspaper, business, clock after winding, objections, quarrel, &c.); cause or enable (person) to commence business &c.; give signal to (persons) to s. in race; cause or experience the starting of (timbers, tooth, &c.); (Naut.) pour out (liquor) from each other, as the last vessel, in the first place, as you have no right to be here, to s. with, at the beginning, as had o members to s. with. [ME sterten, cogn. w. Du. storten, styrte, G stürzen, hurl &c.]

star, n. Sudden movement of surprise, pain, &c.; (pl.) intermittent or spasmodic efforts or movements, esp. (works) by fits & s.; beginning of journey or action or race, as shall make s. when you are ready; s. of the day, at the s., the s. is fixed for 3 p.m.; starting-place of race; advantage conceded in race, as will give you 60 yards s., 15 seconds s.; advantageous position gained in business &c., as got a good s. in life, got the s. of gained advantage over his rivals. [ME stert, as prec.]

starer, n. In vbl senses, esp. one who gives signal to start in race; horse, competitor, starting in race, as list of probable s.s.; (slang; w. ref. to aperient effect) dried fig. [ER-

starting, n. In vbl senses; s. post (from which competitors start in race); s. prices in horse-races, final odds at start. [LING]

starling, v.t. Cause (person &c.) to start with surprise or sudden alarm, give shock to, take by surprise, whence of person, news, &c.) (Starling)

starling. v.t. (sensing, alarming, as) start'd, no news, discovering, disclosing, &c. Hence starling.

starlingly, adv. [ME sterten, ster, f. start, see -ING]

starve, v.i. & t. Die of hunger; suffer from lack of food; suffer extreme poverty; (colloq.) feel hungry, as am singly staring; (now rare) perish with, suffer from, cold; (fig.) suffer mental or spiritual want, feel strong craving for (sympathy, money, etc.) to perish with hunger; deprive of, keep scantily supplied with, food (lit. & fig.); compel (gar- rison &c. into surrender &c.) thus; cause to perish, affect severely, with cold. Hence starva-

station, n. [OE steo-fan die, steo-fan kill, cf. Du. sterven, G sterben, die]

starveling, (-vl) n. & a. Starving, ill-fed person, a person of low or inferior condition, as a precocious s. of health, found him in the same s., in a s. of deep depression, things were in an untidy s., in a bad s. of repair, what a (dirty, untidy) s. you are in!, (colloq.) he was in quite a s. (quite excited or anxious) about it: (often S.) organized political community of sufficient recognized by the people of the commonwealth, nation; such community form-

station, n. & v.t. Spot, place, building, &c., in which person or thing stands or is placed esp. habitually or for definite purpose, as was assigned a s. in the valley, returned to their several s.s., took up a convenient s., coastguard s. (occupied by coastguardmen), POLICE s., life-boat s. (where life-boat is kept), naval s., stopping-place for ships with dockyard &c.; stopping-place on railway with buildings for accommodation of passengers & goods or (goods s.) of goods only; position in life, (high) rank, status, employment, as occupied a humble s., men of exalted s., the duties of his s.; (Surv.) point from which measurements are made, standard distance ns., 10 or 60 ft.; military post esp. in India, officers or society residing there; (Eccl.) fast
on Wed. & Fri. (Gk Ch.) or on Friday (R.-C. Ch.) in memory of council that condemned Christ & of his passion, (also s. of the cross) each of series of 11 images or pictures representing Christ's passion before which devotions are performed in some churches; (R.-C. Ch.) church to which procession goes to do devotion; (Bot., Zoöl.) nat. genus of plant or animal in respect of climate, soil, &c.; s.-bill (naut.), list of appointed posts of ship's company; s.-calendar, board showing successively the starting-time of trains at each platform; s.-house, police-station; s.-master, official in charge of railway-stations; s.-pointer, three-armed protractor for locating place on map. (v.t.) mark a place (person, once) in s. (of f. n.) F. f. L stationem (stare stand), -ATION]

stationary, a. & n. Remaining in one place, not moving, as balloon was now s.; not meant to be moved, not portable, as s. engine, troops; (of planet) having no apparent motion in longitude; not changing in magnitude, number, quality, efficiency, &c., as s. temperature, s. population, s. intelligence; air (remaining in lungs during ordinary respiration); s. diseases, local diseases due to atmospheric conditions & disappearing after a period; (n.) s. person, esp. (pl.) s. troops. Hence stationary-ness n. [L. stationarius (as prec., see -ARY)]

stationer, n. One who sells writing-materials &c.; Statisticians. Hist. of stationers. Creator of the word station-staple, from which book-staple, (v.t.) staple in, which book is to be registered, i.e. registered, for purposes of copyright. Hence stationery(l) n. [earlier = bookseller (as prec. in med.L sense bookseller)]

statist, n. Dealer in statistics. [earlier = politician, f. STATE 1 + -IST]

statistics, n. pl. Numerical facts systematically collected, as s. of population, crime; (treated as sing.) science of collecting, classifying, & using s. So statistical(ly) adv., statistically 2 adv., statistician, statistology, n. [prec. + -ICS]

stato-scope, n. Aneroid barometer for showing minute variations of pressure. [f. Gk statos fixed (sta-stand) + -SCOPE]

statuary, n. & f. Or of for statues, as s. a brownish-grained white); (n.) sculptor, (art of making) statues. [L. statarius (as foll., see -ARY)]

stature, n. Sculptured or cast or moulded figure of person or animal (esp. one not much below life size, opp. to statue); s. equestrians. Hence statured2 a. [f. OF, f. L statuare (sta-stand)]

stature (s) n. Height of (esp. human) body, as increased in s., of mean s. Hence (-)statured2 a. [f. L. stature standing posture (sta-stand, see -URE)]

stata, n. (pl. prob. not used). Social position, rank, relation to authoritative instance, his s. is a matter of doubt, their s. is wholly different, his s. among novelists; (Law) person's relation to others as fixed by law; position of affairs, esp. s. (in quo), unchanged position (cf. IN'S status quo). [L. gen. -atis, = standing (sta-stand)]

statutable, n. = STATUTORY. Hence statutory.

statute, n. A written law of a legislative body, e.g. Act of Parliament; s. law, a s., (collect.) the ss. (opp. to common 1 law); ordinance of corporation, founder, &c., intended to be permanent, as University ss.; (bibli.) divine law, as kept thy ss.; declaratory s. (fixing inter-

pretation of existing law); private s. (afflicting individuals, opp. to general, public, s.); s.-book, s.-book(s) containing the s. law; s.-roll, engrossed s.-book; s. at large (in full as originally enacted). [f. F statut f. L statutum neut. p.p. as n. of statuare establish (sta-stand)]

statutory, n. By or under authority of the constituted power, proceedings, ss., provisions, minimum, [ory]

staunch (-aw, -ah), staunch, a. Trustworthy, loyal, as s. friend, supporter. Hence staunchly2 adv., staunchness n. [earlier = water-tight, f. OF estanche as STANCH]

stauroscope, n. Instrument for examining effects of polarized light on crystals. [f. Gk or stauros, cross + scope]

stave, n. Each of the curved pieces of wood forming sides of cask &c.; each of the boards forming curving of well or hollow cylinder; rung of ladder; stanza, verse; (Mus.) staff; s.-rhythm, alliteration esp. in old Teut. poetry, [var. of staff, due to ME dat. stave, pl. staves]

stave, v.t. (staved or stover). Break a hole in (cask, boat; often in adv.) furnish, fit, (cask, boat) with s.-roll, &c.; stave off overt, offer, defeat, (ruin, exposure, &c.); make (metal &c.) firm by compression. [f. prec.]

stavesacre (-väkär), n. Kind of larkspur whose seeds are used as poison for vermin. [f. OF stavesacir f. med. L. staphisagria (Gk staphis dried grapes + a-gria wild)]

stayed, v.t. & f. & n. (Now chiefly literary) (chiefly in phrase) staid, steady, steady, disease &c.; s. one's stomach, appease hunger esp. temporarily; postpone (judgment, decision); support, prop (often up) or as with butts &c.; remain, as s. here till I return, will not stay where it is put; dwell temporarily (at hotel &c., in town &c., with person); pause in movement, action, speech (esp. in imperat.), &c., as yet him to a s. minute, s. — yr. interpret endurance; show endurance esp. in race, as does not seem able to s., whence stay'er1 n.; s.-at-home a. & n. (person) remaining habitually at home. (N.) remaining, esp. dwelling, in a place, duration of this, as made a long s. in London, you s. has been very short; suspension of judicial proceedings; (chiefly literary) check, restraint, (thence from old n., as used in s. and as, as a s. and a s.); temporary stay; stopping-power; (pl. corset. whence stay'less a.; s.-bar, -rod, support in building or machinery; s.-lace, maker, (of corsets). [f. OF estayer vb. estaye n., prop. f. MDu. stade, staye, prop. f. OHG sta- fit place or time, cogn. w. Du. stade, G stadt, town, and W. STADE]

stayed, n. & v.t., (naut.). Rope supporting mast or spar; ship is (have) s. (going about from one tack to another); miss ss., fail in endeavour to tack; stay'sail (s-l, naut. -sl), any sail extended on s. (v.t.) support (mast &c.) by ss., put (ship) on other tack. [OE steg, etym. dub.; or f. OF as prec.]

stead (éd), n. (now chiefly literary). Stand (person in good s., be advantages or serviceable, use of s.); s. his boat, (chiefly of himself, as his substitute. [OF & Du. steed, place a. cog. of OF steed, bank. Du. sted. G stadt, town, and W. STAND; seen in bedstead, homestead]

steadfast (-éd), a. Constant, firm, unwavering. Hence steadfastly2 adv., steadfastness n. [OE steafeest (prec., fast2)]

steadly (-éd), a. n., & v.t. & f. Firmly fixed or supported; on or standing, in the stead of; lacked, not, of. [OE steady, steadfastness, see stead3, with suffix -ed-]
hemp; guide vessel in specified direction, (steering-wheel, vertical wheel with handles along rim for controlling rudder); guide (motor, balloon, &c.) by handling &c.; (chiefly colloq. or poet.) direct (one's course), direct one's course, in specified direction, as steered his flight heavenwards, we steered (our course) for the railway station, s. steer in this sense; steersman, one who steers vessel, steersmanship, skill in steering. Hence steerable a., -steerable (1, 2) n. [OE sēoran (steer rudder), cf. Du. stuur, G. steuern, ON sty suffix, cogn. w. ON stuor, Gk stauros, stake] 

steer, n. Young male of ox kind, esp. castrated bull reared for beef. [OE steer, cf. Du. stier, cogn. Gk steiron, cogn. w. Lat. staurus, Greek stauros, bull, &c. Skr. sthūla (large, strong)]

steerage (i)-j., (Now rare) steering; (Naut.) effect of helm on ship, as ship went with easy s.; part of ship allotted to s. passengers (travelling at cheapest rate), now usu. in the bow; (in man-of-war) part of berth-deck just forward of wardroom, quarters of junior officers, clerks, &c.; by s. an amount of headway required by a vessel to enable her to be controlled by helm. ["-age"] 

steer, v.i. & t. & n. (naut.). (Of bowsprit) make angle with horizon; cause (bowsprit) to do this; (n.) such angle. [s. steer] 

steer, v.t. & n. Long spar used in stowing cargo; (v.t.) stow with this. [v. t.] 

Steinberger, n. White wine grown on Rhine near Wiesbaden. 

steinbock. See steenbok. 

stelé, n. (Gk archaicol. pl. -æcl). Upright slab or pillar usu. with inscription and sculpture, esp. as grave-stone. [Gk]

stellar, a. Of stars. So stellar, stelliform, stelliform; [t. L stellaris (stella) star, see stella, star] 

stellate (d), a. Arranged like a star, radiating, esp. (Bot.) s. leaves (surrounding stem in a whorl). Hence stellate, sty (adv.) [t. L stellare set with stars (stella star), see -ATE]

stellular, a. Shaped like, set with, small stars. So stellulate (adjective) [t. L stellula dim. of stella star] 

stem, n. & v.t. Main body or stalk (usu. rising into light & air but sometimes subtaneous) of tree, shrub, or plant; slender stalk supporting fruit, flower, or leaf, & attaching it to main stalk or branch or twig; s.-shaped part, e.g. slender part of wine-glass between body & foot, vertical line rising or falling from head of note in music, various winding parts of watch, watch wound by turning head on end of s., not by key), tubular part of tobacco-pipe; part of noun, verb, &c. (derived from & sometimes identified with a root) to which case-endings &c. are added, part that appears or would originally appear unchanged throughout the cases of a noun, persons of a tense, &c.; lines of ancestry, branch of family, as descended, from, stem from, or of, a word, etc., word or form, that is the one from which the word descends, also the word which it is derived. Hence stem (noun) [t. L stema dim. of stema stem; see stem, stem] 

stem, v.t. Check, dam up, (stream &c., lit. & fig.); make headway against (tide, current, &c.); lit. & fig.); [cf. ON stenna, Da. stemme, G. stemme] 

stem, n. (pl. -te). Family tree, pedigree; linear descent; (Zool.) simple eye, facet of Compound eye. [L. f. Gk stemma wreath (stephó wreathes, see -AMI)]

stent, n. Each of several cross-bars in left foot of a horse serving as supports or steps. [cf. Du. stempel mark, stamp] 

stench, n. Offensive smell; s.-trap (in sewer &c., to prevent upward passage of gas). [Of stench, strong smell (stinean stink, past stene) 

steinell, n. & v.t. (il). (Also s.-plate) thin plate of metal &c. in which pattern (interrupted by a thin line or the material itself) is to be left to prevent piece from falling out) is cut out; decoration, lettering, &c., produced by s.; (v.t.) produce (pattern) on surface, ornament (surface) with pattern, by brushing paint &c. over s.-plate laid on the surface. Hence stenciller n. [perh. f. OE steneecr sparkle, cover with stars, f. estenevec, see TINSEL]

steno- in comb. = Gk stenos narrow, chiefly in medical terms.

stenochromy, n. Art of printing in several colours at one impression. [f. steno- + Gk chroma colour + -Y]

sténograph, n. Character used, piece of writing, in shorthand; kinds of machine for writing in shorthand. Hence stenography, stenographer, stenography, stenographic, stenographically, etc. [steno- + -GRAPH]

stenot'or, n. Person with powerful voice. Hence stenot'or in (Trogan) war.

step, n. & v.t. Shift & set down foot or alternate feet (s. out, short, take long, short, s. through a dance, perform its ss.; s. high, lift foot high esp. of trotting horse, so high-step); go short distance or progress in one direction by stepping (s. back, forward, across the road, into the boat; s. this way, polite formula for come here; s. in, out, enter, leave, room or house; s. in, fig., intervene to help or hinder; s. up, down; s. aside, lit., & fig. = make digression); perform (dance; also s. it, dance, measure distance), by stepping; (Naut., prob. from stem, s. with, steeple) by stepping; s. (v.t.) one, raised usu., as one of set in stream or muddy place to enable passengers to cross dry-shod, (fig.) means to an end. [OE steppan plant foot, go, cogn. w. STAMP]

step, n. Complete movement of one leg in walking or running or dancing, distance gained by it, mark left by foot on ground, sound made by setting foot down, manner of stepping as seen or heard, simultaneous stepping with corresponding legs by two or more persons or animals, (fig.) measure taken esp. as one of a series in some course of action, took a s. back or forward; s. by s., gradually, cautiously, by degrees; that is a long s. towards success; it is but a s. to my house, from life to death, by s. for short distance or quick transition; do not move a s.; turn one's ss., go in a specified direction; found his ss. or usu. foots. in the soil; do you hear a, know her, s., walks with a rapid s.; in, out of, s. stepping, not stepping, in time with others or with drum-beat &c.; keep, break, s., keep in, get out of, s.; keep s. with person, to band &c.; falsify, take one's s. in the matter, to prevent it, s. &c.; a rash, ill-advised, prudent, &c., s.; surface provided or utilized for placing foot on in ascending or descending, e.g. tread or riser & tread of staircase, block of stone or other platform before door or altar &c., rung of ladder,
stew', v.t. & i., n. Cook (t. & i.) by long simmering in closed vessel with little liquid (let person, thing, s. in his &c. own juice or grease, abstain from helping &c.; stewing-pans &c., fit for eating stewed, not raw; the house (with s.s.-pan, Small Fishpond, Lord's cushion; artificial Cook official phuret), [fig.], colloqu.) in a s., agitated with perplexity, anxiety, or anger. [n. f. vb, f. prec. in sense hot bath]

stew', n. Fishpond, tank for keeping fish alive in: artificial oyster-bed. [cogn. w. stov; cf. Lg. stau n., stauen vb. dam]

steward (erd.) n., en. Per. entrusted with management of another's property, esp. paid manager of great house or estate; purveyor of provisions &c. for a college, club, guild, ship, &c.; passengers' attendant & waiter on ship of any of the officials managing a race-meeting, ball, show, &c.; Lord High S. of England, official managing corporation or pre-iding at trial of many points; steward; &c. [steward officer. Hence stewardss., stewardship, nn. [OE stigweard (sty†, ward)]

sthénic, a. (path.) (Of disease &c.) with morbid increase of vital action esp. of heart & arteries. [Gk sthénos strength, -ic]


stichomathy, stichomathyia, (-κ.) n. Dialogue in alternate lines of verse as employed in Greek plays. [f. Gk stichomathia (stichos line, myth])

stick, v.t. & i. (stuck), & n. Thrust point (into or through s. the spurs in; s. boyant, pin, into or through; insert pointed thing(s) into, stab, (s. pigs, &c., alsoucher, also mount; s. in spear, spearing wild pig; will pull out a knife & s. you; tipsy-cake stuck over or stuck with almonds; cushion stuck full of pins); fix (up) pointed thing, be fixed (as) by point (into or on (lo), (colloq.) put in specified position, (heads were stuck on spikes of gateway; arrows s. in target; work with needle, boil with dagolet, sticking in it; s. feather, rise,= stick放出 a feather; s. into something; s. a head on a stick; one's up a target, erect it; s. your cap on; s. them in your pocket; s. a few commiss in; just s. it on the table, down anybody); (with out, up) pro- trude, (cause to) project, be or make erect, (s. one's head out of window; his hair sticks straight up; s.-up collar, not turned down; s. out one's chest; how his stomach sticks out! s. a finger, point; s. a piece of paper, end of paper; s. a stick in land, point); s. up a target, erect it; s. your cap on; s. them in your pocket; s. a few commiss in; just s. it on the table, down anybody: (with out, up) protrude, (cause to) project, be or make erect, (s. one's head out of window; his hair sticks straight up; s.-up collar, not turned down; s. out one's chest; how his stomach sticks out! s. a finger, point; s. a piece of paper, end of paper; s. a stick in land, point);}

stiff, a. Rigid, not flexible, unbending, unyielding, uncompromising obstinate, (s. shirt-front; lies s. in death; has a s. leg, incapable of bending at knee; s.-necked, -tubborn; keep a s. upper lip, show firmness of character; s. ship, heeling little under sail, not crank; s. market, with prices remaining firm; met the charge with a s. deni; making case against; strict; unyielding, comprehending only the essential, or confined within the limits of a certain idea, measure, or degree, (s. authorities, -tend; &c., abide by, remain faithful to; s. bills, posted on wall &c. to it, persist, not cease trying; s. in photographs, paste them in book &c.; sticks like a bur, is not to be got rid of; are you going to s. in or indoors all day?, remain at home; so

perh. s. out for higher price, better terms, &c., refuse to take lower); lose or deprive of power of motion through friction, jumbling, suction, difficulty, or other impediment (s. in the mud lit., & fig. be unprogressive; s.-in-the-mud a., slow, unprogressive, n. person of such kind; also slang Mrs. S. & et.-m., Mrs. &c. So- & So; sticks in my throat. I cannot swallow it lit. or fig. &c. not digestible or, in fact, indigestible; fig.; fast, be hopelessly bogged &c. is stuck on a sandbank; got up to the fourth form, through some ten lines, & there stuck; s. at nothing, allow nothing, esp. no scruples, to deter one; stuck up slang, completely at a loss; that will s. him up, puzzle him; s. up bank, make boat, &c.; slang, terrorize officials, passengers, &c. in a boat; &c. with s. as support or to climb up; set (type) in composing-s., whence stickful(l)2 n. sticking-place, point, at which screw becomes jammed (usu. fig., w. ref. to Macbeth l. vii. 60); sticking-plaster, adhesive plaster for wounds &c. (N.) shoot of tree cut to convenient length for use as walking-cane or bludgeon, staff, wand, or walking-stick; a. thread, rope, or cord composed of wood whether as part of something or separate more or less resembling these in shape & size, (cut a s. from the hedge; cannot walk without a s.; gathering of, &c. to make a fire, twigs; gold, sword, single, bboom, fiddle, drum,1 umbrella, rocket, s.; riding on broomstick, witch's way of transporting herself through air; house was pulled down &c. down the stait, &c.; &c.]

stickleback, n. Small fish with sharp spines on back. [O.E. stickei a prickle, sting, f. stician stick, stick.

stickler, n. S. for, person who insists on or pertinaciously advocates a great, anro, s. for authority, precision, &c.). [f. obs. stickle be umpire, prob. f. ME stichten arrange f. OE stihtan make, found, (cf. MDu. stichten, & stiffen; -ER)]

stickly, a. Tending to stick to what is touched, glutinous, viscous. Hence stickly-lyad, stickiness n. [f.]

stiff, a. Rigid, not flexible, unbending, unyielding, uncompromising obstinate, (s. shirt-front; lies s. in death; has a s. leg, incapable of bending at knee; s.-necked, -tubborn; keep a s. upper lip, show firmness of character; s. ship, heeling little under sail, not crank; s. market, with prices remaining firm; met the charge with a s. deni; making case against; strict; unyielding, comprehending only the essential, or confined within the limits of a certain idea, measure, or degree, (s. authorities, -tend; &c., abide by, remain faithful to; s. bills, posted on wall &c. to it, persist, not cease trying; s. in photographs, paste them in book &c.; sticks like a bur, is not to be got rid of; are you going to s. in or indoors all day?, remain at home; so
piston, &c.; s. un., veteran athlete &c.; s. neck, rhematic affection in which patient cannot throw up the head in the usual manner (of muscle, limb, &c. or person in regard to them acting when used as result of previous exertion; hard to cope with, calling for strength or capacity of some kind; trying, (examination, climb, slope, breeze; a. s. price, high; a. s. gloss of dogs, strong; a. s. subject, requiring application to master 1); (of moist clay, batter, &c.) thick & sticky; s. bit, horse's bit made of unbolted jointed bit with rings at ends; hence stiffly adv., stiffness n., stiffness fish (1) a., stiffen 6 v. & i., stiffening 4 (I, 4), nn. (N. slang) negotiable paper. [OE stif, cf. Du. stijf, Dr. stiff, Da. stiv, cogn. w. L. stipes stem, stippare pack] stiffle s. v. & i. —smother vb. Hence (pre- or post-com.). tones or smother) stiffly, stiffness adj. [f. ON. STAID dam up, prop. frequent. of stiga stiffen] stiffle n. (Also s. joint) joint of horse's hind-leg between hip & hock; disease of s. joint or s.-bone, whence stiffled 2 a.; s.-bone, bone of s.-joint, horse's knee-pan; s.-shoe, kind with which stiffled shoe is shod on sound leg to make it use & so strengthen the weak one. [OE stigl, cf. OF. stige] stigmata (pl. s. & -ata as specified below). Mark branded on slave, criminal, &c. (archaic); imputation attaching to person's reputation; stain on one's good name; (Anat., Zool.) spot, pore, small natural mark on skin &c.; small red spot on person's skin (pl. -ata) that bleeds periodically or under mental stimulus, (Bot.) part of style or ovary-surface that receives pollen in (of flower) stigmatize, v. t. stigmatize bg. (archaic); stigmatize (as, stigmatize, stigmatize, stigmatize) adj. (Ecc.) pl. -ata; usu. in pl. mark(s) corresponding to those left by the nails & spear at the Crucifixion developed by St Francis of Assisi & others (whence stigmatic n. &c.) & attributed to divine favour. [L. F. Gk. genit. stoiz bricked, brand, -st] stigmatize, v. t. Use opprobrious terms of, to stigmatize as, shall not s. him, or he deserves; s. him, it, as a coward, cowardice; produce stigmata on (person) by hypnotic suggestion &c. Hence stigmatization n. [thr. F & LL. F. Gk stigmatizeo (prec., -ize)] stilte, n. Steps or some provision other than gate enabling passengers to get over or through fence or wall but excluding cattle &c. (help lame dog) over s. [OE stigel t. stigan climb, stigan go, scind.] stillette n. (pl. -oss, -oss). & v. Small dagger (vb, stab with s.); pointed implement for making eyeclets &c. [It. dim. of stilo F. L stilus style 4, -st] still', a., n. v. t. & i. & adv. Without or almost without motion or sound or both (stand, sit, lie, keep, s., motionless; a. lake, unruflled; a. quiet, unagitated; a. evening, how s. everything is!); in s. meditation, s. small voice, that of conscience, v. ref. to 1 Kings xix. 12; all sounds are s., hushed; s. life in painting, representation of inanimate things such as fruit & furniture; s. hock &c. not sparking; s. birth, delivery of dead child, so s.-born; s.-fish v., fish from anchored boat; hence stillly (adj., adv., adj.). still- v. To make still, make quiet, bring to rest or silent condition. (vb) quiet, calm, appease, assuage, silence, (rare) grow calm (when the tempest stills). (Adv.) constantly, habitually, archaically; then or now or for the future as before, even to this or that past or present or future time; nevertheless, for all that, on the other hand, all the same; (with compar.) even, yet. [OE stille (stillen he still, cogn. w. stellan to place), cf. Du. stil, G still] still's, a. & v. t. Distilling-apparatus, esp. for making spirituous liquors, consisting essentially of a boiler & a condensing chamber, the vapour from the former passing into a spiral tube or worm surrounded by cold water or other refrigerating matter that fills the latter & issuing in drops as it condenses; s.-room, room for distilling, housekeeper's store-room in which she keeps the household liquors. [v. & n. in 2nd sense f. n.; n. f. vb in first sense, partly short for distil, partly f. L. stillare drip] stillage n., i. Bench, frame, &c., for keeping articles off floor while draining, waiting to be packed, &c. (etym. dub.; cf. foll.) stilling, stilting n. Support for cask. [cf. LEGSTILLING, G stillung, (stelen to place, -stel) s. stillly 2 (for s. 1 see still 1), a. (poet.) Still, quiet. [OE stillice (still 1), -ly]] stiffle, n. Pole with rest for foot used generally in pairs with upper part of pole bound to leg or held in hand & raising user from ground (on ss. lit., & fig. = bombastic, stiffled); (also s.-bird or s.-lover or s.-walker) long-legged bird resembling plover in having three-toed feet; s.-petrel, s.-sandpiper, long-legged kinds. [OE stilit, G stilze, porc. cogn. w. OHG stellen to place] stilled, a. (As) on stilts; of literary style &c.; pompous, bombastic, whence stiltled 2 adv., stiltledness n.; (of arch) with pieces of upright masonry between imposts & feet of the true arch. [-ed] Stilton n. Superior kind of cheese named for its in Leicestershire. sti'mulant, a. & n. Stimulating (rare in gen. sense); (med.) producing rapid transient increase of vital energy in organism or some part of it (n., s. agent or substance, as warmth, electricity, joy, &c., or exciting drug or article of food esp. alcoholic drink; never takes ss., usu. = drinks no alcohol). [L. as foll., -ANT] sti'mulate, v. t. Apply stimulus to, act as stimulus upon, elicit (excite to some vigorous) action. Hence or cogn. sti'mulating, sti'mulative, aa. stimulation, sti'mulator 2, nn. [L stimulation (fol.), -ATE] stimulus n. (pl. -i.) Thing that rouses to activity or energy (so lethargic that no s. affects him), rousing effect (wear the s. of hunger); (physiol.) thing that evokes functional reaction in tissues; (Bot.) sting, whence sti'musculo a. (Ecc.) point at end of crozier, pastoral staff, &c. [L = -gond (stip. cf. INSTIGATE)] sti'ny, n. & v. t. (golf). Lie of balls on green such that player has other's ball between his & hole; (vb; usu. in p.p.) hinder by s. [ll] sting, v. t. & i. (sting). & n. Wound with s. (a bee, nettle, sting him, his finger); affect with acute physical or mental pain (pity, s. for) stinging-nettle, s. (rare) nettle slave, s. himself, s. his conscience, the imputation, s. him; s. by reproaches, with envy or desire; a s. insulting, whence sti'ning 2 adv. (of part of one's body) feel acute pain or communicate it to sensorium (my hand, tooth, stings); be able to s., have a s., (some bees do not s.); s.ing-needle, opp. DEAD-needle. (n.) Sharp-pointed weapon of tooth, fiber, &c. with pinnate land in some insects & other animals (in tail as with bee, in head as with gnat, in claws as with centipede; also of snake's poison-fang) & plants (projecting as hair from surface as in nettle); inflection of wound pain with s., wound so made, pain caused by it, wounding quality or effect, ranking or acute wound of body or mind, keenness or vigour, (tens}
hurt by a s. face covered with ss.; the s. of hunger, ss. of remorse; a jest with a s. in it; this air, bowling, has no s. in it, is relaxing, fastening, latching, locking, nailing, seizing, seizing, s. little, stinging-nettle; s.-ray, kinds of fish with flexible tail having sharp serrated projecting spine used as weapon; s.-winkle, beaked shellfish that bores holes in other shell-fish; hence stingleless a. [OE stingorn, cf. Da. stinge, Sw. & ON stinga; perh. cogn. w. St.]-
sting, v. & t. (stank or stunk, stunk), n. [Have or emit] strong offensive smell (s. in nos- trils of; s. one, drive him from room &c., by s.), whence stinkily2 adj., stinkiness n. [spec. sense & pronunc. of obs. stingy (-ngi) n. (vbl senses; esp., smart painful blow. -[ER]-]

stingo (ngō), n. (archaic). Strong beer. [STING, W. ref. to pungency, with fancy ending]-
stingy (-ji), a. Meanly parsimonious, niggardly. Hence stingly2 adv., stinginess n. [spec. sense & pronunc. of obs. stingy (-ngi) n. (vbl senses; esp., smart painful blow. -[ER]-]
stink, v. & t. (stank or stunk, stunk), n. (Have or emit) strong offensive smell (s. in nostrils of; s. one, drive him from room &c., by s.), whence stinkingly2 adv.: (slang) perceive s. of (can s. it a mile off); (pl. slang) chemistry, natural science, as subject of study; (part., slang) objectionable in any way; that one or other of (distasteful or offensive to) animals or plants having recognizable & usu. disagreeable smell (stinking camomile; stinking cedar or yew; savin & allied trees; stinking crane's-bill, hellebore, horehound, nightshade, &c.; stinking-wood -wood, kind of cassia; stinking buder, teledu; s.-alive, the fish bib (from rapid putrefaction after death); s.-ball, vessel containing explosives &c. conveying noxious vapours used formerly in naval warfare & still by Eastern pirates; s.-horn, kinds of ill-smelling fungus; s.-pot, any receptacle containing something that stinks, also s.-ball, also as abusive term for person or thing; s.-stone, kind of limestone giving off fetid smell when quarried; s.-trap, appliance to prevent escape of effluvia from drains when opened. [OE stinean, cf. Du. & G stinken]

stinkard, n. Stinking person or animal, esp. the teledu. -[ARD]-
stinker, n. Stinkard, stinkpot; kinds of large petrel. -[ER]-
stint, v. & t. Cease doing or do do (archaic); keep on short allowance (s. oneself or person or meat or food); supply or furnish to a limited amount or grudgingly (s. food, money, service, &c.); hence stintingly2 adv. (N.) Limitation of supply or effort (usu. without, no s. laboured without s., without sparing effort), whence stintless a.; fixed or allotted amount of or of work (do one's daily s.). Kinds of small sandpiper, esp. dunlin. [OE styntian (short of with stint short of work, short of s.)]
stipate, a. (bot.). Crowded, close-set. [L stipare pack. -ATR]-

stipe, stipes, n. (bot., zool.). Stalk or stem (in bot. esp. support of carpel, stalk of frond, stem of fungus). Hence stipili(form, stipitiform, stipitate2 a. [an. St. f. L stipitis-tis stem]

stipel, n. (bot.). Secondary stipule at base of leaf; cobalt leaf. Hence stipeliate2 a. [prec.-]

stipend, n. Fixed periodical money allowance for work done, salary, esp. clergyman's official income. [f. L stipendium (for stipendi)]

stipendiary, a. & n. (Person) receiving stipend; not serving gratuitionally; s. magistrate, paid police magistrate in large towns appointed by Home Secretary. [f. L stipendiarius (prec.-)]

stipes. See STIP.
stithy, n. (pl. -ae). Portico in ancient-Greek architecture (the s., the porch, see stoic). [Gk]

stoat, n. (pl. stotes). The ermine, esp. in its summer coat (also as general name for ermine & allied kinds, weasel, ferret, &c.). [ME stote, OE stotan (of uncertain origin)]

stock, n., & v.t. & i. Stump, butt, main trunk, plant into which graft is inserted, body-piece serving as base or holder or handle for working parts of implement or machine, (source of) family or breed, raw material of manufacture, means for raising funds, interest or capital for trade or profit (they were in the ss. of trees, archaic use); ss. & stones, inanimate things, lethargic persons; laughing, gazing, &c., but for ridicule &c.; must be grated on a sound s.; of rifle, plane, plough, main part, usu. of wood, into which barrel, blade, share, &c., are fastened; s. of bit, brace; s. of anvil, base it rests on; s. of anchor, cross-bar; s., &c., bell, its animals, also &c. implements, &c., in Zool., aggregate organism; paper &c., &c., from which paper &c. is made; soup s., or usu. s., liquor made by stewing bones &c., as basis for any sort of soup; has a great s. of information, hardware; rolling s.; take over a farm with their s. & Implements, also &c.; in-trade, all requisites for a trade, also fig. as the politician's s.-int. of a dozen catch-words; renew one's, lay in a s. of; have in s., have ready without need of procuring specially; take s., review one's, for accurate knowledge of what one has in s.; so s.-taking n.; take s. of fig., observe with a view to estimating character &c. of persons; s.-taking, one that requires no fresh thought but is always at hand & perpetually repeated whether by individual or by people in general; kinds (common or ten-weeks, Virginia, &c., s.) of fragrant-flowered usu. hoary-leaved garden plant (orig. s.-gillflower, named as having stronger stem than clove-gillflower or pink); (pl. hist.) timber frame with holes for feet and in which petty offenders were confined in sitting position; (pl.) timbers on which that ship rests while building (on the ss., in construction or preparation, often transf.); stiff wide band of leather or other material formerly worn round neck, now displaced in general use by collar & tie, but surviving in some military uniforms & sometimes revived (finance) money lent to a government & involving payment of fixed interest to lenders or whomsoever their rights have passed to by purchase &c. (buy, hold, s., the right to receive such interest on some amount of s.; the ss., State's funded debts as a whole; has money, £20,000, in the ss.; take s. in fig., concern oneself with, capital of corporation or company contributed by individual or individuals for prosecution of some occupation or divided into (esp. £100) shares entitling holders to proportion of profits (also joint s.); bank, railway, &c.; s. preference or preferred s.; s. certificate; water 2 s.); s.-account, book, showing amount of goods laid in & amount disposed of; s.-breeder, raiser of live s.; s.-broker, king, (person engaged in) buying & selling for clients on commission of ss. held by s.-brokers; s.-car, cattle-truck; stock dove, European wild pigeon smaller & darker than rock dove [perh. from breeding in ss. of treese]; s. exchange, place where ss. & shares are publicly bought & sold, esp. the S. E., (building in London occupied by) association of dealers in ss. conducting business according to fixed rules (is on the S. E., a member of this association); s.-farm, that breeds live s. stockfish, piece of similar fish dried on shore or in sun without salt; s.-gong, gang of saws in form of log into boards at one passage; s.-jobber, -bing, -bery, (person engaged in) speculating in ss. with view of profiting from fluctuations in price, cf. s.-broker; s.-list, daily or periodical s.-exchange publication giving current prices of ss. &c.; s.-man (Austral.), man in charge of s. exchange, s. exchange. transactions on it; s.-oil, the greatest end of wild s. making or keeping soups; s.-rider (Austral.), herdsman on unfenced station; s.-still, motionless; s.-whip, with short handle & long lash for herding cattle; s.-yard, enclosure with pens &c. for sorting or temporary keeping of cattle; hence stockless a. (esp. of gun, anchor, &c.). (vB.) fit (gun &c.) with s.; (Hist.) confine in the s. to provide answers of questions (or of ss. &c. requisites of a well-stocked library, &c.); keep (goods) in s. (we do not s. the out sizes); fill or cover (land) with permanent growth esp. of pasture-grass; (of plant)=TIL-ler 2. [OE stole, cf. Du. stok, G stock]

stockade, n., & v.t. (Fortify with) breastwork or enclosure of upright stakes. [L. Sp. stockadera f. stockea m. MDu. stake, -adel, i., assim. to prec.]

stockinet, n. Elastic knitted material used esp. for underclothing. [foll., &]

stocking, n. Tight covering usu. knitted or woven of wool or cotton or silk for foot & leg up to or slightly above knee (usu. in pl., esp. pair of ss.); is or stands six feet in his ss. or s.-feet, when measured without his boots; s.-feet, (esp. when worn with shoes) the part of or part of it worn for varicose veins, strained muscles, &c.; white &c. in horse &c., lower part of leg differently coloured from rest; s.-frame, -loom, -machine, knitting-machine. Hence stock'ingless a. [stock, -ing; formerly also stock(s) short for nether-stocks opp. upper-stocks = knee-breeches, stock having a tuck, tucked part of the original form, f. foll.]

stocky, stuggy (colloq.), a. Thickset, short & strongly built, of person; also in Bot. & Zool.). Hence stock'ily, -ly, adv., stockiness, n., adj. -y; stockage, n., & v.t. (school slang). Food esp. of heavy kind: full meal, feast; greedily; enter; s.-stockage, part of elephant which is eaten.

stock'dy (adj.), a. (Of food) heavy, filling, indigestible; (of receptacle) packed, bulging; (of book, style, &c.) over-full of facts or details, wanting in lightness or interest. Hence stock'diness n. [-]

stoop (60p), n. (S.-Afr.). Platform in front of house

stoic, n. (Hist.) Philosopher of the school founded at Athens c. 308 B.C. by Zeno making virtue the highest good, concentrating on understanding ethics, & incalculating control of the passions & indifference to pleasure & pain (S.; often attrib,
as S. philosopher, doctrines, indifference; (s.)
person of great self-control or fortitude or auster-
terity, whence stoical a., stoically adv. Hence Stoic-
isms 2 (3), s.-1, n. [L. f. Gk. stōikōs
v. (s. bringing, porch, w. ref. to Zenos teaching in
Stoa Póleite Porch at Athens, -10) stoke, v.t. & i. Feed & tend (furnace, feed engine &c.)
to the heat; to work; to proceed in hurried way; s.-hole,
compartments in which steamers's fires are
worked. [form. f. soll.]
stoker, n. Man who tends furnace esp. that
of steam or steam-engine (mechanical s.,
automated feeder for furnace). [Du. (stoken make
fire, prob. f. MDu. stock stick in sense pocket)
stole, n. (Rom. Ant.; also L stola phaen.)
other dress of ancient Roman matron; eccle-
siastical vestment, a strip of silk or other material
hanging from back of neck over shoulders &
down to knees (worn by deacon over left shoulder
only); (Greek s., first lord of the
Bed-chamber). Hence (-stole) a. [L f.
Gk stôle robe (stello array)
stole2, v.t. & i. See STEAL.
stolidity n. stoilidy adv. [L solidus
stonlon, stole4, n. Recinated or prostrate
branch that strikes root & develops new plant;
underground shoot of mosses developing leaves;
(Horned S. or s. horn). For the sense of
stonelate, fstonlon PERUSIS, aa. [L. stolotum
stonach (önumk), n. & v.t. Internal cavity
in which chief part of digestion is carried on,
being in man a pear-shaped enlargement of the
alimentary canal extending from end of gullet
to beginning of gout waist of the s., its mucous
inmost lining; coats of the s., the peritoneum
or serous coat, the muscular, submucous,
& mucous layers); (in some animals, esp. rumin-
ants), one of several digestive cavities either
of similar character or differing in action or
function (ruminants's'ss., first s. or paunch or
rumen, second s. or honeycomb or reticulum,
third s. or pa-laterium or omasum, fourth or
ture s. or reed or abomasum; muscular s.,
acting in reducing the food to a form suitable
for the other glands; glandular s., acting esp.
by gastric juices; loosely belly, abdomen, lower front of body,
(du. of the s., depression below bottom of breast-
bone, the wind or mark; what a s. he has got! corporation; appetite for or for food (STAY
one's s.); taste or readiness or sufficient spirit
for (or archaic to) controversy, conflict, danger,
or undertaking (had no s. for that fight)
proud or high s., haughtiness; s.-ache, pain
in belly, esp. in bowels; s.-cough, caused by irritation
of s. or small intestine; s.-pump, kind of
aversion for emptying or forcing liquid into
it; s.-stagger, apoplexy in horses due to para-
lysis of s.; s.-tooth, lower canine milk-tooth in
infants, cutting of which often disorders s.; s.
taking up (had no s. for that fight) to
wash it out or empty it by siphan action;
hence stonach. All stonachless, a.
stonachful (2) n. (Vb) eat with relish or toler-
tance, find sufficiently palatable to swal-
low or keep down, (fig.) pocket or put up with
(front &c.), (usw. w. neg., as cannot s. it).
[ME stonak f. F estoacan f. L. Gk stókakhos
linum, of taking up (had no s. for that fight) to
wash it out or empty it by siphan action;
hence stonach. All stonachless, a.
stonach, (-k)1, n. hist.) Front-piece of
15th-17th-c. female dress covering breast & pit
of richly embroidered.

stomach (2) n. & a. & n. Of the stomach;
ailings, action, promoting digestion or appetite
(n., s. draught or drug, bitters &c.). [L f. Gk
stomakhikos (stomach, -10)
stomato-, comb. form of Gk stoma -atus
mouth, as -gastric, of mouth & stomach.
stone, n., a., & v.t. Piece of rock of any
color or size, esp. when not underground;
perhaps a. of great size, esp. a pebble, a cobble, or a single
piece used or usable in building or roadmaking
or as missile (stocks & st.; built of great ss.;
as hard as a s.; ROLLing s.; ROCKING s.; SER-
mons in ss.; ss. will cry out, wrong is great
enough to move inanimate things); give a s.
for bread, offer a mockery of help; mark with
a s., to mark; write a s., to write to ancient-Roman use of chalk; meteoric,
meteolite; leave no s. untouched, try every
possible means, often to break, ss. getting
by preparing road metal, as phr. for being
reduced to extremes; cast, throw, ss. or a. at
lit., & make aspersions on character &c. of;
those who live in glass houses should not throw
ss., aspersions provoke retort; shooter of ss.,
shower of ss.; hand to a rolling s. or to a.
s. roll two birds with one s.; s.'s cast or throw, distance s. can be
thrown); (usu. precious s.) a gem (no s. in it
worth less than £100; Bristol s., Bristol dia-
mond; CAHNGORM s.); ss. or rock as a sub-
stance or material (often with defining pref.,
as SAND, LINE1, -s.; Bath, Caen, Portland, s.,
kinds of building s.; built of s.; s. buildings
of the ancient Greeks); STONE; artificial s.,
substance of concrete; Cornish s., kaolin;
has a heart of s., is hard-hearted;
hideen into s., petrify lit. or fig.; the s. age,
stage of civilization at which implements &
weapons were of s., not metal; PHILOSOPHERS'ss.);
piece of s. of definite & designed shape
(often with purpose specified by word in comb.,
crucially applied from context: cistrah, ston-
HEARTH, MILL1, WHEAT, -s.; Moobile, Rosetta,,
stelae with historically important inscriptions;
thing resembling s. in hardness or pebble in
shape, e.g. calculus (as single concretion or as
the malafy), hard case of kernel in drupe or
fruit, seed of grape, testicle, pellet of hail,
(GALL}s.; underwent an operation for s. or
the s. in the brain); DIGEST a s. or SS. ;
(stomach-spiral); s.-boiling, s.-blue,
s.-boiling, with boiling s., or s. (as big as marble);
weight of 14 lb. or of other amounts varying with the
commodity (rides 12 st., weighs that in the
saddle; s. of meat or fish 81b., s. of cheese 16 lb.,
&c.); a.-axe, with two obtuse edges for hewing
s., a.-blind (quite); a.-blue, compound of indigo
with starch or whiting; a. boiling; primitive
method of boiling s. in boiling water; a.-borer;
indigo, kinds of mollusc; a.-break,
saxifrage; a.-back, steenbok; a.-butter, kind of
alum; s.-cast, -s.stone's cast above; stone-CHATH2;
a.-coal, anthracite; a.-cold (quite); stonecrop,
kinds of low creeping plant growing esp. on
walls & rocks; a.-curlew, thick-thick or thick-
nosed plover; s.-dead, -deaf, (quite); a.-eter-
,-a.-boring; boiling by putting floated ss. into
aquatic larvae found under s., used as bait
for trout; s.-fruit, with seeds enclosed in hard
shell surrounded by pulp, drupe, e.g. plum,
peach, cherry; s.-gall, round mass of clay in
variegated sandstone; s.-horse archaic, stall-
on; s.-man, caim; s.-mason, dresser of
or builder in s.; s.-parsley, a hedge plant; s.-pibe,
-16t. lamp found under s., used for spreading
like umbrella; a.-pit, quarry; a.-pitch, insep-
nated pitch; s.-plover, large kind called also
thick-knee & a.-curlew; a.-ray, kind of lichen;
-a.-ree, kind of fern; a.-saw, untoothed iron
blade stitched in saw-rame for cutting s.
with aid of sand: s.-sced, grousawell; s.-snipe, large N.-Amer. kind; s.-wallow, (Cricket) excessively cautious batting, (Politics, esp. Austral.) parliamentary obstruction; s.-ware, pottery made from very silicious clay or from composition of clay & flint; s.-work, masonry; stonewort, kinds of plant, esp. s.-parsley; hence (-)stoned s.-stoneless, a. (Vb) melt with s. [OE stan, cf. Du. steen. G stein].

stony, a. & adv. Full of, covered with, having many, stones; hard, rigid, fixed, as stone (a s. stare, refusing response or recognition; s. heart, obturate or unfeeling heart, also hard core or interior, whence stony-hearted a.); hence stonily adv., stoniness n. (Adv.) utterly (only in s. broke). [Y-]

stood. See STAND.


stoöl, n. & v.i. Back seat for one, often consisting of wooden slab on three legs (office s., high s. used by clerks &c.; music, camp 1, s.; three-legged s.; folding s., made to fold up; s. of repentance, orig. that on which fornicators &c. sat, now a church pew in Scotland, & now transf.; fall between two s.s., fall from oscillation between two courses &c.; low bench for kneeling on = foot s.; (Archit.) window-sill; (place for) evacuation of bowels, faces evacuated, (go to s.; close 1, night 3 s.; root or stump of plant from which shoot springs; piece of wood to which decoy-bird is attached; s. still, old game decoy-bird, s. kept after playing in Scotland, by girls; s. pigeon, pigeon used, person acting, as decoy. (Vb) throw up shoots from root; go to s., evacuate bowels. [OE stôl, cf. Du. stoel, G stuhl; cogn. w. STAND.]

stoopp 1, v.i. & t., & n. Bring one's head nearer the ground by bending down from standing position, (fig.) design or condescend to do, descend or lower oneself to some conduct; carry one's head & shoulders bowed forward, whence stoppingly adv.; (of hawk &c., &c.; archaic, poet.) swoop, pounce, incline (head, neck, shoulders, back) forward & down. (N.) stopping carriage of body; (archaic) swoop of hawk &c. [OE stupian, cf. MDu. stuypen, ON stupa; cogn. w. STEEP 1, 2.]

stoopp 2, n. = stoopp 1.

stoopp 3, v.i., v.t., & v. Use s. up or s. prevent or forbid passage through, make impervious or impassable, close, bar, stifle, stanch, (s. a leak, hole, &c.; stopped pipe in organ, with upper end plugged, giving note an octave lower; s. one's ears, put fingers in to avoid hearing, also fig., refuse to listen; s. a tooth, fill cavity in it with stopping 1, n. of gold, amalgam, cement, &c.; s. a wound, stanch its bleeding; s. one's mouth, stop by putting something that means to keep silence about something; s. a gap, serve to meet a temporary need; s. the way, be exact as obstruction, prevent progress; put an end to (motion &c.), completely check progress or motion or operation of, effectively hinder or prevent, (s. progress &c. s. horse &c., esp. when running away; s. ball, esp. of batsman's due time taking anything of it; tobacco s. by. placing down tobacco in pipe-bowl; (Naut.) rope, clamp, double claw, &c., for checking & holding rope cable or chain cable; s. bolt, ring-bolt in deck to which ss. are secured; s. knot, finishing of end of s. rope made by interlacing its strands; (vb) close or secure with s. [ER 1]

stopple, n. & v.t. Stopper of bottle or other vessel; (vb) close with s. [STOP 1, ER 1]

storpax, u. (Tree yielding) a resinous vanilla-scented balsam formerly much used in medicino
& perfumery; liquid s., a balsam got from the Oriental sweet-gum tree.  [L. f. Gk strox]

store, n. & v.t. Abundance, provision, stock, lot of something ready to be drawn upon, (sing. with or archaically ex. of intangible things, without a & pl.; has s., good s., a s., or ss., of wine, oil, ancient wisdom; in s., laid up in readiness, about to come, destined, provided, provision, prepared, an (in. for you); place where things are kept for sale, (chiefly U.S.) ordinary shop (s. clothes &c., esp. ready-made; book &c. & c.), (Brit.) large commercial establishment selling goods of many different kinds usu. for cash & at low prices (the s., these opp. ordinary shops, as I get most things at the s.; cooperative s. or ss.; Army & Navy, &c., storing only for members, who must have specified qualification; pl. articles of particular kind or for special purpose accumulated for use, supply of things needed, (military, naval, &c., ss.; marine ss., old ship materials); sets ss. by, reckoned precious or important, esp. set nogreat s.by; store house, place where things are stored, granary &c., esp. fig. (person, book, is a s. of information &c.); s.-room, in which household requisites are kept; s.-ship, carrying ss. for fleet, garrison, &c. (Vb) stock or furnish with or with something (usu. with knowledge or the like; s. your mind with facts; a well-stored (memory); lay up or up for future use (harvest has been stored, got in; s. up a saying in one's head; deposit furniture &c. in a s.-room); of (of receptacle) hold, keep, contain, have storage accommodation for (a single cell can s. 2,000,000 foot-pounds of energy); hence store-

able a., storeage (1, 3, 4) n. [Vb f. n. f. OE estor f. LL staurum = instaurum. L IN(staurare cf. restore) renew]

storey (pl. -eys), story, n. Any of the parts into which a house is divided horizontally, the whole of the rooms &c. having a continuous floor, (fell from a third-s. window; a house of five ss.; upper s. or ss. fig., the brain, as is a little wrong in the u. s.; s.-post, upright support:ing a beam on which rests a floor or wall. Hence (-storeyed) -led, a. [earlier sense a building, f. OF estorée orig. pup. of estorer (cf. Engl. store), to load, to enrich, the spelling -ey (-v 4) is different for f. story 1]

storiated, a. [Of title-pages &c.] with elaborate decorative designs. [For HISTORIATED]

storied, a. Celebrated in legend, associated with legends or stories or history; adorned with legendary or historical representations. [story 1, -ed]

storm, n. & v.t. Tall stately wading bird allied to heron, the best-known species pure white except for black wing-tips & reddish bill & feet, sometimes half domesticated & nesting on buildings, & credited with peculiar affection both to its young & its parents (King s., oppressively active ruler, cf. King, 166 1; s.-bill, kinds of plant. [OE store. cf. Du. stork, G Sturk, L storke, from the vulture or swan]

storm, n., & v.t. & f. Violent disturbance of the atmosphere with thunder, strong wind, or heavy rain or snow or hail, a tempest, cyclonic s.; thunder, rain, snow, wind, &c.; violent disturbance of the established order of human affairs, tumult, agitation, war, invasion, disaster, &c.; s.-ness, period of fermenting ideas & instincts, unreason in a nation's life; vehemence, shower of missiles or outbreak of hisses, applause, indignation, &c.; direct assault by infantry on fortified place, capture of place by such assault, (take by storm, of such capture, &c. of captivating audience or person personable); s. -beaten, battered by lit. or fig. ss.; s.-belt, tract in which ss. are frequent; s.-bird, storm petrel; s.-bound, prevented from leaving post or continuing voyage by ss.; s.-card, chart assisting navigator of ship in s. to conjecture position of s.-centre & so to direct course; s.-centre, point to which wind blows strongly by s.-staff, or device by which wind direction &c. upon which agitation or disturbance is concentrated; s.-cloud, heavy rain-cloud, state of affairs, which threatens disturbances; s.-cock, kind of bird, esp. missel-thrush, fieldfare, or green woodpecker; s.-cone, tarred-canvas cone hoisted as warning of high wind, upright for north & inverted for south; s.-dove, additional usual s.-door for protecting west & winter; s.-drum, cylinder added to s.-cone for expected s. of great violence; s.-fitch, storm petrel; s.-glass, sealed tube containing a solution of which the clarity is affected by temperature formerly regarded as efficient weather-glass; s.-petrel, storm petrel; s.-sail, of smaller size & stouter canvas than the corresponding one used in ordinary weather; s.-sander, s. of large, s.-wind, s.-window, s.-zone, s.-belt; hence stormless, storm-proof 2 aa. (Vb): of wind, rain, &c.) rage, be violent; talk violently, rage, blister, fume, scold (intr.), often at object of displeasure); take by s. (storming-party, detachment told off to begin attack, so storm, n. & v.) ([Vf. f. OE staur, Du., Sw., & Da., cf. G storm; cogn. w. Stu.]

stormy, a. Of marked violence, raging, vehement, boisterous, (s. wind, sea, waves, passions, temper, abuse) infested or troubled with lit. or fig. storms (to s. coast, sea, night, debate, life); associated with or threatening storms (s. petrel; s. sunset). Hence storm-

 irritate, storminess n. [Vf.

stortthing (ti), n. Norwegian parliament. [Norw.]

story, n. History (archaic; versed in classic s.); past course of person's or institution's life (his s. is an eventful one; in our rough island-
s.; account given of an incident (they all tell the same s.); according to his own s., suggestion put forward (to make a long s. short, formula excusing omission of details; it is quite another s. now, we now hear a different account, esp. things have changed; the s. goes, it is said); piece of narrative, tale of any length told or printed in prose or verse of actual or fictitious events, legend, myth, anecdote, novel, romance, (tell me a s.; but is the s. true?) short, relating usu. a single incident & put-

lished as article in magazine or as one of a collection; good, funny, s., amusing anecdote often embodying witticism or ludicrous situation; but that is another s. formula for breaking off & tantalizing reader with allusion); main facts or plot of novel or epic or play (reads only for the s.; the s. is the least part of the book, &c.) (ill. story); s. of a person's face or character (that face must have a s. belonging to it); (Nursery) lie, fib; s.-book, containing s. or ss.; s.-teller, Eastern making a living by telling ss. to audience, writer of ss. retailer of anecdotes in society. (Nursery) liar. [AF storie f. OE estore f. L lae story]

story 2, See story 1.

stoup (gr. archaic). Flagon, beaker, drinking-vessel; holy-water basin. [f. ON staup, cf. Du. stoop, OE staep]

stout (owt), a. & n. Drab, rough, decided, resolute, vigorous, sturdy, stubborn, staunch, strongly built, (s. fellow archaic, good at fight-
strain

1. n. [OE streth, p.p. of streccan STRETCH]

2. v.t. [StRAIN]

3. n. Pull, stretching force, tension, demand upon or force that tries cohesion or strength or stability or resources, exertion required to meet such demand or to do something far beyond one's power, in many cases resulting from such exertion or force, the s. on the rope was tremendous; was a great s. on my resources, attention, credibility; the s. of modern life; is suffering from or over-s.; all his senses were on the s., exerted to the utmost; is epigrammatic without s., appearance of undue effort; has s. in his leg; (poet. & rhet., usu. in pl.) a burst or snatch or spurt of music or poetry (poetical, insubstantial, pretentious, and pretentious of such character; the ss. of the harp, of the Elizabethan poets, &c.); tone or key or pitch adopted in talking or writing, tendency of discourse, (he went on in another s.; & much more in the same s.); moral tendency forming part of a character there is a s. of weakness,
stratus, n. (pl. -i). Continuous horizontal sheet of cloud. [L, var. of prec.]

straw, n. & v.t. Dry cut stalks of kinds of grain as material for bedding, thatching, packing, hats, &c. (made of, thatched &c. with; s.; a load of s.; a mattress, hat, rope, &c. in the hayloft). Imaginary person set up as opponent &c. (person without substantial means); s. hat; single stalk or piece of s., insignificant trifle, with a s. in his mouth; lemonade sucked through s.; draw ss., draw lots with ss. of different lengths; catch at a s., resort to utterly inadequate expedient like drowning man; the gashed by a cow, that in a sea something no longer tolerable as with camel's load; a s. shows which way the wind blows, slight hint may suggest much; is not worth, don't care, a s.; s.-board, coarse cardboard made of s.: s.-colour(ed), (of) pale yellow; s.-stem, wineglass with stem not made separately & attached but drawn out of bowl; s.-worm, caddis; hence straw (v.b.),(Vb, archaic) straw. [OE strewe, (Vb, etym. stræw o. Goth. strauan, L strinere, strewe)]

strawberry (terh), n. (Kind of perennial plant throwing out runners & producing) pulpy red fruit having surface stained with yellow seeds (crushed s., kind of dull crimson; the s. leaves, ducal rank, w. ref. to ornamentation of duke's coronet); s.-mark, soft reddish birthmark; s.-pear, (fruit of) W.-Ind. cactaceous plant; s.-tree, s.-tree, or s.-tree bearing arbutus bearing s.-like fruit. [OE streweberige (prec. w. ref. to runners, berrry)]

stray, v.i. (p.p. as -ed, 1, 2, n., & a.) Wander, go aimlessly, deviate from the right way or from virtue, lose one's way, get separated from flock or companions or proper place. (N.) stayed domestic animal; waifs & ss.; property or herded personnel (or a pity to stand in default of help). (Adj.) stray, scattered, sporadic, occurring or met with now & then or casually or unexpectedly, (a few stray instances; a stray customer or two came in), [n., & a. f. AF estray] f. OE estreyor, prob. ult. f. L strata street]

streak, n. & v.t. Long narrow irregular line or band or layer-edge, esp. one distinctive in character or coloring, as with red ss.; a. of light above the horizon; bacon with ss. of fat & lean; s. of lightning, flash, like a s. of lightning, or a s., swiftly, the silver s., English Channel; has a s. of humour, superstitious, &c., in him, strain or element; hence streaky s., streaky, adv.; streakiness, n. (Vb, usu. in p.p.) [OE strecan, stroke, line, cf. G streich, Sw. streck; cogn. w. stirk]

stream, n. & v.t. & i. Body of water running in bed, river or brook, (on the banks of a s.; up, down, s., moving or situated upwards, downwards, on river), whence streamless a., streamlet n.; flow of any liquid, onward moving fluid mass or crowd, (sing, or pl.) [OE, hence, from OE stremian, outward move, move along, (saw a s. of lava; came out, went by, in a s. or ss.; a. ss., of blood, tears, people); current, direction of flow, (Gulf-s.; with, against, the s.; y0 with the s., do as others do; the s. of tendency, thought, is the other way); anchor, intermediate between bower & kedge esp. for use in warping; hence streamv2.a. (tare, (Vb) flow or move as ss.]

run with liquid (streaming eyes, windows, umbrella); (of banner, loose hair, &c.) float or hover in the wind, emit s. of (blood &c.). [OE strien, cf. Du. stromen, G strum; cogn. w. Skr. stru, Gk rheo, flow]

streamer, n. Pennon, ribbon attached at one end & floating or waving at the other; column of light shooting up in aura. [-E] street, n. Town or village road that has houses on one side or both, this with the houses, streets, trees, &c. made vast, across, though; main, side, broad, &c.; lives in the s., live in the house; lives in a fashionable s., in house of such s.; window looks on the s.; on the ss., living by prostitution; key of the s. GRUB-STREET; LOMBARD, QUEER, &c. ARAB, s. cries, of hawkers; s. orderly, scavenger; s.-door, opening on s.; s.-sweeper, esp. machine with revolving brush for cleaning ss.; streetwalker, common prostitute. Hence [-t], insane, streetward adv. & a. [OE strete f. L strata (viaed) (way f. sternere strata-)]

strength, n. Being strong, degree in which person or thing is strong, (the s. of a man, rase, beam, fortis, ss, current, argument, fleet; the s. of wine, acid, tea, evidence; s. of body, mind, will, memory, judgment; his is, one's, the s. or strength); (in a horse, is strong; has not the s. to lift a cup, walk upstairs; that is beyond human, too much for my s.; measure2 one's s. with; on the s. of, encouraged by or relying on or arguing from, as I did it on the s. of your promise); what makes strong (God is our s.; his is patience); proportion of whole number present (were there in great, full, s.: [Mil.] on the s., on the strength of, or taken on the s.). Hence strengthless a. [OE strengthe (strong, -TH)]

strengthen, v.t. & i. Make or become stronger. [-EN]


Stéphane, n. Fond lover (S. & Clue, pair of lovers). [character in Sidney's Arcadia]

strépito'so, mus. direction. Boisterously, with impetuosity. [lt.]

stress, n. & v.t. Constraining or impelling force of (under, driven by, s. of weather, poverty, &c.); effort, demand upon energy, (storm & s.; subjected to great s.; times of s. and times of s.); emphasis (lay s. on, convey that one attaches importance to): accentuation, emphasis laid on syllable or word, a or the accent. (s. & quantity are different metrical principles; the s. is on the first syllable, on the word 'permissive'); (Mech.) force exerted between contiguous bodies or parts of a body; hence stressless a. (Vb) lay the s. on, emphasize, subject to mechanical s. [Vb in present sense f. n., which is f. the vb in ob. sense, strainen f. OE estrecier f. pop. L 'strenitare see DISTRESS]

stretch, v.t. & i. & n. Make taut, tighten, straighten, place somewhere in tight-drawn or outspread state, (the rope must be stretched tight; s. a wire across the road; with a canopy) stretched out over the heads of two swimmers, remove creases &c. by pulling out in frame; s. oneself or s. abs, tighten muscles after sleeping &c. by extending limbs &c. in various directions; s. one's legs, straighten them by walking as relief from sitting &c.; s. one on the ground, knock him sprawling; s. out hand, foot, &c., extend it by straightening arm or leg; s. out abs., reach out hand, also begin to lengthen stride; strain,
exert to utmost or beyond legitimate extent, make the most of, do violence to, exaggerate, (s. a point, a principal, one's powers, one's reach, one's strength, the truth or s. abs., exaggerate, lie); have specified length or extension, be continuous between points or to or from a point. (stretches from end to end, across the sky, to infinity; road stretches away, memory stretches down, from or to place or period; draw, be drawn or admit of being drawn into, into greater length or extension or size (plane, body, etc.).) Precisely (stretch the truth, stretch like elastic.) (N.) stretching or being stretched (with a s. & a yawn, whence stretchy, stretchiness n.; by s. of authority, language, &c.; with every faculty on the s.); continuous expansion or tract or spell (a s. of road, open country, &c.; works tens hours at a s.). (Naut.) distance covered on one tack. [OE strecon (streek, streken, etc.), cf. Du. streek, G strecken; cogn. v. L stringere draw tight, Gk straggeos, stringos, twisted, & string, strong.]

stretcher, n. In vbl senses esp.: brick or stone laid with side in face of wall (cf. header); plank in boat against which rower presses feet; appliance, often of canvas stretched on oblong frame, for carrying disabled person on; (exclamation) stretched out, sense of pitch or in which all bricks are ss. but joints of contiguous courses do not coincide. [L]}

strew, v.t. (p.p. -n. -ed). Scatter (sand, flowers, small objects) over a surface; (partly) cover (surface, object) with small objects scattered. [OE streawan (stration), cf. G streuen]

strife, n. (anat., zool., bot., geol.; pl. -ae). Line mark on surface, stripe, slight or weak, furrow or score. Hence striate, striate adj. adv., striation, striature (-tshire), n. [L]

stricken. See STRIKE.

strict, a. Precisely limited or defined, or accurate, tense, without irregularity or exception or deviation, requiring implicit obedience or exact performance, not lax (in the s. sense; keep s. watch; s. time in music; lives in s. seclusion; was told me in s. confidence; gave s. orders; a c. of laws or customs; s. morals, admitting no laxity; s. parents, schoolmaster, discipline). Hence strictly adv. (speaking, if one is to use words in their s. sense), strictness n. [L L strigere stricten]

strip, v.t. & i. (past stripped, rare p.p. stridden or strid); & n. Walk with long steps; pass over (ditch &c.) with one step; bestride, straddle (horse); take one step esp. in respect of length, gait as determined by length of s., (walks with vigorous ss. or a vigorous s.; take obstacle in one's s., clear it without changing step to jump, fig. find no serious impediment in it) distance between feet parted either laterally or as in walking. [OE stridan, cf. Du. striden on, on a stridden course.

striped, adj. & past part. in sound. Hence stripedly adv. [L stridere creak, -ENT] striped, v.i. (entom.). Make shrill jarring sound by rubbing together hard parts of (body of cicadas, grasshoppers, &c.). So stri- durant, stridulation, stridulatores[1,2], n. [L stridulus creaking (prec.), -ATE] striped, n. Contention, state of conflict, struggle between opposed persons or things. [L Of cestrif. STRI ON creaking, W. STRIDE.]

strip'gill (j.), n. Skin-scraper used by ancients at bath. [L L grilla (stringere grase), cf. Gk alegeios, streypsis]

strict'gose, strict'gious, aa. With short strik. [L strigatus, -osi, -ous]

strike, v.t. & i. (struck, striking & as specified below stricken), & n. Hit, hit upon or (upon) deliver blow(s) or stroke(s), struck in the mouth, with his fist; ball out of court &c. send it with blow; s. weapon up or down or aseide, divert it by blow; s. one's foot against a stone, one's hand on the table; s. while iron's hot; s. to the quick, s. to the point, strike by deliver blow at short notice; s. a blow, or s., for freedom; hammer strikes on or strikes bell; ship strikes rock or on rock or strikes, runs on it; s. hands archaic, touch or elapse them in sign of agreement made; was struck by a stone, lightning; a stricken heart, afflicted by stroke of grief; s. with fever, palsy, paralysis, &c.; a stricken field, pitched battle, battle of all or of if: stricken in years, enfeebled by age; s. out, hit from the shoulder, also use arms & legs in swimming or feet in skating; s. upon an idea, plan, &c. have it luckily occur to one; s. oil; light strikes upon object, illuminates it; s. at aim blow at; s. at the root of, threaten destruction; s. & back, return blow; s. home, get blow in; s. by the hand; s. hand to s. hand; s. fish or s. abs., jerk tackle in order to secure hook in mouth; s. the track, come upon it; produce or record or bring into specified state by stroke(s) or striking (s. coin, make it by stamping; s. bargain, make it as by striking hands; s. sparks, fire, light, out of flint; s. a match, ignite by striking against something; s. a light, ignite by striking match; may not will s., give light when struck; clock strikes the hour, fire, &c.; the hour has struck, clock has struck it, & fig. the critical moment has come or gone; s. one blind, deaf, &c., blind, deafen, &c., him at one stroke; s. me dead; oruvig., form of asseveration; s. down, fell with blow lit. or fig.; s. his head off, behead; s. out plan, &c., forge or devise; s. out a line for one self, be original; s. item or name out or off, s. word through, expunge with pen-stroke; s. up an acquaintance, start it rapidly or casually; band or person strikes up a tune or strikes up, starts playing or singing as by stroke of drum; printer strikes off 100 copies, makes as by (stamping); arrest attention of, occur to mind; s. occur, s. in mind, s. (what stroke me was the generosity of the offer; it strikes me he or that he may have misunderstood; an idea suddenly struck me; how does it s. you?, what do you think about it?; it strikes me as ridiculous, absolutely per ecer, (part.) sure to be noticed, arresting, impressive, whence striking, v.t., striking, i. (extended by changing, strike, strikes, struck) blow, hit, strike, physical surrender by striking flag, surrender, (s. one's flag, surrender ship or fortress to enemy, also resign a naval command; s. tents, break up camp; town, ship, strikes, surrenders); cease (work), cease work, of (workmen) refuse to go on working unless employer accedes to some demand (cf. lockout); s. against, s. against, one's hours, &c.; s. into to penetrate (struck a knife, terror, into his heart; cold strikes through his clothes, into his marrow; plant strikes its roots into the soil, strikes root, or strikes abs.; oysters s., attach themselves to bed; rays s. through fog; struck with terror, panic, dizziness, &c., suddenly filled with direct one's course somewhere, take a new direction, diverge to, start into, then s. to the right; s. into or out of a track, subject, &c.; s. your stricken, in, attacks interior instead of ex-
leisurely walk, (n., such walk; take, go for, a s.); go from place to place giving performances &c., traverse the country thus, (strolling players; a strolling company). Hence stroller, n. [story., ch. prep., = TROLL with s. (OF es- f. OE -en, prefixed).] stroma, n. (biol. pl. -ata). Formation of an organ or group, usu. of connective tissue. Hence stromatic a. [L f. Gk (-t-) stromatos, coverlet (stromoni spread, -m)].

strong, a. (comp. d. sup. pr. -ng). Having power of resistance, not easily broken or torn, or wound or injured or captured. Tough, healthy, firm, solid, (s. china, stick, cloth; a s. constitution, not liable to, able to overcome, disease; s. nerves, proof against fright, irritation, &c.; s. fortress, town, &c.; s.-bo, room, proof against burglars &c. for keeping valuables in; s. conviction, faith, character; the s., those who have good health; are you quite s. again? ; referred to health; a s. foundation, a rock of columnar, s.; its s. is ingenious; ornament should emphasize & not disguise the lines of s.), whence structural, structureless, (-)structured², &c. (Gk, orig. = turning (strophé) turn).


struck. See STRIKE.

structure (t-sher). n. Manner in which a building or organism or other complete whole is constructed, supporting framework or whole of the essential parts of something, make, construction, (the s. of a house, machine, animal, organ, poem, sentence; a sentence of prose, a rock of columnar, s.; its s. is ingenious; ornament should emphasize & not disguise the lines of s.), whence structural, structureless, (-)structured², &c. (Gk, orig. = turning (strophé) turn).

struggle, v.i., & n. Throw one's limbs about in violent effort to get free or escape grasp (child struggled & kicked); make violent or determined efforts under difficulties, strive hard to do, contend with or against opponent or obstacle or difficulty, (struggled to express himself, control his feelings; struggling with his inactivity, against superior numbers or the force of nature); make one's way with difficulty through, through the mire, in &c. (light struggled through in dirty places), (part.) experiencing difficulty in making a living or getting recognition (a struggling artist &c.); hence struggling, adj. adv. struggling, n. (N.) spell of struggling, confused wrestle or jostling, mêlée, hard contest, effort under difficulties. [ME stregelen, cf. Norw. strefactory, OE [OE fraefcg- + s.].

strudel(bag), n. One of those cursed with immortality in Galliver's Travels. [arbitrary]

strum, v. & t., & n. Touch notes or twang strings of piano or other strung instrument (esp. unskilfully); s. on piano, guitar, &c. (n.) sound made by strumming (the s. of a guitar). [f. THUMB with s. (cf. stru.e. prefixes)]

stru'ma (-oo-), n. (pl. -ae). Scrofula; goitre; (Bot.) cushion-like dilatation of an organ. So stru'mose¹, stru'mous, aa. [L = scrofulous tumour (struere build up)].

strumpet, n. Prostitute. [perh. f. OF strupe var. of stuper concubinage f. listuprum viola- + -et].

strung. See STRING.

strut, v., & n. (Walk with) pompous or affected gait. Hence struttingly² adv. [ME stronten vb f. Da. Dr. strutte, cf. Norw. strout, LG strut rigid].

strut³, n., & v.t. Piece of wood or iron inserted in a framework & intended to bear weight or pressure in the direction of its length, esp. one set obliquely from rafter to king-post or hip-post; (vb) brace with strut(s). [cogn. w. prec.]

struthious (-50th-), a. Of or like an ostrich, of the ostrich tribe. [L struthius f. Gk strouthé ostrich (struthou's arrow)].

styr'chnea, styr'chnin(e), (-k-), nn. Vegetable alkaloid got from plants of genus Styrch- nos, highly poisonous & used in minute doses as nerve-stimulant. Hence styr'chnic a.,

**stumble**, v. i. & t., & n. Lurch forward, with partial fall, from catching or striking foot or making false step (s. along, go with frequent ss.); make blunder(s) in doing something (stumbles in his speech; s. through a recitation); be offended, feel scruples, at; come accidentally (upon or across; [archaic]) give pause to, excrete scrupules, stumbler; cause or suffer (often vb) that causes difficulty or hesitation or scruples; hence stumblingly adv. (N.) act of stumbling. [as stammer, W. different suf., see -ster, & application; cogn. w. prec.; for -b. cf. humble, number]

**stump**, n., & v. i. & t. Projecting remnant of cut or fallen tree, correspondingly remnant of broken branch or tooth (s. a limb, useless end of cigar or pencil, worn-down brush or other implement, stub; [pl. facet.] legs (usu. to stir one's ss.); s. of tree used by orator to address meeting from (on the s. collog., engaged in political speech-making or agitation; & oratory, of kind suitable for such speeches; [Crickete] one of the three uprights of a wicket (or bowling hold); make [s. speeches, traverse (district) doing this; use s. on (drawing, line, &c.); s. up slang, pay over the money required, produce (sum).] [f. ON stomp, cf. Du. stunt, G stompf; cogn. w. stamp, stub]

**stumpy**, a. Thickset, stocky, of small height or length in proportion to girth, (a s. man, book, tail, pencil). Hence stumpily adv. -stumpiness n.}

**stun**, v.t. (Of sound) deafen temporarily, bewildered; (of blow lit. or fig.) knock senseless, reduce to insensibility or stupor, benumb, overwhelm; (part. as adj.) slang ravishingly good in some respect, splendid, delightful, ripping, whence stunningly adv. & so stunnier n. [OE stulan resound, cf. stunya, G stun, d., Cogn. of]}

**Stundism**, Stundist, (-ist), n.n. Doctrines, adherent of a religious body in Russia, orig. of peasants, rejecting ceremonies of Orthodoxy Church & basing itself on the Bible as translated in modern Russian. [G stundhe hour, lesson (the movement originating with German colonists), -ism, -ist]

**stunk**, v.t. See STINK, STINK.

**stunk**, i. n. See STINK, STINK.

**stunk**, v.t. Check growth or development of, dwarf, cramp, (esp. in p.p.). [f. OE stent a. dull, cf. ON stuptr short]

**stupe** (or -roop), n., & v.t. Flannel &c. wrung out of hot water & applied as fomentation; pledget of soft material used as surgical dressing. [v.b. flan-mottle, folium to, foment. [f. L. as STUPF]

**stupe** 2 n. (slang) Booze, dope, druggist's.

**stupify**, v.t. Make stupid or torpid, deprive of sensibility, (stupified with drink, narcotics, grief, &c.). Hence or cogn. stupificant a. & n. (med.), stupification, stupifer 1, 2, nn., stupificactive a. [f. F stupifier, L stuperare (s. stupère be torpid, -fy)]

**stupendous** 2 adv. -stupendously, stupendousness n. [L stupendus (s. stupère be amazed at, -nd.), -ous]
lancet windows & simple tracery, flowing tracery & elaborate ornament, slender pillars & vast windows divided by vertical & horizontal lines; Tudor, Jacobean, Queen Anne, s.s., kinds of esp. domestic architecture; descriptive formula, designation of person or thing, full title, (is entitled to the s. of Right honourable, King, Esquire; did not make a plain John Smith; regret that I am not acquainted with your proper s.; old, new, s., abbr. O.S., N.S., appended to dates, = so called when reckoned by the Julian, GREGORIAN, CALENDAR); noticeably superior quality or manner esp. in regard to breeding or fashion, distinction, (there is no s. about her, she looks commonplace; let us do the same if we can); style 1, a., stylel, adv., stylel, n. kind, sort, esp. with regard to appearance (what s. of house, servant, do you require?; a gentleman of the old s.); make, shape, pattern, (this s. 2:3; in all sizes & s.s.); vb use specified designation of (is styled king, folly). [ME stile f. OF stile, style, l. l. stilus incorrectly spelt, stylus], writer, (s. assim. to Gk [folli].) style 2, n. Guomon of sun-dial; (Bot.) narrowed extension of ovary supporting stigma [f. Gk stulos pillar] style 3, n. (Incorrect spelling for) style. stylitl, n. Slender pointed instrument, stillette; (Surg.) stiffening wire of catheter, probe. [OF. f. It. stillette] steeple, or steeple tower, (ornament with or aiming at good literary style. -ist]- stylistlc, a. Of literary style. Hence stylistlcally adv. -ic] stylistl, n. Medieval ascetic living on top of a pillar. [f. late Gk stutiltes (STYLC 2, -ITE)]] stylistlo, n. (coloq. abbr.; pl. -oes). Stylograph. style, comb. form of stylist, in names of members of the stylistic process & ∈- as-lyoid, -maxillary. [f. L as STYLEL, -o] stylistlobe, n. Continuous basement supporting a row or rows of columns. [f. F. Gk stutilbatés (STYLEL, baind standi)] styligraph, n. Kind of pen containing reservoir of ink & marking with point instead of split nib. Hence stylography, a., stylistically adv. [STYLEL, -o, -GRAPH] stylome, comp. form of stylistic in names of members of the stylistic process & ∈- as-hydro, -maxillary. [f. L as STYLEL, -o] stylme, n., & v.t. (Var. of) STYNE. stylistlc, a. & n. (Substance) that checks bleeding. [F. styptique f. L f. GK stuptikos (stupho contract, prob. cogn. w. stop)] styprux, n. Kinds of tree & shrub, some of which yield valuable gums. [L. f. Gk staurax] styriana, a. & n. (Native of Styria) Styx, n. (Gk myth.). River encompassing Hades[cross the S. die; black &c. as S.s]. [L f. Gk Sux-egos] Suabian. See sWAHIAN. suable, a. That can be sued. Hence sual-tylly n. [ABLE] suasion (swa'zhan), n. Persuasion as opposed to force (esp. moral s.). [F. f. L suasa- tion, o (sudare suasurge, urge, cogn. w. foll., -ON)] suave (swäv), a. Bland, soothing, mollifying, polite, (s. person, speech, manners, wine, medicine). Hence or cogn. suavel, adv., sua- vity n. [F. f. L suavis cogn. w. SWEET] sub, n. (colloq.). Subaltern. [abbr.] sub., prep. under, in some L tr., s. jur'd (job), under judicial consideration (newspaper comment on cases s.j. is prohibited), not yet decided, still debatable (the matter is still s.j.; cf. res judicata); s. rós (s. or -za), (of communications, consultations, &c. in confidence, under express or implied pledge of secrecy [lit. under the rose, as emblem of secrecy]; s. silentio (-tió, -shío), in hushed-up manner, privately; s. rovè, abbr. s.r., (in references to dictionaries &c.) under the word in question, under the word — subl, pref. f. L sub prep. & sub- pref. = under. 1. Many words in L compounds, in which sub- (or often by assis. &c. svc., suf- sub-, sum-, sup-, sur-, sub-) expresses clearly or obscurely the ideas of lower position (subjacent, subordinate, subscribe, subsist, substance), motion to this (subject, subjunctive, sub- merger, submut, subside, subumb, suppose, suppress) or from this (subtruct, subduct, suspect, subserve, subvert); sense of secularity or secrecy, actuality (subaudition, suborn, summoned, surreptitious), inclusion (subsume), closeness (subjoin, subjunctive, subtime, subsequent, suburb, succeed), inferiority (subaltern, subserv, succentor, support) (subsidy, subvention, succour, suffer, suffice, sustain), addition (suffix, supplement), or substitution (substituions, substitute, substitute, substitute, substitute); subl, subj., sub. 2. Sub-, without the above changes into suc- &c., is also used as a living pref. with more definite senses: a. On anal. of L subterraneous underground (sub terra below the earth) adj. are formed from sub, the abl. of any L noun, & an adj. ending, esp. as anat. terms with sense situated under the (subumb, subumb, subumb, subumb; the breastbone); in others sub- has the secondary sense below in degree (subnormal below normal), & in some having this sense, as in b below, sub- is prefixed directly to a derived E adj. (subhuman less than human, as from sub homine). b. On anal. of L subacidus slightly acid, adj. & raging the — (subternal L sub sternal, concern with the breastbone); in others sub- has the secondary sense below in degree (subnormal below normal), & in some having this sense, as in b below, sub- is prefixed directly to a derived E adj. (subhuman less than human, as from sub homine). c. On anal. of medi. L subprior underprior, sub- is prefixed to nn. & v. with sense under-, sub-, under- (subsequently, secrecy, -ity, further, (subsequent, subheading, subspecies, subdivision, sublet). d. On anal. of substruction f. L substruetio, sub- is rarely prefixed to E nn. with sense underlying (subsoil, subway). e. With multiplicative adj. (double, triple, quadruple, quintuplicate, sextuplicate, septuplicate, octuplicate, decuplicate) sub- inverts the sense; so, double, triple, etc. (exact ratios 2:1, 3:1, 2 subdouble, subtriple = 1:2, 1:3. The following list contains, with letters of reference & further explanation when necessary, the words in sub- whether compounded in L or in E that fall under 2; the L word needed to give the meaning of words marked a will be found by reference to the simple adj. that is left when -sub- is removing or added in brackets. subado, a., -acid, -acidity, b. (lit., & fig. of words &c.); subagni, -a, -ygeny, c. -alpine, b. -áral, a. &c. -án, b. (of Andes mountains) - aven, b. apotostatic, b. of period after that of apostles: -aquatic, b. of more or less aquatic habits or kind, also a, under-water; -áqueous, a. -artic, b. -ástral, a. terrestrial, -aural, a. -aural, b. (of the ear) -ácial, a. -cèral, a. b. (of cerebrum, a. (esp. of reflex action in which the spinal cord is concerned, but not the brain); sub'scler, c. -clavate, b. - él i a n, -clavicle, a. (CLAVICLE);
stratum of anything as opp. its attributes; theme of or of discussion or description or representation, matter to be treated of or dealt with. [L.] Subjunctive a. [f. L. iunctum, (as subject to).]

Subjugate, v.t. Subdue, vanquish, bring under bondage or into subjection. Hence or cogn. subjugare (subjugation, subjugator.), subjunctive a. & n. subjunctive mood, subjunctive clause (cf. conjunctive. The two names denote the same forms & are sometimes used indifferently; sometimes s. is restricted to the subordinate uses while conjunctive either includes all uses or is restricted to principal-clause verbs, as in apodosis of conditionals.]

subjugate, a. & n. & mood or s. a verbal mood, obsolescent in English, named as being used in the classical languages chiefly in subordinate or subjunctive clauses (cf. conjunctive. The two names denote the same forms & are sometimes used indifferently; sometimes s. is restricted to the subordinate uses while conjunctive either includes all uses or is restricted to principal-clause verbs, as in apodosis of conditionals.]

Sublimate, v.t. Convert from solid state to vapour by heat & allow to solidify again; (fig.) refine, purify, idealize. Hence sublimation n. [as foll. -ate.

Sublimate, a. & n. Sublimated substance, blue s., pigment made from mercury, flowers of sulphur, & sal ammoniac. [f. L. sublimare sublimes, -ate.]

Sublime, a. Of the most exalted kind, so distinguished by elevation of style or size or nobility or grandeur or other impressive quality as to inspire awe or wonder, aloof from & raised far above the ordinary, (s. mountain, scenery, tem-
at foot, sign, document, picture, &c.); express one's adhesion to an opinion or resolution (cannot s. to that); enter one's name in a list of contributors, make or promise a contribution, contribute (specified sum), to or to a common fund or for a common object, raise or guarantee raising of by subscribing thus, (s. to a charity, for a testimonial, £10; s. for a book, engage between certain limits for the cost or price &c. to a newspaper, engage to take it for specified time; the sum needed was subscribed several times over). Hence or cogn. subscri1b.1 (the s., the under-signed), subscription, mn. [L subscribere script.-write]

su' subscript, n. (Gk gr.). Written below (only in iota s.), small iota written below a, & c. [L l. subj.]

su'bsequent, a. That follows (s) or followed the event &c. indicated in the context, of later time or date than something, posterior in time to. Hence su' bsequent n., subsequent-ly adv. [f. L subsequi follow, -ent]

su' bscript, v.t. (for) to put a mark in promoting (purpose, end, &c.). [f. L subscribere serve]

su' bscriber, a. Useful as means, having merely instrumental relation, (to); cringing, obsequious. Hence subs'er vice, subs'er vicyn, subs'er vice1ly adv. [f. L as prec., -ENT]

su' bside, n. (of water, esp. flood) sink in level, run off, disappear; (of ground) cave in, sink; (of building, ship, &c.) settle down lower in ground or water; (of person, usu. joc.) sink into sitting or kneeling or lying posture (sub-sided into an arm-chair); cease from activity or agitation, become tranquil, abate, istorm, humiliation, apprehension, excitement, subside.

Hence subs' idence n. [f. L subsidiere settle cogn. w. sedere sit]

su' bside, n. & v. Serving to assist or supplement, auxiliary, supplementary, whence subsi'diarily 2 adv.; (of troops) subsidized, hired by another nation; (n., usu. n pl.) thing or person, accessory. [f. L subsidiarius (sUb-sidY, -ARY)]]

su' bside, v.t. Pay subsidy to. [foll., -IZE]

su' bside, s. (Hi-t.) parliamentary grant of money to the sovereign for State needs, tax levied on particular occasion; money grant from one State to another in return for military or naval aid or other equivalent; money contributed by State to expenses of commercial undertaking, charitable institution, &c., held to be of public utility. [f. L subsidium re- serve (s. = sedere sit)]

su' bside, v.t. & i. Exist, continue to exist, remain in being; keep oneself alive, support life, be kept in life, find sustenance, (on vegetables, charity, &c., by begging &c.); provide sustenance for (undertook to clothe, arm, & s. 1000 men). [f. F subsidier s. L (sUs) s. set, stand, causal f. stare stand] [s. = sedere sit]

su' bside, s. Subsidy; means of supporting life, livelihood, what one lives on or by. [f. L subsidium sustenance (prec., -ENCE)

su' bside, n. (Metaph.) the substratum that the cognizable properties or qualities or attributes or accidents of things are conceived as inhering in or affecting, the essential nature underlying phenomena, (s. & accidents in meta-physics it is used to take the place of substrate in logic; a s. is a being subsisting in itself & subjected to accidents; being of one s. with the Father); essence or most important part of anything, pith, purport, real meaning. (I agree with you in s. generally, apart from details; can give you the s. of his remarks; the s. of religion) material as opposed to form (the s. is good, but the style repellent); reality, solidity, solid worth, actual possessions, (sacrifice the s. for the shadow; there is no s. in him; an argument of little s.; a man of s., with sense and value, an s. to waste one's s., be spendthrift); particular kind of matter (a heavy, porous, yellow, transparent, s.; the small number of ss. that make up the world). [OF, f. L substantia (sUb' stane, starc stand, -ANCE)

su' bstantial, (shl), a. Having substance, actually existing, not illusory, (the ghost proved a s.); s. or of real importance or value, of considerable amount, (opp. nominal, verbal; a s. argument, point; made a s. contribution, s. progress, s. concessions); of solid material or structure, not flimsy, stout, (a s. how-c; a man of s. build); possessed of property, well-to-do, commercially sound, (a s. yeoman; deal only with s. firms); deserving the name in essentials, virtue, practical, (s. truth, agreement, success, performed in contract). Hence or cogn. substanti'al1ry n., substanti'al1y adv. [f. Of substantiel f. L substantialis (prec., -AL)

su' bstantialism, n. (philos.). Doctrine that behind phenomena there are substantial realities. So substanti'alist2) n. [-lSM]

su' bstantialize, v.t. & i. Invest with or acquire substance or actuality or essence, be); substi-tute (shl); v.t. Prove the truth of, give good grounds for, (charge, statement, claim). Hence su' bstantialization (-i-sh, -i-) n. [med.L substantiare f. L substantia sub- stance, -AT] 3)

su' bstantive, a. & n. Expressing existence (the s. verb, the vb be); having a separate & independent existence, not merely inferential or implicit or subservient or parasitic, &c. (an event, motion, &c., made in due form as such); noun s., old name for the noun in the now usual sense distinguishing it from the noun adjective now called adjective simply); hence su' bstantial1y adv. (esp. in gram., = substantially). (N.) noun s., noun in the now usual sense expressing absolute attributive, so substanti'al (shl) a., substanti'al1v1y adv. [f. (shl, -ire), f. L substantivus self-existent (sub- stance, -IVE)]]

su' bstitute, n., & v.t. Person or thing performing some function instead of another, (Vb) make (person or thing) fill a place or discharge a function for or for another; put in exchange for another; so substantiation n., substitutionary s. substitutionary1 s. substi-tutive, aa., substitutionally adv. [f. (shl, -are), f. L substantivus self-existent (sub- stance, -IVE)]]

su' bsume, v.t. Include (instance &c.) under a rule or class. Hence subsumption n. [sub-, l.su'ren sume,say] (s. substi-tue representative, etc.)

sub'tend, v.t. (geom.) (of chord, side of triangle) be opposite to (arc, angle). [f. L sub'tendere bend, stretch) with property, stretch]

sub'tense, n. Line subtending arc or angle. [f. L p.p. (prec.)]

sub'ter-, pref. -=under. less than, esp. in wds formed as opposites to compounds of super-, -position, -human, -natural. [L sub' ter in INTER3]

sub'terfuge, n. Attempt to escape censure or criticism by evading the issue, statement &c. resorted to for such purpose, use of such statements &c. [f. L sub'terfugium f. L sub'ter fugere flee]
subtile(ə), a. (Archaic for subtile). Hence or cogn. subtilize(2, 3) v.t. & i., subtilization n., subtility n. (archaic). [ME soutil. OF sutil l. subtilis perh. orig. = fine-woven (sub₂, tela web).]

subtle (sū′tl), (archaic) subtil(ə), a. Tenuous or rarefied (archaic), pervasive owing to tenuity, (the s. air, a. s. vapour; of s. texture, a. s. perfume); evasive, mysterious, hard to grasp or trace, (s. magic, charm, power, art; a.s. distinction); making fine distinctions, having delicate perception, acute, (s. senses, perception, insight; a.s. observer, philosopher, intellect, mind); ingenious, elaborate, clever, (a. s. device, fancy, workman, explanation, policy; s. fingers); crafty, cunning, (the serpent was more s. than any beast; a. enemy. Hence subtly adv. [earlier subtil(ə)].

subtlety, n. In adj. senses: also, a fine distinction, a piece of hair-splitting. [OF soutilite l. subtilitatem (subtil-, -TY).]

subtract, v.t. Deduct (part, quantity, number) from whole or greater quantity or number, esp. in arithmetic or algebra. Hence or cogn. subversion n., subtractive a. [L substrahend, n. What is to be subtracted in a subtraction sum. [Las prec., -ND1]

subulate (āt), subuliform, a. (bot., zool.).awl-shaped. [L subulā (soure sew), -ATE², -I., -FORM].

suburb, n. Outerlying district of city (the s. all or one of such districts, as a house in the s. or suburbia). [OF. OF suburb e L suburbium, urbs urbs city].

subvention, n. Grant of money in aid, subsidy. [F. L subventionem f. subvenire, -vent- come) assist, -ION].

subvert, v.t. Overturn, upset, effect destruction or overthrow of, (religion, monarchy, the constitution, principles, morality). Hence or cogn. subversion n., subversive a. [F. subvertir f. L subvertere vers-turn].

 suc-cede = SUB- in L compounds of sub with words in c- & their derivatives.

suc-cade, n. pl. (commerc.). Candied fruits in syrup. [L successus juice, -ADE(l)].

succes-sé (ks), n. (pl. -eau). Substitute, thing or rarely person that one falls back on in default of another. So succédaneous a. [L succedere, s.]

cßerdem (ks), v.t. & i. Take the previous formerly filled by, follow (t. & i.) in order, come next (to), ensue, be subsequent (to), come by inheritance or in due order to or to office or title or property, (day succeeds day or to day; agitations succeeded calmer or succeeded; succeeding as. will reverence his memory; Elizabeth succeeded her brother to the throne, succeeded; have success, be successful, prosper, accomplish one's purpose, (of plan &c.) be brought to successful issue. [F. succéder f. L succedere cess- go].

succes-sor (ks), n. Leading bass in choir; precentor's deputy. [LL, L succinere-cent-cenere sing), -OR].

succes-sion (s), n. Passably cordial reception given to performance or work from respect rather than appreciation.

success, n. Issue of undertaking (rare; with good or bad s.); favourable issue, accomplishment of end aimed at, attainment of wealth or fame or position, (have inquired for it without s.; military s.; spoilt by s.; nothing succeeds like s., one s. leads to others), whence success-like a., successful(y)² adv.; thing or person that turns out well (the experiment is a s.; was a great s. as a bishop). [F. OF succus f. L successus -is (SUCCEEDED).]

succession (shn), n. A following in order (esp. in s.; three great victories in s., running, without intervening defeat); series of things in s. (a. s. of disasters, several running); (right of) succeeding to the throne or any office or inheritance, set or order of persons having such right, (laws regulating the s.; clear, not excluded, from the s.; the s. must not be broken; is second in the s.); was left to him & his s., heirs; apostolic s., uninterrupted transmission of spiritual authority through bishops from the apostles downwards; law of s., regulating inheritance esp. in cases of intestate decease; s. duties, taxes on property passing by s.; (Biol.) order of descent in development of species. Hence successive(n) a. [F. L succéssionem (SUCCEEDED, -ION)].

successive(a). Following one after another, in uninterrupted succession, running, consecutive. Hence successively² adv. [F. med.L succussus (SUCCEEDED, YVE)].

successor, n. Person or thing that succeeds to another (cf. PREDECESSOR). [L SUC-CEED-er, -OR].


suc-cory, n. CHICORYJ (corrupt. of cicory = CHICORY].

succease, a. Sappy. [F. L succus juice, -OSE₁].

suc-cessful (ks), & n. Come to the assistance of, (have aid to sur- or over- or around dif- difficulty). (N.) aid given at time of need; (pl., archaic) reinforcements, troops coming to the rescue; hence succeedless a. [vb. F. OF su- curre f. L succurrere curs-run]; n. OF socrates f. med.L succursus -is (succurre)．

suc-cùba, -bus, n. (pl. -bae, -bi). Female demon having sexual intercourse with sleeping men. [L (ba), f. succomber lie].

suc-cule-(ts), a. Juicy of lit. or fig. food; (Bot.) thick & fleshy, having such leaves or stems. Hence succulent n., succulenty² adv. [F. L succulentus (sucus juice, -LENT)].

suc-cumb (m), v.t. Be overcome, have to cease from resistance or competition or other effort, be forced to give way to, die owing to, etc. (to or on) or by; make one of or a kind that, as a s. a scarlet as makes the eyes ache); so great, so natured in some respect, as to do or that is s. as to make one despair; had s. a fright that she hardly survived it; of the kind or degree already described or implied or intelligible from the context or circumstances (never had s. sport; there are no s. dogs); make, make up, make up to, s. are the privileges of fatherhood; don't be in s. a hurry; how could you leave him at s. a time? saw just s. another yesterday long may he continue s. !; often colloq. preceding adj. & n. with the effect of so modifying the adj. as, s. horrid language, language so horrid, was it s. a long time ago? don't want s. a big one or s. ones; also rarely used twice as relative & coroll., as s. master s. servant, the servant is s. as the master is; (in legal or formal
SUCK

s. (suck), v.t. & i. & n. Draw (milk, liquid) into mouth by making vacuum with muscles of lips &c. (fig.) imbibe or gain (knowledge, advantage, etc.) (suck up, s. at (to), s. the top off); draw milk or liquid or sustenance for advantage from (s. dry, exhaust of contents thus; s. the breast of; the mother whom he sucked; sucked orange, thing in which there is no goodness left; s. one's brains, extract his ideas for one's own use); roll the tongue about, squeeze in the mouth, (s. sweets, one's teeth, &c.); (of absorbent substance) s. in or up, absorb; s. whirlpool &c.; s. down the throat; s. the breast or udder (part. not yet weaned, as sucking child, sucking-pig, also fig. unpractised, budding, as sucking barrister, suit, s. something, use sucking action, make sucking sound, (suck sucking. his pipe; pump, s. sucks, makes gurgling or drawing sound; sucking-disk, sucker); (N.) opportunity of sucking the breast (take a s. at it); laws permitting the use of female sucking child &c.; drawing action of whirlpool &c.; spell of sucking with lips or in mouth (take a s. at it); small draught of or of liquor (schoolboy slang, pl. sweets; schoolboy slang; disappointment, hisso, what a s. it is; &c., int. expr. amusement at another's failure after confidence). [OE succan, cf. L sugere suct, G suagen].

sucker, n., & v.t. & i. Person or thing that sucks, esp. sucking-pig or new-born whale; kinds of fish that suck in food or have mouth suggesting suction or adhere by sucking-disk; piston of suction-pump; pipe through which liquid is drawn by suction; (also sucking-disk) flat or concave surface (as organ in some animals, as cut-emul, or artificial of rubber &c. in machine for making a sucking action); (intersp.), by suction & atmospheric pressure to what it is placed against; (Bot.) shoot springing from subterranean part of stem, from part of root remote from main stem, from axil, or abnormally from boli or branch (v.t., remove ss. from: v.t., produce ss.). [-ER] 1

suckling, n. Unweaned child or animal (babies & ss., the utterly inexperienced). [obs.] suckel one who sucks, s. [-el], (+ING) 3

sucrose, n. Cane-sugar or any of the sugars of the same composition & properties. [Fr. sucre SUGAR, -OSE] 4

suction, n. Sucking; production of partial vacuum by removal of air &c. for purpose of enabling external atmospheric pressure to force in liquid or produce adhesion of surfaces; s.-chamber, pipe, in s. pump; s.-fan, for withdrawing chaff &c. from grain by s.; s.-plate, holding set of artificial upper teeth & adhering to palate by s.; s.-pump, drawing water through pipe into chamber; &c. (re)st by piston. [Fr. sugere SUCCT, -IOM] 5

suctorial, a. (zool.). Adapted for or capable of sucking, having sucker for feeding or adhering. [L suctorius (prec., ORY), -AL]

Sudanese (só-), Soudanese. 6

sudarium, n. (pl. -ia). Kerchief of St Ve
cil, used by him stamped with face of Christ; any miraculous portrait of Christ; napkin about Christ's head (John xx. 7). [L = handkerchief (sudor, -ARY)] 7

sudation, n. Sweating. [L sudatio (sudare SWEAT, -IOM)]

dudatorium, n. (pl. -ia). Hot-air bath. [L (prec., ORY)]

sudatory, a. & n. Promoting perspiration. (N.) s. drug = prec. [L sudatorium (as SUDATION, -ORY)]

sudd, n. Floating plants, trees, &c., impeding navigation of White Nile. [Arab. = barrier]

su'dden (-dn), a. & n. Occurring or come upon or made or done unexpectedly or without warning, abruptly, abnormally rapid, hurried; s. attack, s. pains, occurring without previous warning or due cause (as s. seizure, s. convulsion, s. change, turn of the wrist, bend in the road: is very s. in his movements); hence su'ddenly adv., su'ddenNESS n. (of) s. on or rarely, on the s., suddenly. [f. OF soudain f. L substantius s. suden f. sibre-it come up, -ANEous]

sudoriferous, a. Sweat-producing (of glands). [L soudorifer, f. sudor, -FEROUS]

sudorific, a. & n. (Drug) causing sweat. [L sudor, -IF, -TE]

sudra (só-), n. Lowest of four great Hindu castes. [Hind.]

suds, n. pl. Froth of soap & water (usu. soap-s.). [f. SEETHE]

sue, v.t. & i. Prosecute (person) in law-court; entreat (person), make entreaty or application; s. for (person), a s. in court for (person), for redress or a favour, esp. woman's hand in marriage; s. out, make petition in law-court for & obtain (writ, pardon, &c.). [f. OF souir (now suire) follow f. LL sequere for L sequi]

suëde (swad), n. Undressed kid used as gloves & slippers (usu. attrib.). [f. = swede]

suet, n. Hard fat of kidneys & loins of oxen, beef, &c. Hence suetK a. [OF seu f. L sebwm tallow, -TIL]

sufK = SUB- in L compds with wds in f. & their derivatives.

suffer, v.t. & i. Undergo, experience, be subjected to, (pain, loss, grief, defeat, change, punishment, wrong, &c.); undergo pain or grief for damage or disablement (suffers acutely, in silence); s. what was suffering from neuralgia; your reputation will s. the engine suffered severely; trade is suffering from the war), whence suKferK, sufKeringK (1), nn. (often pl.); of condemned man) be executed (was to s. the next morning); permit to do, allow to go on, put up with, tolerate, s. them, s. us, s. it for a moment; how can you s. him or his insolence? whence, chiefly w. neg., sufKerable a.). [f. Of souffrir (f. L suferre bear)]

sufficiency, n. (Archaic) submissiveness; tacit consent, permission or toleration implied by abstinence from objection, (esp. on s., in virtue of such toleration), [f. L sufferentia SUFFER, -ENCE]
SUFFETE

suffete, n. One of two chief magistrates of ancient Carthage. [f. L sufestis f. Punic] suffice, v.i. & t. Be enough (to do, for person or purpose, or abs.), be adequate, (your word will s. that suffices to prove it; s. it to say that, I will content myself with saying that the need is met, all or one's needs of (half a donkey) he has sufficed him). Hence sufficient:ly adv. [ME suffis]s. f. Suffire (Law) s. satisf., Choke also races., Is. Be n. hence suffice, see s. suf.:...
SUITABLE

SUMACH

is divided, player's holding in it (long, short, s. in whist, of more than three, less than four, cards); set of man's clothes esp. when of same cloth, consisting usu. of coat, waistcoat, & trousers or knickerbockers or breeches (often s. of clothes; dress s., for evening dress; s. of ditlos; s.-case, kind of small portmanteau), whence sultino(-) s.; set of balls, set of arm- laces; V (V-shaped) beading; arrow, adapt, make fitting or appropriate, to (s. the action to the word, carry out promise or threat at once; s. one's style to one's audience), (p.p.) appropriate to, well adapted or having the right qualities for, (demo.-racy is not suited to or/ or negroes: is not suited to be or for an engineer); sallies, make sallies; s. among friends or interests of; (does not s. all tastes; it suits me or, prob. w. ref. to betting, my book to put up with him; s. yourself, do as you choose, also find something that satisfies you, esp. as servant's formula in giving warning), (of food, climate, &c.) improve or be consistent with the health of, agree with, cold, asparagus, does not s. me; comport with or with, go well with appearance or character of, become, (red do's not s. with or her complexion; the part suits him admirably; mercy suits a king); be convenient 'that date will s.' [vb f. n., f. Of suite following f. med. L secuta (L sequi secut- follow!)]

suitable, a. S in order to or for, well fitted for the purpose, appropriate to the occasion. Hence s. for the facts, s.-table, s.-ness, nn., s.-tably adv.

suite (sweät), n. Rotine, set of persons in attendance; set of things belonging together, esp. s. of rooms or furniture, (Mus.) series of dance tunes. [F, as suite]

sulton, n. Party to law-suit; petitioner; woeer, man who asks for woman's hand in marriage. [sult.(or)]

sulvez (swevá), mus. direction instructing accompanist to suit his time &c. to soloist's performance. [F]

solute, a. (bot., anat.). Grooved, fluted, channelled. [L solusus furrow, -ate²]

sulik, n. & v.t. Sulky fit (usu. pl. esp. in the ss.); (vb) be sulky. [back-formation fr. sull.]

sullen, adj. Morose, silent, in inactive or unsociable from resentment or ill-temper; hence sulkily adv., sulkiness n. (N.) light two-wheeled one-horse vehicle for single person. [back-formation fr. wrong division of syllables f. obs. solkeness, OE solcenus (solcan sithful, -ness) sith]

Sultan, a. (Rom. hist.). Of, enacted by, L Cus de Chas, -[AN]

sullen (sen), a. & n. Passively resistent, unforgiving, gloomy-tempored, unsociable, not responding to friendliness or encouragement or urging, stubbornly ill-humoured, morose, of dismal aspect; hence sullenly adv., sulleness n. (N., pl.) the ss., s. frame of mind, ill-temper, depression. [ME & OF solanely lonely (L solus, solut.)

sully, v.t. Soil, tarnish, (chiefly poet.); diminish the purity or splendour of (reputation, character, victory, &c.); disgrace. [OE sylan (sol mine), cf. G suhlen; also partly f. soil²]

sulph(o)-, comb. forms of SULPHUR: sulphid-, derived from ammonia acid of sulphuric acid; sulphite, salt of sulphuric acid (s. of copper, blue vitriol); s. of iron, green vitriol; s. of magnesium, Epsom s.; s. of sodium, Glauber's salts; s. of zinc, white vitriol; sulphide, compound of sulphur with element or radical; sulphite, salt of sulphurous acid; sulphocyanic, containing sulphur & cyanogen; sulph(o)indigotin, of sulphuric acid & indigo; sulphonal, a hypnotic & analgesic drug; sulphurvnic, of sulphuric acid & alcohol.

sulphur, n., a., & v.t. Pale-yellow non-metallic element occurring in crystalline & amorphous modifications, burning with blue flame & stiffening smell, & used in making gunpowder, matches, vulcanite, & sulphuric acid, & in medicinal preparations (Of pyrites); a. of, 2.; s. of, yellow, white, powders got by treating s. in certain ways; roll, stick, -s., s. refined & cast in moulds, bromstone); kinds of yellow butterfly; material of which hell-fire & lightning were held to consist; s.-ore, iron pyrites; s.-spring, of water impregnated with s. or its compounds; s.-stone, the hardened herb formerly used in medicine; hence sulphur² a. (Adj.) of pale slightly greenish yellow. (Vb) apply s. to, fumigate with s. [L (also -fur)]

sulphurate, v.t. Impregnate or fumigate or treat with sulphur, esp. in bleaching. Hence sulphuration, sulphurator² (2d), nn. [f. L sulphuratus -ATE², -ATE²]

sulphuric a., Of, like, suggesting, sulphur; (Bot.) sulphur-coloured. [L sulphur(eus) (SULPHUR, -OUS)

sulphured, a. Having sulphur in combination (chiefly in s. hydrogen, a transparent colourless fidget gas). [obs. sulphured (SULPHUR, -ATE², -ATE²) sulphide, -ED²]

sulphureic, a. (chem.). Containing sulphur in one or more combining proportion (cf. SULPHURIC; s. acid, oil of vitriol, a dense oily colourless highly acid & corrosive fluid much used in the arts); s. ether, = ETHER in chem. sense. [10 (chem.)]

sulphurize (-er, -dr, v.t.) = SULPHURATE. Hence sulfurization n. [-IZE]

sulphurous (-er, -dr), a. = SULPHUREOUS. (Chem.) containing sulphur in its lower combining proportion (cf. SULPHURIC; s. acid). [f. F sulfureux f. L SULPHUR(osus)-OSE²]

sultan, n. Mohammedan sovereign (the s. of Turkey), whence sultana² n.; kinds of gorgeously coloured bird of raff family; variety of white domestic fowl from Turkey; sweet, yellow, s. of garden flower. [F. Arab.]

sultana², n. Sulphur-yellow, hot, or daughter; mistress of kings; &c.; sultana²-bird, kind of raisin grown at Smyrna & used in puddings & cakes. [It., f. sultano (prec.)]

sultaness, n. = prec. (first sense). [-ESS]

sultry, a. (Of atmosphere or weather) hot & close or oppressive. Hence sulphritic² adv., sulphritiness n. [earlier sweltery (SWELTER, -Y²)

sum, n., & v.t. &c. I. Total amount resulting from addition of items, brief expression that includes but does not specify details, substance, summary, (also s. total; the s. of all my wishes is happiness; the s. of two & three is five; s., remainder, product, quotient, results of addition, subtraction, multiplication division; the s. or s. & substance of his objections is this; in s., briefly & comprehensively put, particular amount of money (what s. would you give for it?; for the s. of 15½; a good round, consideration, s.; lump² s.). (working out of an arithmetical problem (good at ss.; did a rapid s. in his head). (Vb) collect into or express or include as one total or whole (often up), gather up (evidence, points of argument &c, already treated in detail); (Vb) make, make compilation of evidence or argument (esp. of judge after both sides have been heard; so summing-up.). [f. F somme²]

L summa² n. orig. fem. of summus highest (super), summare vb

sumac (h) (-kl), n. (Dried & ground leaves, }
used in tanning & dyeing, of kinds of shrub. 
[F (now -ac), f. Sp. zumaque f. Arab. sumaq) summarize, v.t. Make or be a summary of, sum up. So summarist(i) n. [coll., -ize] summarization, a. & n. Compendious, brief, dispensing with needless details or formalities, done with dispatch, (a s. account; s. methods, justification, &c.) hence used about s'adv. (N.b. Rn. summary, abridgment, epitome. [n. L summarium] f. *summarius (summa, -ary)]

summation, n. Additional, finding of total or sum. [f. L sommation (L summarization, -ATION)] summarizer, n. & v.t. & i. Second or hot season of the year, May-July (Astr., 21 June-21 July), (Indian, St Martin's s.; St Luke's s., period of hot winds.) hence used about s'adv. (a) in pl. with number & year of life or age (a child of ten s.); (attrib) characteristic of or fit for s. (a house, light building in garden &c. for sitting in; s. lighting, distant sheet lightning; s. time); hence sum- mery1 s., summery2, summerless. aa. (Vb) pass the s. usu. at or in place; pasture (cattle) at or in. [OE sumer, cf. Du. zomer, G sommer; OF somer; f. L summer, from *summarius, -ary]

summer2 n. Large beam, girder, breastsummer, lintel, or stone laid on column or pillar as commence ment of arches. [see BRESTSUMMER]

summersault, -set = SOMERSAULT. summitt, n. Highest point, top, apex, highest degree, (the icy s. of the Alps; at the s. of one's powers); hence summitless a. [f. F sommet (of som non) top. f. L summum neut. of summus, -ET)]

summon, v.t. Demand the presence of, call upon to appear, esp. as defendant or witness in law-court, cite, convokve, invite; call upon (town &c.) to surrender; s. up, gather courage, spirit, &c., usu. to do or for undertaking. [f. O. F. sommetier l. L. somnium] summernoon, n. (pl. -noons, &c.) v.t. Authoritative call or urgent invitation to attend on some occasion or do something; citation to appear before judge or magistrate (vb, serve with s.). [AP somonse = OF sonse orig. fem. p.p. of somonder f. L as prec.]

summun bō'num, n. The chief good, esp. as the end or ultimate determining principle in an eth. [L]

sumpter, n. (Archaic) pack-horse or its driver: s.-horse, mule, pony, pack-animals. [f. O. F. sommier (sommier) pack-horse driver f. LL *sagmatarius = sagmatarius see BREASTSUMMER] f. Gk sommatιs-atos pack-saddle (sattò pack, -m) sumptuance (s'hn), n. Major premise of syllogism. [f. L sumptio f. sumere sumpt- take = sub. underscore take, buy, -ION]

sumptuary, a. Regulating expenditure (s. law, edict, &c., limiting private expenditure in the interest of the State). [f. L sumptarius (sumptus -us cost as prec.) sumptuous, a. Rich & costly, suggesting lavish expenditure. Hence sumptuousy adv., sumptuousness n. [f. L sumptuosus (prec., -os)] sumptuousness, n. & v.t. & i. The heavenly body that the earth travels round & receives warmth & light from, such light or warmth or both, (s. rises, sets, is brought by earth's revolution above, below, the horizon; his, its, &c., s. is set, time of prosperity or existence is over; rise with the s., get up early; Order of the Rising S., Japanese order; rail or adorn the rising s., curry favour with new or coming power; en- tirely on which the s. never sets, world-wide; let the s. go down upon your wrath, limit it to one day; the midnight s., seen in arctic & antarctic regions; nothing new under the s., in the world; mock s., parhelion; S. of righteousness, Christ; see the s., be alive; make hay while the s. shines; hold a candle to the s., prov. of superfluous action; take, or slang shoot, the s. naut., ascertain its altitude in order to fix latitude; with, against, the s., CLOCK1-wise, counter-clockwise; whose s. cyclizes, s.'s backstay, naut., s. drawing water, phenomenon given by rays piercing aperture in cloud & illuminating suspended particles in parallel lines; s. & planet, system of gearing in which cogged wheel on reciprocating rod both rotates on its axis & travels round the wheel that it engages & communicates motion to other wheels. [OE suman, OF sumer, L summus, -ET]; s.'s rays; a place in the s. fig., favourable situation or conditions; take the s., expose oneself to light; any fixed star with satellite(s) (poet) day or year; (also s. burners) set of gas-jets, electric lights, &c., massed as one great light in ceiling; s.-bath, exposure of naked body to s.; sumbeam, ray of s. & bird, kinds of small bright-plumed song-birds, &c.; s.-stone, bluish-grey, black to blue, to hum-birds; s.-blind, window-shade; s.-bonnet, of linen &c. with projection & pendant back to shade face & neck; s.-bow, prismatic bow given by s.-light on spray &c.; sumburn, tanning of face &c. by exposure to s.; sunburnt, sunburned; s.-dance, of N. Amer. Indians in honour of s.; sunclaw, kinds of small bog-plant with hairs secreting drops of moistnes; sunclay, a kind of clay; sunclay, sun-downer, Australian tramp who times his arrival for the evening; s.-dried, dried by s. & not by artificial heat; sumfish, large fish of almost spherical shape; sumflower, kinds of tall garden-plant with showy golden-rayed flowers; s.-glow, whitish or faintly coloured corona of light sometimes seen round s.; s.-god, the s. worshipped as a deity; s.-hat, helmet, adapted by material or shape to keep s. off; s.-light, s.-sunlight, s.-myth, solar myth; s.-picture, photograph; s.-rise, (moment of) s.'s rising; s.-set, (moment of) s.'s setting, western sky with colours characterising s. (attrib, resembling these), (fig) declination of period of life; s.-shade, parasol, also awning of shop-window; s.-shines, s.-light, s.-sun, s.-sunlight, solar instrument regarding duration of s. s.-surface illuminated by it, fair weather, (fig.) cheerfulness or bright influence, so sumshiny a.; s.-smoke, ornament found in early N.-Europ, art shaped like s. with small circle at centre; s.-spot, one of the dark patches, changing in shape & size & lasting for varying periods, sometimes observed on s.'s surface; s.-star, red starfish with many rays; s.-stone, kinds of quartz (esp. cat's-eye) & feld- spar; s.-stroke, acute prostration from ex- cessive heat of weather; s.-worshipper; hence sunless a., sunlessness n., sunlike, sunproof, aa., sunward a. & adv., sunwards adv. (Vb) expose to the s. (s. oneself, bask in s.-light); s. oneself. [OE sunne, cf. Du. zon, G sonne, ON sunna; cogn. w. L sol, Goth. saunō, ON sunnō]

Sunday, n. First day of week, Lord's day, observed as day of rest & worship (hospital, low1, palm1, rogation, show2, S; month of Sts., long period; S. letter, dominical letter; S. best usu. facet, best clothes kept for S. use; S. school, for religious instruction on Ss.). [OE sunnun (day of the sun)]

sundry, a. & n. Divers, several, (chiefly archaic & joc.; all & s., each & all, everyone collectively & individually). (N, pl) oddments, accessories or items not needing special mention. [O.E, syn dend rig, see prec., -y] 
sung, See sing.
sunk(en), See sink.
sun, hemp), n. E. Ind. hemp-like fibre. [F. Hind, San. Saha]

Sunn(a), n. Traditionary portion of Mohammedan law based on Mohammed's words or acts but not written by him, accepted as authoritative by the orthodox (Sunnite) or Sunni pr. -e, mn.) & rejected by the Shiites. [Arabic Sunna, custom, tradition]

Sunny, a. Bright with or as sunlight; of the sun (rare), exposed to, warm with, the sun (the s, side, side of house &c. that gets sun, also fig. the more cheerful aspect of circumstances &c.) ; cheery, bright in disposition, diffusing cheerfulness. Hence Sunnily adv.,

Sunniness n. [y]

sup, v.t. & l. & n. Take (soup, tea, &c.) by sipping spoonfuls (the must have a long spoon, that sups with the devil, parleying with doubtful characters is risky); take supper; (of food or host) provide supper for, (N.) mouthful of liquid (esp. neither bit or bite nor s.), [O.E. supan, cf. Du, zuiven, ON supa, OHG syfan; partly also F. souper see supper

Su pr in L compounds w. ws in p. & their derivatives,
super, n. (slang). (Short for superservant, actor.
super-, pref. f. L super prep., super- prep., over, beyond [compare form f. sub; cf. Gk super, Skr. upar] 1. In adj. (and their deriv.), formed on anal. of L supernumerarius f. L. pr. number of super & n. governed by it; super- numerum beyond the number, supernumerary = being beyond the number. The distinguishable varieties of meaning are:

a. situated directly over, as columnar above columns, -numeral over the shoulder;

b. not in or under but above, as aqueous, -terrene, -celestial, above water, earth, sky,

e. existing, going beyond, more than transcending, too exalted for contact or connexion, with, as normal beyond the norm, natural beyond what nature will account for, sensible out of reach of sense, ethical above the sphere of ethics.

2. In vbs & adj. & their deriv., adapted from or made on anal. of L wds to which super- was prefixed with adv. sense. Varieties of meaning are:

a. on the top of something, as impose, -scribe, -stratum;

b. observation from above, as, intend, -ition, -ise;

c. besides, in addition, as add, -crogation, -etation,

d. too degree beyond the usual or the right, as, eminent, -sature, -suble;

3. In nn. & their deriv., on anal. of L super- ficies (facades face) in which super- is prefixed w. adj. force:

a. upper or outer, as -anopy, -cilious, -hive;

b. of higher kind, in higher than the ordinary sense, esp. in names of classificatory divisions, as -classing super & n. governed by it; super-numerum beyond the number, supernumerary = being beyond the number.

c. in the second degree, as parasite the parasite of a parasite, -turbation the forming of tubers on tubers.

4. In math, wds expressing ratio on anal. of L supertertius exceeding by 1, -bipartit or -biteral = exceeding by ½ or in the ratio 2:3, -biguinal in ratio 7:5, -tripartit or -triangular in ratio 7:4, -quadripartit or -quadriguinal in ratio 9:5, -sesquialternal in ratio 5:2, -sesquivalent in ratio 7:3.

superabound v.t. -abundance n., -abundant a., -abundantly adv., 2d; superabundances n., 2c; superabunda- tion n.; superabundant a., 2a, slab of stones consecrated on unconsecrated altar; superanaa l, 1a, (ANUS); superan- gellec a., 1c; superan- nuate v.t., 1c (L annus year), declare too old for work or use or continuation, dismiss or discard as too old, send into retirement with pension (p.p.) past work or use, so superfannuation n.; superan- quaesous a., 1b, superbi- lious a., 1b; superan- torial a., 4a; superca- lendered a., 2d; supercanopy n., 3a; supercargo n., 1, person in merchant-ship managing sales &c. of cargo [F. Sp. sobrecarga]; supercelestial a., 1b, also 1E = superangelic; supercelestial a., 3a, L supercilium, eyelid, eyebrow (cf. Gk kwna parts below eye), of the brows, over the eye; supercilious a., supercilious- ly adv., superciliousness n., 3a, L superciliosus w. ref. to raised eyebrows, see prec., contemptuous, showing haughty indifference, assuming superiority; supercil- ized a., 2d; superclass n., 3b; super- colmnar a., 1a; supercolumnation n., 1a, placing of one architectural order over another (chiefly architect.) super -cumulative a., 2a; super- dication n., 2e; [L supererogare pay out beyond what is expected], doing of more than duty requires (esp. works of s. in Theol., such as form a reserve fund of merit that can be drawn on in favour of sinners), so supereroga- tory a.; superethical a., 1c; super- exellent a., -excellence, exaltation, elevation; supererogation n., 2e, exceed the measure of duty; excess, or of what is beyond what is expected; excess above that which is due; superfluous a., superfluity n., 2d, more than enough, redundant, needless; superheat v.t., 2d, (esp. heat) (steam) to temperature higher than that of boiling water, so superheater n.; super- hyme, a., 3a, removable upper compartment of hive; superhuman a., superhumanity n, superhumanly adv, supra- hyme, a., suprahumeral a., (L humerus), Jewish epohd, also amice; also archiepiscopal pallium; superimpose v.t, 2a, lay on or on something else; superim- pression n., 2e, superimposition, superimposed a., 2a, lying on something (the s. mass &c.); superinduce v.t., 2c, develop or bring in as an addition; superinstiti- tion n., 2a, establishment of an institution of which benefit already occupied; superintend v.t. & i, 2b (L intendere attend to), have the management (of), arrange & inspect working (of), so superintendence n., superin- tendent n., person who superintends; superja'cent a., 2a, (L facie lie), superim- cumbat, super'cumferent a. & n., 2d, L super-
suppliant, v.t. Oust & take the place of esp. by underhand means. Hence suppliant
n. [F. OF supplanter f. L supplantere f. planta sole of foot) trip up]
supple, a., & v.t. & i. Easily bent, plant; flexible; given to compliance, avoiding overt
resistance, wanting in sturdiness or firmness, patient, obedient; ready to do the will of
(type of strong twining shrub; hence supple
ness n., supple 2 adv. (Vb) make or grow
skin, train him to obey slightest touch of
rein. [f. F souple f. L supplex-glacies f. plici f. pli
care fold) submissive]
supplement 1 (lienent) n. Thing added to
supply; the deficiencies of something else;
also (N.) the act of adding that to another will
make the sum two right angles. Hence supple
mental, supplemental 1 adj. [F (le),
L L supplementum f. plere fill, -ment]
supplement 2 (v.t. Make addition(s) to.
Hence supplementation n. [f. prec.]
supplement, a. & n. Supplieating, expres
sive of supplication; hence supplant. 2 adv.
(N.) humble petitioner. [F supplier f. supplier
(f. as foll., -anti)
supplicate, v.t. & i. Make humble petition to
or to person or for or for thing. Hence or
cogn. supplicatingly 2 adv., supplicati
on n., supplicatory a. [f. L supplicare
(supplex supplie), ATE]
supply, v.t. & n. Furnish, provide, (thing
necessary for, desirable, acceptable, &c.,
with or with thing needed), whence suppli
1 n.; make up for, meet, serve to obviate,
(deficiency, need, loss); fill (place, vacancy, pupil) as substitute.
(N.) providing of what is needed (Committee of
S., House of Commons discussing details of
estimates for public service; s. department,
charged with supplying some need, esp. stores &
provisions for army &c.; stock, store, amount of
something provided or at hand or get-at-able,
(s. & demand in Pol. Econ., chief factors regu
lating price of commodities; an inexhaustible
stock, &c., &c.; water &c., &c.; pl.) collected
necessaries for army &c.; pl.) grant of money
by Parliament for cost of government, money
allowance to person (his father cut off the ss.)
in kind, money.
support, v.t. & n. Carry (part) of weight
of, hold up, keep from falling or sinking, (foun
dation, buttress, supports house, wall; suppor
ted by a life-belt; had to be supported home);
enable to last out, keep from falling, give
strength to, encourage, (what supported him
or his strength was a glass of brandy, a good
change, a word, your approval; too little food
or s. life); endure, tolerate, (supports fatigue
well; I can s. life, such insolence, no longer),
whence supportable 1 a., supportably 2 adv.; supply with necessaries, provide for,
(s. a family); lend assistance or countenance to,
back up, second, further, (s. a cause, policy,
leader, candidate; s. actor or other performer,
take secondar.) jaye but sup Howell &c.,
speak in favour of t.; s. lecturer &c., appear
on his platform; s. institution, subscribe to its
funds; bear out, tend to substantiate, bring
facts to confirm, (statement, charge, theory,
&c.); keep up or represent (part, character)
adequately. (N.) supporting or being supported
(person or thing that supports; s.; gets no s.; troops sta-
cated in s., as reserve; s.; do not expect;
person or thing that supports (shelf must
have another s.; he is the chief s. of the cause),
respectively supportless a. [f. F supporter f. L
supprire carry]]
supporter, n. In vbl senses; esp. (Herald.
representation of living creature holding up or
standing (usu. as one of pair) beside an escut
cheon. [L]
suppose (z), v.t. Assume as a hypothesis
(let us s. a second flood; well, s. it was so; in
part, or impear. with conjunctural force = if,
as supposing while were black you would be
right, s. your father saw you would have
seen it himself. Hence suppose 1 n. (as we s.
we went for a walk, s. we try another)
(of theory, result, &c.) require as a condition
th at suppose mechanism without flaws; de
sign in creation suppose a creator); take for
granted, presume, assume in default of know
ledge, be inclined to think, accept as probable,
I s. she shall be born in an hour; you cannot s.
it is not to be supposed, that; I s. he won't, or
I don't s. he will come, what do you s. he meant?
also abs. in parenth., as you will not be there, I
s.); (p.p.) believed to exist, believed to have
specified character, (the supposed music of the
spheres; his supposed brother, generosity,)
whence supposed a., &c. Hence or cogn.
supp a, belen, supplementation n.[see below,]
supposition 1 n., suppositionally 2 adv. [f. F supposer pose f. supposi
tion F, L SUPF POSITIONEM F. L ponere posil.
po, -ion, of. DEPOSITION]
suppoticious (shus), a. Substituted for
the real, spurious, (s. child, writings). Hence
suppositiously 2 adv., supposititious
ness n. [f. suppositio, suff (ponere sess-
place) posil, -ion, of. DEPOSITION]
suppository n. (med.) Cone or cylinder
of medicinal substance introduced into rectum
or vagina or uterus & left to dissolve. [f. L
suppositorium (as prec., -ory).
suppress, v.t. Put down, quell, put an
end to activity or existence of, (rebellion, sedi
tion, agitation, conscience, piracy, monas
tories, &c.); restrain, keep in, not give voice
or withhold or withdraw from publication, keep
secret, not reveal, (groan, yaw, feelings, name,
book, evidence, facts). So suppressible a.,
suppression (shun), suppression 2 n.,
[f. L SUPFprimere press = premere press]
supressioso veri, n. Suppression of truth,
misrepresentation by concealment of facts that
cannot to be otherwise explained. [L]
suppurate, v.1. Form puss, fester. So sup
puration n., suppurative a. [L
suppure (curare f. pus), ATE]
supra-, pref. f. L supra adv. & prep. above
(for supera abl. fem. of superus higher f. super
see super), freely used in forming ant. terms
indifferently with super- IA as -clavicular
above the clavicle, or-ribal above the ribs,
sockets, -renal above the kidney, or with
super-3a as -maxillary a. & n. (of) the upper
jaw; also in other wds w. sense over, beyond,
before, after, often in contrast with comps of
infra-, sub- as -mummie above or superior to
the world, -lapso(-anism) a. & n., (holding,
holder, holder of) doctrine that God's decrees of
event were taken up or were caused by
fall but preceded it & his presence of it (of.
INFRALPSIAN), protest, acceptance or pay
ment of bill by third person after protest for
non-acceptance or non-payment.
supremacy, n. Being supreme, highest
author., Act. oath. f. parts, securing ecclesial
s. to the Crown & excluding the authority
of the Pope. [f. super (from superus)]
supreme (soo, sh), a. & n. Highest in
authority or rank (the S. Being or the San.,
God; S. Court of Judicature; s. end or good,
SUMMUM BONUM; s. Pontiff, the Pope); great
est possible, uttermost, extreme, last & greatest
or most important, (s. wisdom, courage, &c.;
girdle

s. adj. (Math.) supply [f. s.-bird, [earlier make s.-man, a developable of the s. of a function]; not [f. s.-footed, or have a发育 to the s.]; in anatom., w. as a suprarenal.]

sur{h} (sor'et), n. Chapter of Koran. [Arab. (ta-), = step]

súrah2 n. Kind of soft twilled usu. one-coloured silk. [Persh. f. Surat in India]

súral, a. Of the calf of the leg (s. artery &c.). [L sura calf, -al]

sur'at (sor'et), n. Kind of cotton grown, kind of cotton cloth made, in the Bombay Presidency. [place-name]

sure'case, n., & v.i. (archaic). Cessation; [vb cease. [vb f. n., AF surise delay, orig. fem. p.p. of surseir = OF sursoir f. L as surseô, w. assim. to cease]

sure'charge, n., & v.t. Excessive or additional load or burden or amount of money charged; supply of force, clatter, &c. in excess of what is desired or required; additional charge made by assessors as penalty for false returns of taxable property; amount in official account not passed by auditor & having to be refunded by person responsible; showing of omission in account for which credit should have been given. (Vb) overload, fill or saturate to excess; (of assessor, auditor) exact s. from, exact (sum) as due, or return (sum) found due. [L suppositio credit (in account). [vb f. n., AF sur-2]

sur'cingle, n., & v.t. Band round horse's body rarely as saddle girth, usu. to keep blanket &c. in place; girdle of cassock; (vb) gird (horse), fasten (blanket &c.), with s. [L supping girth f. L cingula f. cingere gird]

sur'coat, n. (hist.). Loose robe worn over armour; 15th-16th-c. woman's jacket. [AF supcr- (cinger)]

sur'culose, -lous, a. (bot.). Producing suckers. [L surculus sucker, -ose1 -ous]

sur'd, a. & n. (Math.) irrational (a., & n.); (Phonet.) consonant, consonantal sound uttered with the breath & not the voice (as t, s, cf. sonant or vocal of b, v, z). [f. L surdus deaf, noiseless; math. sense by transl. into L of G of death, sublation, subtraction]

sure (shoor), a. & adv. Having or seeming to have adequate reason for belief, convinced of (or that), having certain prospect or confident anticipation or satisfactory knowledge of, free from doubts of, are you s.?; you may be s. of his honesty, he is or that he is honest; he feels or is s. of success; I did not feel s. of my company, could not feel s. about it; if one could be s. of his case, he would be s. of his fate; if you don't do it in a s. form, of asseveration; well, I'm s., excl. of surprise; safe, reliable, trustworthy, unfailing, (sent it by a s. hand; put it in a s. place; a s. shot, marksman who never misses; a s. draw, covertcert to yield fox, remark & certain to draw person; s. card, scheme &c. certain to succeed; slow s. there is only one s. way; s. draw, not the stumbling or making false step, lit. or fig.); to do it in a s. way, to do it in a s. manner, to do it in a s. style, to do it in a s. manner; to turn out well; would be s. to dislike him; undoubtedly true or truthful (one thing is s.; to be s., formula of concession = to avoid overstatement, as t. b. s. she is not perfect, is pretty, also as excl. of surprise, as so it is, t. b. s., well, to be s.; make s., ascertain absolutely that something is as supposed, take measures to secure that something is as desired; make s. of, establish the truth or ensure the happening of;

also make s. of or that, have confident but often false anticipation of or that; hence sure'ness n. (Adv.): (archaic) I admit, you will admit, (its pleasant, s., to see one's name in print); as certainly as (as s. as eggs is eggs, as s. as a gun, colloc. forms of asseveration); s. enough, in fact as well as in prospect (I said it would be, & s. e. it is), with practical certainty (he will come and c.), if. Of s. & s.]

surely, adv. With certainty or safety (he knows full s. that; veil diminish slowly but s.; make plants its fect s.); if strong belief or experience or probability or right is to count for anything (it s. cannot have been he; s. I have met you before; there is no truth in it, s.; you will not desert me); (in answers, archaic) certainly, undoubtedly, (Should you be willing to try it, S.). [L-7]

surety, n. (Archaic) certainty (esp. of a s., certainly); thing pledged as security for payment or performance (now rare); person who makes himself responsible for another's appearance in court or payment of sum or performance of engagement (stand s., become so responsible); go bail, for another; find s. or ass., say of persons primarily liable to be sued. [f. L surettarum (sure-t&t),]

surf, n. Foam & commotion of sea breaking on shore or reefs; -bird, coast-bird related to sand-piper; s.-boat, of buoyant use in s.-man, in managing s.-boats. Hence surf'y 2 a. [earlier surley, perh. var. of SOUGH]

surface(-is), n., & v.t. The outside of a body, (s.), the external or outward aspect of material or immaterial thing, what is apprehended of something upon a casual view or consideration, has a smooth, un eve, s.; presents a large s. to view; its upper s. is as cold as ice; looks only at the s. of men & things; his politeness is only of or on the s.; one never gets below the s. with him, (attrib.) of the s. only (s. plausibility, impressions, &c.); (Geom.) that side of a straight line or breadth but no thickness (plane s., that contains the whole of the straight line connecting any two points in it; curved s., that may be so cut by a plane through any point in it that the line of section shall be a curve; developable s., that may be unfolded into a plane without doubling or separation of parts, e.g. s. of cone or cylinder); s. upper, with (or) raised, printing from raised s. as with ordinary type, & not from incised lines; s.-man, keeping permanent way of railway in order; s.-tension, tension of a liquid causing it to act as an elastic enveloping membrane seen in drop or bubble; s.-water, that collects on & runs off from s. of ground &c.; hence -surfaced a. (Vb) put fine or special s. on (paper &c.). [F (sur-la-2, face)]

surgit, v. & n. (Math.) to keep up, maintain, continue, or cause to be kept up. [vb f. n., AF of sorfait orig. p.p. of sorfaire (sur-3, L facere fact-do)]

surge, v.i. & n. Move up or down or to & fro (as) in waves of sea, crowd, standing corn, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. Surgit, (vb) to keep up, maintain, continue, or cause to be kept up. [vb f. n., AF of surgir f. L facere rise contr. of SUR1 (figere = regere direct)]

sur'geon (-jin), n. Medical man treating injuries or deformities & diseases by manual operation (house-s., on staff of hospital), person skilled in surgery; medical practitioner having the diploma of the College of Surgeons for. but not the M.D. degree (s.-dentist, dentist thus qualified; formerly, opp. physician); general practition-er dispensing drugs & attending out-
patients & not confining himself to consultation; medical officer in navy or army or military hospital (army surgeons are now styled captain &c., without prefixed s., up to field rank, in which title is S.-General; s. is still prefixed in territorial force &c. to the rank, as S.-Captain); s.-fish, kind named from lancelet fish, as lancelet, &c.; s.-fish, a fish so named. Obs. chirurgeon f. O. SURciron (SURcirurgie f. LL. f. Gk kheirourgovia handiwork, surgery, f. kheir- hand, -o, ergo work). SURVIIY, n. Manual treatment of injuries or disorders of the body, operative therapeutics, surgical work, (antisepsic, clinical, plastic, &c; s. conservative s., avoiding amputations &c.; s. operation, instrument); s. fever, caused by s. operation through sepsis. Hence surgically adv. [as SURgeon, CAL]. SURvicate (-at)(nt), S.-Afr. animal resembling polecat & ferret. [native]. SURvior, obs. form of SURVIVY. surly, a. Uncivil, given to making rude answers, showing unfriendly temper, churlish. Hence surLY adv. [SOUR + -LY]. sur'master, n. Second master or vice-master in some schools. [SUR]. sur'mise (-i), n. & v.t. & i. Conjecture, suspicion, of the existence or guess at the nature of something. (VB) infer doubtfully, suspect the existence of; make a guess, try to divine something. [VB f. n., O. sur, orig. fem. p.p. of sur'tes mettre put f. L. mittère miss-send lay to person's charge]. Sur'mount, v.t. Cap, be on the top of; usu. in pass.; peaks surmounted with snow; overcome, get over, (difficulty, obstacle), when s. surmount f. [F. sur'monter MOUNT]. sur'mulet, n. The red mullet. [F. sur'mulet (s. SORRELL, MULLET)]. sur'name, n. & v.t. Additional name of descriptive or allus. of kind attached to a person & sometimes becoming hereditary; the name common to all members of a family (cf. CHRISTIAN name). [VB give, i. to give (person s.); s. called by way of additional name, having as family name. [SUR, NAME, after F. sur'nom f. L. nomen see NOMINAL]. sur'pass, v.t. Outdo, excel. Hence sur'passingly adv. [s. SUR PASS PASS]. sur'prise, n. Loose full-sleeved white linen vestment descending to knees or ankles &c. when worn, over cassock by clergy & choristers at divine service; s.-choir, wearing ss.; s.-fee, paid to clergy for baptisms, funerals, &c. Hence sur'prised a. [F. OF sur'prisé f. med.L. super'prisium f. L. pellicius see PELLESI]. sur'plus, n. What remains over, what is not required for the purpose in hand, esp. excess of public revenue over expenditure for a year, &c. [F. OF sur'plus f. super+PLUS]. sur'prise (-i) (-s), n. & v.t. Catching of person(s) unprepared (the fort was taken, the truth must be elicited, s.; determined to attempt s.; a. s. visit, without notice); emotion excited by the unexpected, astonishment, (full of s.; his very rips of joy, s. much against my expectations; s.-packet, unexpected contents, 1. packet of sweets with coin, also often fig.; event &c. that excites s. was a great s. to me; I have a s. for you, piece of unexpected news, unexpected gift, &c.; what a s.). (VB) capture (place, person) by s., attack at unawares, come upon (person) off his guard (surprised him in the act); affect with s., astonish, turn out contrary to expectations of, be a s. to, (should you be surprised to learn—? I am surprised at you, shocked, scandalized; more surprised than frightened, whence sur'prised. 1. adv., be surprised, s.; 2. v.t., s. by s. into conduct or act or doing (surprised me into rudeness, consent, dropping the reins); hence sur'prises n. [OF. orig. fem. p.p. of sur'prise prendre f. L. prendere take]. sur'rebut (-t), sur'rejoal, v.v.i. (Of plaintiff's reply, make sur'rebuttal): supr. sur'rend, n. & v.t. & i. To give up, famous as surrender of the forts, &c. to the enemy, to s. (surrender) (order of pleadings at common law: Plaintiff's declaration, Defendant's plea, P.'s replication, D.'s rejoinder, P.'s sur'rejoinder, D.'s rebuttal, P.'s sur'rebuttal). [SUR]. sur'render, v.t. & i. & n. Hand over, give into another's power or control, relinquish possession of, esp. upon compulsion or demand (s. army, ship, &c.); to abdicate or renounce power, privilege, office, &c.; s. insurance policy, abandons claims in return for repayment of part of premiums); give oneself over to habit, emotion, influence, &c.; (for fortresses, ship, or force, or its commander) accept enemy's demand for submission; give oneself up, cease from resistance, submit, (s. to one's bail), appear in court after being added to list of defendants; surrender this or being surrendered (s. value, amount payable to surrendereer of insurance policy). [F. OF sur'render]. sur'reptitious (-ish), a. Underhand, kept secret, done by stealth, clandestine. Hence sur'reptitiously adv. [L. surrepticus f. sur-repere - = rapere snatch], (-A). sur'respond (-ond), v. & i. to or in reply, to answer back. (s. responde(s) (to), n. [L. respond bounds of this or that surrender of his or his chancellor. Hence sur'repogate (-ate) (-i), n. (L. sur-rogare elect as substitute, -ATE). sur'reound (-ound), v.t. Come or be all round, invest, enclose, encompass, encircle, environ, the surrounding country, the neighbouring district. [earlier sense overflow]; f. of sur'round (-ound) (nderf. L. undare see ABOUND); present sense by confusion of words]. sur'reoundings, pl. Sum total or general effect of all that is in the neighbourhood of a person or thing (picturesque, healthy, luxurious, degraded, cultured, s.). [ING]. sur'tax, n. & v.t. (Impose) additional tax on. [F. OF sur'taxe, -taxer, TAX]. sur'tout (-tō), n. (now rare). Overcoat, esp. of frock-coat shape. [F. f. sur'(f. L. super over) (VOC. L. totus whole) over all]. sur'veillance (-vans, -vans), n. Supervision, close observation, invigilation, (esp. un'er s., not trusted to work or go about unwatched). [F. f. sur'veiller (f. L. vigiLANT)]. sur'vey 1. (vi), v.t. Let the eyes pass over, take general view of, form general idea of the arrangement & chief features of; examine condition of (building &c.); collect by measurement &c. all facts needed for determining the boundaries, size, position, shape, contour, ownership, value, &c. of (country, coast, district, estate, &c.), whence surveying n. [AF sur'vey (f. OF. see prec. f. L. videre see)]. sur'veyor, n. Official inspector of (s. of
weights & measures &c.), whence survey-ship n.; person professionally engaged in surveying. [AF surveill (survey-1, or2)]
surviv. n. Surviving (s. of the fittest, or process or result of natural selection); person or thing that has remained as a relic of an earlier time. [foll., -AL(2)]
survive, v.t. & i. Outlive, esp., s. of one's children, contemporaries, &c.; s. one's usefulness; s. all perils; continue to live or exist, be alive or existent. Hence sur-
vivor2 n., survivorship n. (esp. right of joint tenant to whole estate on other's death). [F surveire f. L super(cire) live)

suture, n. A firm stitch in L compds. w. wds. in c. (also s.+, cf. succeed, susctible, in p. (also sus. cf. suppose, suspend), & in t., & their derivatives. [for subs var. of sub. & cf. Ans]
susceptible (-sc). a. (Pred.) admitting of (passage is s. of another interpretation; facts not s. of proof), open or liable to be affected by, sensitive to (very s. to pain, injury, kindness, fear, joy, love).-s. Impression, feeble, sensitive, readily trusted with confidence, trusting. Hor. or cogn. susceptibility n., (often in pl. = sensitive points of person's nature), susceptibility2 adv. [F, f. L sus(cepere) -cept = capere take, -ible]
susceptive, a. Concerned with the recieving of emotional impressions, especially recep-
tive: the s. faculties, nature. [L as pres., tve]
susceptibility. n. European cotton fabric with stripes of different-coloured silk. [Hind.]
suscept1, v.t. Have an impression of the existence or presence of (danger, a plot, foul play, collision, a causal relation); half believe to be (I, him to be my brother, a liar, dying); be inclined to think that or that (I, you once thought otherwise; also parenth., as you, I, don't care); incline to mentally accept of or im-
culate, doubt the innocence of, distrust, (I, him of lying, of deep designs; a suspected crim-
inal, person suspected of being one; suspected persons; the ignorant s. everybody); hold to be uncertain, distrust, doubt the genuineness or truth of, (s. the authenticity of the evidence). Hence susceptible2 a. (rare). [F, Fadj., foll.]
suscept.2, p. & n. Of suspected char-
acter, or to suspicion, not unimpeachable, (the statement of an interested party is natu-
really s.); (n. suspected person (political s.), are kept under surveillance). [F, f. L suspicere suspect(-sub, specere look)]
suspect, v.t. Hang up, (p.p. of solid parts or body in fluid medium) sustained somewhere between top & bottom (a balloon sus-
pended in mid-air); suspended particles of dust. [L suspensis suspen-
sibility n.; keep in undecided or inoperative state for a time, defer, temporarily annul, adjourn, debar temporarily from office or function or privilege or membership, (s. judgment, one's indignation, the rules, the Habeas-Corpus Act, proceedings, a clergymen; s. payment, fail to meet financial engagements, admit insolvency; s. settlement, suspending state of necessity without death). [f. L suspendere f. L suspender (suspender's hand)]
suspending, n. In vbl senses; esp. (pl.) pair of braces (chiefly shop), pair of (sets of) attachments to which tops of socks or stockings are hung. [-ER1]
suspending, n. A state of anxio, uncertainly or expectation or waiting for information (keep one in sus., delay acquainting him with what he is eager to know); (Law) suspension, temporary cessation of right &c. [F, orig. fem. p.p., f. suspendre]
suspension, n. In vbl senses (suspend); esp. s.-bridge, in which roadway is hung across stream &c., usu. on wire cables passing over towers & anchored, without support from be-
low. So suspensiv. a. (s. voto, operating only for a time, not definitive). suspensory (suspensory n. suspensio- n.悬ens, -ion) suspensio per col' lum, n. (chiefly in fac-
et, abbr. sus. per colt.). Execution by hanging. [L. = suspension by neck]
suspicion (-ishn), n. & v.t. Feeling of one who suspects, suspecting or being suspected (above s., too obviously good &c. to be suspect-
eda., cf. occasional belief that something is wrong or some one guilty); soupcon of; hence suspicionless a. (Vb, U.S. slang) have s. that or that. [OF (now soupcon), f. L suspicionem, -ici, f. suspicere suspect, -ion]
suspicious, a. Prone to, feeling, indicat-
ing; suggesting or justifying, suspicion (the ignorant are s.; he became s.; with a s. glance, s.); being s. (of, with) s. adv. suspiciously; suspicousness n. [f. L suspicere f. L suspiciosus (prec., -ose1)]
suspire, v.i. (poet.). Sigh. So suspiration n. [f. Of suspire f. L suspire (sub, spirare breathe)]
sustain, v.t. Bear weight of, hold up, keep from falling or sinking (cf. susp, ort); enable to last out, keep from failing, give strength to, superincumbent, sustaining. (Food, that keeps up the strength); endure without giving way, stand, bear up against, (sus-
tained the shock of the enemy's cavalry; will not s. comparison with); undergo, experience, suffer, (s. a defeat, severe contusion, loss, &c.); (of court or other authority) allow validity of, give decision in favour of, uphold, (s. the objec-
tion, the appellant in his claim), &c.; bear out, tend to substantiate or corroborate, confirm, (statement, charge, theory, &c.); keep up or represent (part, character) adequately; keep (sound, effort, &c. ) going continuously (a sus-
tained note, effort). Hence susta'nable a.
sustaint' ment n. (rare). [f. OF sustenter f. L sustinire tent- = tenere hold]
sustenance, n. Nourishing, nourishment (now rare; sustenance for the needs of our bodies); nourishing quality, subsistence, food lit. or fig., (there is no s. in it; how shall we get s.? lived a week without s. of any kind). [OF, f. LL sustentia (prec., -ANCE)]
sustentation, n. Support of life (rare; s. fund, collected to support indigent clergy). [OF, f. L sustentationem (susten
ture frequent, sustenire sustaine, -ion)]
susurration, n., susurrous, a., (rare). Whispering, rustling. [L susurrare, susurrus a., (susurrus a whisper), -ATION, -OUS]
suttler9 n. Camp-follower selling provisions &c. [f. Du. zoetelaar seufflon, sutter, cf. G sudento to sully, cogn. w. subs]
Sutura (sou-), n. Set of aphorisms in San
skrit literature. [Skr., orig. = string, cogn. w. L. Sachs, pes sew]
suttee, sati (sati), n. Hindu widow who immolates herself on her husband's funeral pyre; custom requiring such immolation, also sutteeism (3) n. [Skr. (sa-), = virtuous wife]
suture (tsher), n., v.t. Seamlike articula-
tion of two bones at their edges, esp. one of those in the skull, similar union of parts in Bot., Entom., &c.; (Surg.) uniting of edges of wound by stitching, thread or wire used for this, (vb, unite thus). Hence sus'tural a., sus'tur-
revolving on axle & communicating up & down motion to bar whose ends rest on it. [init.]
swä'tika, n. Fylyft. [Skr., lit. = fortunate (su well, asti being)]
swath (aw), n. Ridge of grass, corn, &c., lying after being cut, or space left clear after one passage of mower &c. [OE swath, swathu, track, cf. Du. zwaañ, G schwatté; cogn. w. LG s. swath; OE swathen, ME swathen, cf. Sw. sväga jerk, Norw. svøga]
swathe (ah), v.t. & n. Bind with bandages, enclose in wraps or cloths or warm or many garments; (n.) a bandage or fold. [ME swathen (OE swathu track, band, see prec.)]
sway, v.t. & n. Lean unsteadily to one side or in different directions by turns, have unsteady swinging motion, oscillate irregularly, waver, stagger, sway. To sway, to govern the motion of, wield, control direction of, have influence over, govern, rule over; wind sways trees; s. scipcr, cricket-bat, sword; his speech swayed votes; is too much swayed by the needs of the moment; sways a fifth of mankind; (p.p., of horse, also sweaty-backed) with back abnormally hollowed. (N.) sway (v.t.): disposition, rule, government. [ME sweyen, cf. Sw. sväga jerk, Norw. svøga]
sweat (swät), v.t. & i. (swore or archaic sworn, sworn), & n. Take oath (to or to that or that), promise (conduct to, do) on oath, take oath (colloq.), say emphatically that, (will you s., s. it, s. to it, s. you or that you were not there, on the Testament?); s. eternal fidelity; he s., s. with oath, to return: Is it too bad of him; s. to or by his oath, witnesses & guarantee of oath; s. by colloq., profess or have great belief in, regularly resort to or recommend; s. off drink &c., take oath to abstain; use profane oaths to express anger or as expletives (often ad); cause to take oath, administer oath to; (s. witness &c.; s. person to secrecy; sworn brothers or friends, close intimates; sworn enemies, open & irreconcilable; sworn broker, admitted to profession with oath against fraud &c.; s. in, induct into office by administering oath), (p.p., of evidence &c.) given on oath; make sworn affirmation of ( offence) against (s. treason against; s. the peace against), make oath that one is in danger of bodily harm from; hence sweater¹ n. (N.) spell of profane swearing (relieved his furies by w., or his heart, or his body, or his breath, or his mouth). [OE særion, cf. Du. zweren, G schwören, orig. = speak (cf. ANSWER); cogn. w. SWARM²]
sweat (é't), n., v.t. & i. Moisture exuded from the skin, perspiration, running, dripping, wet, with s. in or by the s. of one's brow, by dint of toil; bloody s., exudation of blood mixed with s.; sweating state, spell of sweating, perspiring. Norse that increases, strengthens, open & irreconcilable; blocks; a yellow or all s.; nightly s.; a cold s., as in death, swoon, terror, &c.; a s. will do him good; (colloq.) state of anxiety (in a s.); (colloquially) drudgery, toil, effort, a laborious task or undertaking, (cannot stand the s. of it); says it is a horrid s.; will not take the s.; drops exuding from or condensing on any surface; s. bead, leather or flannel lining of a horse; coat of s. in horses; saddle or collar; s. duct, by which s. exudes from s. gland, secreting s. below skin; s. shop, in which sweating workers are employed; hence sweatless, sweative² adv., sweatiness n. (Vb) exude s., perspire; (fig.) be in state of terror or suffering or repine the s. shall s. for it, repent it; emit (blood, grease) &c. as s.; s. to, s. by: make (horse, athlete, &c.) s. by exercise; employ (labour, workers) at starvation wages for long hours, exploit to the utmost by utilizing competition, (sweated clothes &c., made by sweating workers), (of workers) work on such terms; subject (hides, tobacco) to fermentation in manufacturing; deprive (coins) of part of metal by shaking in bag; remove s. from (horse) by sweating; sweating-bath, for producing s.; sweating-iron, for scraping s. from horse; sweating-room, in which hot bath or steam is given to horses to cause fever prevalent in 15th & 16th cc. [vb t. n. OE sweat, cf. Du. sweet, G schwitzé; cogn. w. Skr. sweda-, Gk hidrōs, L sudor]
sweater, n. In vb senses; esp.: sweating employer; thick woollen jersey worn during or after exercise to reduce weight or prevent chills. [ER]
Swede, n. Native of Sweden (S); Swedish turnip. [cf. Du. Zweet, G Schwede, F suede, L Sitones pl.]
Swedeborgian, a. & n. (Adherent) of the Swedish philosophical & religious mystic Emanuel Swedenborg (1688-1772) or his doctrines or New Church. Hence Sweden-borgiansm² n. -ianx
Swedish, a. & n. (Language) of Sweden or its inhabitants. [SWEDISH, -ISH]
sweeney, n. Atrophy of muscle, esp. of shoulder, in horse. [?]
sweep, v.t. & t. (swept). & Glide swiftly, speed along with impetuous uncontrolled motion, go majestically, extend (intr.) in continuous curve or line or slope, (eagle sweeps past; wind sweeps along; cavalry sweeps down on the s.); she swept him; his ghost the sweeps from right to left; with a sweeping stroke; coast sweeps northward; placid sweeps away to the sea; (part.) of wide range, regardless of limitations or exceptions, (sweeping re-mark, generalization, &c.), whence sweeping² adv., sweeping² n. impart sweeping motion to, carry along or down or away or off in impetuous course, clear off, away or out of existence &c. or from, (swept his hand across; river sweeps away bridge, swamps log down with it; was swept away by an avalanche; the plague swept off thousands; s. away slavery, feudalism, abolish swiftly; he swept his audience along with him, won enthusiastic support; s. all obstacles from one's path; traverse or range swiftly, pass lightly, misunderstand, mistake, trick, take by surprise, or sweep over, scan, scour, graze, s. the seas, traverse in all directions, & see below: wind sweeps the hillside; s. the strings, lute, &c., of hand or its owner; s. the horizon, of eyes or their owner; s. river-bottom &c., drag it to find something; dress sweeps the ground); (of artillery &c.) include in line of fire, cover, enfladle, rake, (bat.), with a sweep the approaches, garrison, strip clear everything from, clear of dust or soot or litter with broom (often up), gather up or collect (as) with broom, push away &c. (as) with broom, s. the seas, drive all enemies from them, & see above: s. floor, carpet, chimney; s. up the room; s. away the snow; sweep & garnished, generally renovated, w. ref. to Luke 15. Misch, that the approaches. garrison, strip clear everything into his net, seizes all that comes; s. up litter &c., whence sweeping² (2) n. usu. in pl. (propel (arge &c.) with ss.; s-net, long fishing-net, also entomologist's net; s.-seine, large seine; s.-pateke(s), form of gambling on horse-races &c., in which the sum composed of participants' stakes goes to the drawer(s) of winning or placed horse(s) &c.; hence (-sweeper² (1, 2) n.
sweeter, & n. Tasting like sugar or honey (s. apples &c.: s. stuff, sweetmeats; likes her tea s., with much sugar; a s. tooth, a liking for s. things; s. wine, open dry; tastes, s. has taste; smelling like roses or perfumes, fragrant, sweetish). s. sweetened 2 a. & n. (with thyme; s. violet, of scented kinds; opol, dog-violet; s. breath); melodious or harmonious in sound (has a s. voice; sounds s.; s. song, singer, &c.; fresh & sound, not salt or salted or sour or bitter or rancid or high or stinking, s. water, fit for drinking, neither salt nor bitter nor putrid; is the meat, milk, butter, still s.; has a sweet smell, a. d. s.); highly agreeable or attractive or gratifying, as s. dear, beloved, amiable, gentle, easy, (colloq.) pretty or charming or delightful, (tis s. to hear one's own praises; s. toil, that one loves; s. love, daintiness, idleness, sleep; s. temper, amiable, wherence s. sweet-tempered 2 a: a s. nature, face, &c.; a s. girl, lovable, affectionate; s. one a. darling; s. going, travelling over well-laid road or in smooth-going carriage, s. (upon colloq.), (inclined to be) in love with very fond of; s. sweetbread, pancreas (belly s.-b.) or thymus-gland (throat or neck s.-b.) esp. of calf as food; s. brier; s. gale; s. heart, either of pair of lovers, (vb) be engaged in love-making (esp. go sweet-hearting); s. john, kind of small root, (colloq.) s. s. sweetmeat, shaped morsel of confectionery usu. consisting chiefly of sugar or chocolate, a fruit preserved in sugar, bonbon, sugarplum, goody; s. oil, olive oil; s. pea, garden annual with showy s. scented flowers; s. rotato, s. root, liqueur; s. rush, kind of sedge with thick creeping aromatic rootstock used in medicine & perfumery; s. sop, (s.-pulped fruit of) an evergreen shrub of tropical America: s. sultan; s. water, kind of white hothouse grape; s. william, a garden-plant, kind of pink with close-clustered flowers often particoloured in zones; s. willow, s.-gale; hence s. ten 4, v.t. & i., s. sweetening 4 n., s. sweetish 2 a., s. sweetness 2 adv., s. sweetness 2 n. (N.s. paller, & the j., & s. act); a s. meat, bonbon, (also s. sweetish 2 n.); (usu. pl.) dishes such as puddings, tarts, creams, jellies, forming a course at table; (usu. pl.) fragrance (flowers diffusing their s. on the air); (pl.) delights, gratifications, pleasures, (the s. of office, domestication, flattery, suavity); (chiefly s. for) s. having; (Aryan; OE swete, cf. Du. zoet, G süss, Sk. sved or svedi, 1. swarir pleasant, suádre persuade) s. sweeting, n. Kind of sweet apple; (archaic) darling. [ING 3]

swell, v.i. & l. (p.p. swollen, rarely swelled), & n. & a. (Cause to) grow bigger or louder, dilate, expand, rise or raise up; surrounding surface, bulge out, increase in volume or force or intensity, (river swollen with melted snow; the injured wrist began to s. up or s., whence swellling 1 2 n.; the swelling tails; toad swelling himself to size of ox; swelling oratory, of inflated kind; sound swells on the breeze; murmurs swelled into a roar; ground swells into an eminence; heart swells, feels like bursting with emotion; s. with pride, indignation, &c. he be seem hardly able to contain it; s. like a turkey-cock, put on blustering air; wind swells the sails; the swelling tide; expenditure swollen by extravagance; swollen estimates, inordinately high; a thousand voices s. the sound; items s. the total; s. note in music, sing or play it with alternate crescendo & diminuendo; emotion swells & subsides; swelled head slung, conceit). (N.) act or condition of swelling (the s. of the hymn floated past; the s. of the ground]; heaving of sea with waves that do not break after storm; part of any more or less cylindrical object that swells out (the s. of the fore-arm); (Mus.) crescendo followed by diminuendo, mechanism in organ for swelling or subsiding tones &c.); s.-b.) box containing pipes &c. (colloq.) person of distinction or ability, member of good society, person of dashing or fashionable appearance, (is a s. in politics, at cricket, &c.; what a s. you are! how finely dressed; has been asked to dinner by some s.s., whence swelled 4 n., s.-blind, one of the slats of s.-box, in organ (see above); emotion swollen & subsides; swelled head slung, conceit); [OE swelten, cf. Du. zwellen, G schwelchen; cogn. w. still, & perh. w. Gk salenò surge].

swelter, v.i. & n. Be faint or moist or languid or oppressive with heat (of atmosphere &c., or of things or persons suffering from it; under a sweltering sky; city sweltered in the summer sun; swelter, be tormented by heat or atmospheric or conditions (in the s. of the Indian nights). [OE swellian die, cf. ON svalla, Goth. swilltan, OHG schwelzlan be consumed by fire or love, -ER 2].

swep't. See SWEET.

swerve, v.i. & t. & n. Diverge from regular line of motion, go of in changed direction, dodge, steer in any manner, (bird, ball, swerves in the air; horse, three-quarters at football, swerved suddenly); cause (ball to) s. in the air. (N.) divergence from course, swerving motion; hence swerved 3 a. [OE sweowfan rub, file. cf. Du. zwenen swerve, OFris. svow raive, ON svefva tile].

swift, a., n. (swiftest), & n. (quick), & s. coming or passing, not long delayed, (now chiefly poet. & rhet.); s. runner, motion, feet, vitribution, anger, laughter, response, riddance; so swift-footed 2, swift-winged 2 a., prompt, quick to do, (has s. wit; s. to anger; be s. to hear, slow to speak; so swift-handed 2 a.); hence swift-footed, s. to run, run as s. does; that run s; they that run swiftest; esp. in comb. as s.-coming, -passing. (N.) kinds of very long-winged & s.-flying insectivorous bird with resemblances to swallows, whereas swiftlet n. (small kind); kinds of small lizard; the common newt; breed of pigeons;
kinds of moth; revolving frame for winding yarn, &c. [OE swifla, move quickly, cf. ON stjafa, run, w. sweep]

**swig**, v.t. & i., n. (slang). Take draughts (of); (n.) (act of) taking a draught of liquor. [perh. f. OE swiflaIAN SWALLOW]

**swill**, v.t. & i., n. Rinse, pour water over or through, flush, (often out); drink (t. & l.) greedily. (N.) rinsing (give it a s. or s. out); born of slop, filth, &c. (t.); wash, slops. [OE swilgan wash, cf. ON skýlga]

**swim**, v.t. & i. (swam, swum), & n. Float on or at surface of liquid (sink 1 or s.); vegetables swimming in butter; with bubbles swimming on it; progress at or below surface of water by working legs, arms, tail, webbed feet, fins, flippers, wings, body, &c., traverse or accomplish (stream, distance, &c.) thus, compete in (race) thus, compete with thus, cause. [OE swýman.

**swimming**, n. S. of the pendulum fig., tendency to alternation, esp. tendency of electorate to put parties in power alternately; swimming gait or rhythm (goes with a s.); normal duration of activity (let it have its s.); bell in itself (rests of itself like pendulum); seat slung by ropes or chains for swimming in, spell of swimming in this; compass to which things swim (has a s. of 37°); s.-boat, boat-shaped carriage hung from frame for swimming in; s.-bridge, that can be swung aside as a whole or in sections to let ships &c. pass; s.-plough, boat wheels. [OE swícgan, S.-boat, &c.]

**swoon**, n. p.l. Washy or turbid or otherwise inferior beer. [f. prec. in obs. sense drink off]

**swirl**, v.t. & i., & n. Eddy, carry (object) or be carried with eddying motion; (n.) eddying motion of water, air, &c., commotion made by fish &c. rushing through water. [f. Norw. svirta frequent, oblit. sviru, whirl, cf. G schwenken; cogn. w. SWIRM]

**swish**, v.t. & i., & n. Flog with birch; audibly cut the air with (cane &c.), cut (flower &c.) off thus; make such audible cut with cane &c.; (make, move with) sound as of cane or lash or swift bird cutting the air or of sey's cutting grass; a stroke of a birch or cane or lash. [imit.]

**swiss**, a., &n. (pl. swissen). N. of Switserland (S.), Ger., Swiss (S.), & German spoken in Switzerland; S. guards, S. mercenaries formerly employed in France &c. still at the Vatican; S. roll, kind of jam-sandwich rolled up & baked. [perh. back-formation f. obs. Swisser SWITZER]

**switch**, n., & v.t. & i. Flexible shoot cut from tree, tapering rod resembling this; tress of word used by hand, end of, or method of doing, or way of doing; diacritical mark; alphabetic letter for vowel sounds in languages whose pronunciation is not phonetic. [perh. back-formation from swilgan, S.-boat, &c.]

**swine**, n. (pl. the same). Kinds of unguate ungulates, pig, whence **swine** 1 n.; person of greedy or bestial habits; s.-bread, thetuffle, also as sow 2 bread; s.-fever, s.-plague; s.-herd, tender of s.; s.-plague, infectious lung-disease of s.; s.-pox, form of chicken-pox; s.-snot, dandelion. Hence **swine** 1 a., **swinish** 2 adv.

**swimmingness**, n. (chief of), slopping, slop, slopping; dally, &c.; cf. Du. zwijn, G scheven; perh. orig. an adj. form, cf. L sinus of pigs (sus sow, -INE 1)]

**swine**, v.i. & t. (swinging or rarely swang, swung), & n. Move (t. & l.) with to-& fro or curving motion of object having fixed point(s) or side but otherwise free, sway (t. & l.) or so hang (t. & l.) that as to be free to sway like a pendulum, door or branch or tree or hammock or anchored ship, oscillate, revolve, rock, wheel, the shall s. for it, be hanged; door swing to, closed; boat, boom, swinging round, across; ship swings at anchor; s. child &c., s. which he sits; sat on table swinging his legs; s. one's arms, a bell, Indian clubs, bat, basket; s. a hammock, suspend it by ends; no room to s. a cat; officer swings his company, company swings, into tune, brings, comes, by wheeling; (part., of gait, melody, &c.) vigorously rhythmical, (at fast swimming time), a swinging chorus; go with swinging gait (he swung out of the room); s. along, past, by, &c., whence swiningly 2 adv. (N.) act of swimming, oscillation, swimming movement, (work is in full s., active; the s. of the pendulum fig., tendency to alternation, esp. tendency of electorate to put parties in power alternately; swimming gait or rhythm (goes with a s.); normal duration of activity (let it have its s.); bell in itself (rests of itself like pendulum); seat slung by ropes or chains for swimming in, spell of swimming in this; compass to which things swim (has a s. of 37°); s.-boat, boat-shaped carriage hung from frame for swimming in; s.-bridge, that can be swung aside as a whole or in sections to let ships &c. pass; s.-plough, boat wheels. [OE swícgan, S.-boat, &c.]
board, arrangement for varying the connexion between a number of electric circuits; s.-lever, handle & lever operating a.; s.-man, in charge of railway s.; s.-signal, flag or lantern or semaphore board indicating position of railway s. (Vb) whip with s.; (swing thing) round quickly, snatch suddenly, whisk, (cow switchets hand; to lasso (as a horse); to filechouched it out of my hand); transfer (train, current) with s.; turn (electric light, current) off or on; put (user of telephone) on to or cut (him) off from another (s. off intr., cut off connexion). [f. MDu, sciwel a whip, cf. G zwiseke pug, tack, zwicken tweek; cogn. w.witch.]

swivel, n. (archaic). A. Swiss. [f. G Swivel (archaic), -el.] swivel

swivel, n. (archaic). A. Swiss. [f. G Swivel (archaic), -el.] swivel

swivel (vbl), v.i., & v.t. (vbl). Ring & pivot serving as connexion between two parts of something & enabling one of them to revolve without the other (s.-chain, book-rest, gun, hook, joint, rowlock, &c., provided with s.-eye[d], with squinting eye; vb) turn (t. & i.) on s. [OE swifan see SWIFT. -el(1)]

swoon, v.i. (vbl; vb). (archaic) fainted fitting fit, of music &c.) lie languidly away, whence swoon-ingly adj. [ME swoonehen, derivative vb. of OE. swogan sough]

swoop, v.i. & t., & n. Come down or down with the rush of a bird of prey, make sudden attack from a distance (often in prey, place; &c.); (coll.) snatch up, snatch, the whole of at ones, (N.) sudden attack or down and plunging as of bird of prey; snatching action carrying off many things at once. [n. vb. OE sapan rush, cf. ON sveiga, G schwiefen ramble; cogn. w. sweep, swipe]

swoop, swap (vbl), v.t. & i., & n. (slang). Exchange (v.t. & i. & n.) by way of barter (new; vbls) while crossing the stream, leave changes till crisis is past; swopped my knife for bread; will you s. places &c.; or abs.: shall we try a s.? [perh. f. obs. swap strike]

sword (sord), n. Offensive weapon consisting of long variously shaped blade for cutting or thrusting or both & hilt with hand-guard (broads: cavalry s., sabre, court, dress, s., wide, or long, light, or short, sleeve, or blade, single or double-edged, &c. &c.;) dwelling, small, &c. kind with straight edge blade of triangular section used for thrusting only; scimitar (s. of State, borne before sovereign on State occasions; the s. of the spirit, the word of God; cross or measure s.s., have fight or controversy or open rivalry, often with &c.); draw, sheathe, the s. [earlier (of a sword); saw off, or, in the scale, back claim &c. with arms; put to the s., kill, esp. of victors or captors; fire &; rapine, destruction spread by invading army; the s. of justice, judicial authority; the s., war, the arbitration of war, military power, sovereign power; a.-arm, right; s.-bayonet, kind with short s.-blade & hilt; s.-bearer, person &c. begin, cease from war, throw up s. in s. on some occasions; s.-belt, to which scabbard is attached; s.-bill, long-billed humming-bird; s.-cane, hollow walking-stick enclosing s.-blade; s.-cut, wound given with s.-edge, scar left by it; s.-dance, in which ss. are brandished, or women pass under men's crossed ss., or performer teads about ss. laid on ground; s.-fish, large jaws, vast of kind with upper jaw elongated into sharp weapon capable of piercing other fish or ship's timbers; s.-flag, esp. yellow iris; s.-flighted of birds, having flight-feathers of separate colour & looking when closed like s. worn at side; s.-grass, gladiolus, kinds of sword with s.-like leaves; s.-guard, part of s.-hilt that protects hand; s.-hand, right; s.-knot, ribbon or tassel attached to s.-hilt origin, for securing it to wrist; s.-law, military domination; s.-lily, gladiolus; s.-play, fencing (fig.); repartee, cut-&-thrust argument; s.-police, person on patrol, person with watch, person with watch, person with watch, person with watch, person with watch with, whence s.-swordsmanship 3 n.; s.-stick, s.-cane. Hence (-)sworded, swordless, swordlike, swordproof, a. [OE sworf, sc. Dun, s.zoea, G scheuer, etym. dub.]

swore, sworn. See SWEAR.

swot, v.t., & n. (school slang). Work hard esp. at books, sap. (N.) hard study; (thing that needs hard study) short, (person that needs hard study) weak, (person that needs hard study) what a s.;) person who works hard esp. at learning, a sap. [var. of SWEAT]

swum, swollen. See SWIM, SWING.

sy-, = SYN. In Gk compds with wds in -s- followed by consonant or in z- & their derivy. sybarite, n. & n. Inhabitant of ancient Greek colony of Sybaris in Italy noted for luxury; luxurious & effeminate (person). Hence sybaritic a. sybaritism (n.) sybaritically adv. [f. L (-ta) f. Gk Sybarides (Subarides, -ta)]

sylbil, n. (Etym. for SIBYR.


sycamore, n. (archaic). A small Egyptian or oriental s. kind of fig-tree growing in Syria & Egypt; (also s.-maple) large timber-tree allied to maple & plane. [earlier sycamore f. L. f. Gk sycamosynus perh. f. Heb. as prec. w. assim. to sycoun fig. moron mulberry]

sycamore, n. (archaic). A small Egyptian or oriental s. kind of fig-tree growing in Syria & Egypt; (also s.-maple) large timber-tree allied to maple & plane. [earlier sycamore f. L. f. Gk sycamosynus perh. f. Heb. as prec. w. assim. to sycoun fig. moron mulberry]

sycamore, n. (archaic). A small Egyptian or oriental s. kind of fig-tree growing in Syria & Egypt; (also s.-maple) large timber-tree allied to maple & plane. [earlier sycamore f. L. f. Gk sycamosynus perh. f. Heb. as prec. w. assim. to sycoun fig. moron mulberry]

sycamore, n. (archaic). A small Egyptian or oriental s. kind of fig-tree growing in Syria & Egypt; (also s.-maple) large timber-tree allied to maple & plane. [earlier sycamore f. L. f. Gk sycamosynus perh. f. Heb. as prec. w. assim. to sycoun fig. moron mulberry]

sycamore, n. (archaic). A small Egyptian or oriental s. kind of fig-tree growing in Syria & Egypt; (also s.-maple) large timber-tree allied to maple & plane. [earlier sycamore f. L. f. Gk sycamosynus perh. f. Heb. as prec. w. assim. to sycoun fig. moron mulberry]

sycamore, n. (archaic). A small Egyptian or oriental s. kind of fig-tree growing in Syria & Egypt; (also s.-maple) large timber-tree allied to maple & plane. [earlier sycamore f. L. f. Gk sycamosynus perh. f. Heb. as prec. w. assim. to sycoun fig. moron mulberry]

sycamore, n. (archaic). A small Egyptian or oriental s. kind of fig-tree growing in Syria & Egypt; (also s.-maple) large timber-tree allied to maple & plane. [earlier sycamore f. L. f. Gk sycamosynus perh. f. Heb. as prec. w. assim. to sycoun fig. moron mulberry]

sycamore, n. (archaic). A small Egyptian or oriental s. kind of fig-tree growing in Syria & Egypt; (also s.-maple) large timber-tree allied to maple & plane. [earlier sycamore f. L. f. Gk sycamosynus perh. f. Heb. as prec. w. assim. to sycoun fig. moron mulberry]

sycamore, n. (archaic). A small Egyptian or oriental s. kind of fig-tree growing in Syria & Egypt; (also s.-maple) large timber-tree allied to maple & plane. [earlier sycamore f. L. f. Gk sycamosynus perh. f. Heb. as prec. w. assim. to sycoun fig. moron mulberry]

sycamore, n. (archaic). A small Egyptian or oriental s. kind of fig-tree growing in Syria & Egypt; (also s.-maple) large timber-tree allied to maple & plane. [earlier sycamore f. L. f. Gk sycamosynus perh. f. Heb. as prec. w. assim. to sycoun fig. moron mulberry]

sycamore, n. (archaic). A small Egyptian or oriental s. kind of fig-tree growing in Syria & Egypt; (also s.-maple) large timber-tree allied to maple & plane. [earlier sycamore f. L. f. Gk sycamosynus perh. f. Heb. as prec. w. assim. to sycoun fig. moron mulberry]

sycamore, n. (archaic). A small Egyptian or oriental s. kind of fig-tree growing in Syria & Egypt; (also s.-maple) large timber-tree allied to maple & plane. [earlier sycamore f. L. f. Gk sycamosynus perh. f. Heb. as prec. w. assim. to sycoun fig. moron mulberry]

sycamore, n. (archaic). A small Egyptian or oriental s. kind of fig-tree growing in Syria & Egypt; (also s.-maple) large timber-tree allied to maple & plane. [earlier sycamore f. L. f. Gk sycamosynus perh. f. Heb. as prec. w. assim. to sycoun fig. moron mulberry]

sycamore, n. (archaic). A small Egyptian or oriental s. kind of fig-tree growing in Syria & Egypt; (also s.-maple) large timber-tree allied to maple & plane. [earlier sycamore f. L. f. Gk sycamosynus perh. f. Heb. as prec. w. assim. to sycoun fig. moron mulberry]

sycamore, n. (archaic). A small Egyptian or oriental s. kind of fig-tree growing in Syria & Egypt; (also s.-maple) large timber-tree allied to maple & plane. [earlier sycamore f. L. f. Gk sycamosynus perh. f. Heb. as prec. w. assim. to sycoun fig. moron mulberry]

sycamore, n. (archaic). A small Egyptian or oriental s. kind of fig-tree growing in Syria & Egypt; (also s.-maple) large timbe
SYLLABUB, v.f. of SILLABUB.
syllabus, n. (pl. -bi). Abstract giving heads or outlines of facts or ideas, course of teaching, &c., conspectus or programme of hours of work &c.; (R.-C. Ch.) summary of points decided by an ecclesiastical decree, e.g. catalogue of eighty heretical doctrines or practices or institutions condemned by Pius IX in 1863. [L L (Gk sullambanō see SYLLABLE)]
syllépsis, n. (gram.: pl. -psēs). Application of a verb in the aorist as the present tense from which the middle term is absent (FIGURE, MOOD, or s.; false s., one whose conclusion does not necessarily follow from its premises because it fails to fulfil the rules of logic regarding the nature & mutual relations of the major & minor & middle terms necessary if the inference is to be sound); (transf.) deductive reasoning as opposed to induction. So SYLLOGIST v.f. & adv. [f. Of syllogisme L f. Gk sullégosmos f. sullambogai (syllogi- zomai to reason f. logos reason), -ism.]
syllogize, v.f. & t. Use syllogisms; throw (facts, argument) into syllogistic form. [f. Gk sullógosmos (prec.)]
sylph, n. Elemental spirit of the air (cf. syphum, gnome, salamander, of water, earth, fire) in Paracelsus's system, whence SYPHILIS-like a. (transf.) slender girl; kinds of long-tailed humming-bird. [f. L sylphē perh. f. Gk sylphē kind of beetle]
sylvan. See SYLVAN.
sym-, = SYN- in Gk compds with words in b., m., p., as: -biont, organism living in symbiosis (Gk bion-antos part, of bion life); -biosis, permanent union between organisms e.g. of each to the other as the fungus & alga composing lichen [f. Gk as symbiosis, -osis], whereas -biotic a., biotically adv.; -palæognathous, an exhibit.
SYMPOSIARCH

symphonic, l.f. f. Gk symphōnia f. symphonĭa (phōnos f. phonon sound) harmonious

symþpo' siarch (ck), n. President of symposium, toast-master, feast-master. [f. Gk symposiarkhēs (foll. -arkhēs -ruler f. arkhō rule)]

sym'po-sium (-z), n. (pl. -ia). Ancient-Greek after-dinner-drinking-party with music, dancers, or conversation; any drinking-party; philosophical or other friendly discussion; set of contributions on one subject; questions or views on a topic in magazine &c. Hence sym' pos' si-al.a. [f. Gk symposiōn f. symposin'drinking, cf. posis drinking; drink together]

symptom, n. Perceptible change in the body or its functions indicating disease (subjective, objective, ss., directly perceptible only to, patient; others) sign or token of the existence of something. Hence symptomático a. symptomatically adv., symptomatology n. [f. Of symptom f. Gk sympŏmaatos chance, symptom, f. symipp'tō fall, -mi]

sýn-, pref. (appearing also as syl-, syc-, syr. before r, s- before s) not followed by consonant, &c.; the Gk change of sum to sug before gutturals is disyllabic into s-i.t. (i.e. si). Hence Gk sýn-, &c. pref. with, together or alike, in wds derived directly f. Gk wds (syncope) or made f. Gk (synonymous) or very rarely f. non-Gk (synorial) elements: -sýnale'sis (-nē) of two or three syllables or syllables into one [Gk hairō take]; -allagmataic, of treaty or contract) imposing reciprocal obligations; -ale/s) (synonym of obligation) or a verse, versa.
SYNONYMS. [F (-mie), l. f. Gk sunñoûnia (SYNONYM, -Y)].

SYNONYS, pl. (pl. -sës). Summary, conspectus.
[ll. Gk synop-sís (see f. op-see)
SYNOPTIC, a. & n. Referring to a conspectus or view, esp. that of Matthew, Mark, & Luke; of the s. gospels; hence SYNÔPTICALLY, adv. (N., also SYNÔPTIST) writer of a. gospel. [f. Gk synop-tíkos (prec., -ic)].

SYNTAX, n. Sentence-construction. The grammatical arrangement of words in speech or writing, or rules governing this. [F (-x), ll. f. Gk synoûntais (SYN., tassó order) marshalling, syntax]

SYNTHESIS, n. (pl. -theses). Combination, composition, putting together: (opposed: analysis); building up of separate elements, esp. of concepts or propositions or facts, into a connected whole, esp. a theory or system: (Gram.) making of compound & derivative words, preference of concept & inflexion to use of prepositions &c.; (Surgeon) joining of divided parts. Hence or cogn. SYNTHETICALLY, adv., SYNTHESIZE [(-l), -ize], SYNTHETISER, -IST, -ISTIC, n. [ll. f. Gk sy-nunthesis (SYN., ti-thumé put)].

SYPHER, v.t. Join (planks) with overlapping edges into flush surface; s. joint, thus made. [f.]

SYPHILIS, n. Pox, an infectious venereal disease affecting first the genitals (primaries), secondly the skin & mucous membrane (secondarys), and thirdly the bones & muscles & brain (tertiaries). Hence SYPHILITIC, SYPHILOUS, SYPHILITID, SYNPHILIZE [(-v), syphillo-] v.t. syphilology n. [f. Syphilis, (character in) 16th-c. Latin poem on the subject]

SYPHON, SYREN, error. For SIRE.

SIRE, a. & n. (In) the language of ancient Syria, western Aramaic. Hence SYRIACISM (4) n. [ll. If. Gk Sýrakos (Suria Syria l Surus a Sire)].

SIRYAN, a. & n. (Native) of Syria. [Syria, -a].

SYRINGA (ngaga). n. The mock-orange, a shrub with strong-scented white usu. clustered flowers. [SYNTH. w. ref. to use of stems cleared of pith as pipe-sticks, -a]

SYRINGE (-l), n. & v.t. Cylindrical tube with nozzle & piston into which liquid is first drawn by suction & then ejected in fine stream used in surgery, gardening, &c., squirt, (hypodermic s., needle-pointed for hypodermic injections); hence SYRINGULATION [(-er)] n. (vb) sluice or spray (ears, plants, &c.) with s. [F f. Seringe f. L syringem nom. -ix f. Gk as follow].

SYRINX, n. (pl. -es, -es). Pan-pipe. [Araceol.] Narrow rock-cut gallery in Egyptian tombs; [F, Gk, s. from tube from throat to throat, ear or nose, in ear supplying liver with air, whence syrinx (Tis) n.; lower larynx or song-organ of birds, whence SYRINGAL, -a.; (Surgeon) fistula, whence SYRINGOMY n. [ll. Gk surixpipe pipe]

SYRÔ, comb. form f. Gk Sýr&s, Syrían, as arabian, phoeni&ian. [-o-]

SYRTIS, n. (pl. -tis). Quicksand. [ll. f. Gk syrúta, quicksands, syrúta, quicksand].

SYRUP, si. n. Water (nearly) saturated with sugar, this combined with flavoured beverage or with drugs as medicine; condensed sugarcane-juice, part of this remaining uncrystallized at various stages of refining, molasses, treacle, (golden s., trade name for pale kind). Hence syrupy a. [f. Of syrop f. Arab. sharab beverage, cf. SHERBET]

SYSSARCOSIS, n. Connexion between bones by intervingening muscle. [F Gk ussurikos (SYN-, suriké- s.), ussurus, scurvy flesh, -scous, pl. (Gk ant.) Public messes of Spartans & some other Dorians at which citizens were required to have a view to the promotion of patriotism, military efficiency, discipline, & simplicity. [Gk (see pl. of sussion (SYN., siths food)]


SYSTEM, n. Complex whole, set of connected things or parts, organized body of material or immaterial things, s. of explosives, several arranged to work together; s. of philosophy, set of coordinated doctrines; mountain s., range or connected ranges; river, railway, s., river, railway, with its tributaries or branches, also rivers, railways, of a country, continent, &c., solars, sun & planets; nervous, muscular, &c., s., the nerves, muscles, of a person's or animal's body; digestive &c., s., all bodily parts subserving digestion &c.; the s., the body as a functional whole, as the poison has passed into the or his s.; Ptolemaic &c., s. of hypotheses or principles composing t'olemy's &c. theory, Devotional &c., s. of. stratified or stratified method, organized, considered principles of procedure, (principle of) classification, s. of government, what s. do you go on? lacks, works with, s.; Liunnea, natural, &c., s., classifications with different criteria, whence SYSTEMLESS a.; (Mus.) braced staffs of score. [ll. f. Gk systen-ta-atos (SYN., histémi set).]

SYSTEMATIC, a. Methodized, according to a plan, not casual or sporadic or unintentional, (work, liar, insolence, nomenclature). Hence or cogn. SYSTEMATICALLY, adv., SYSTEMATIZE [(-l), systematism (-), systematist (-), systematizer, systematization, -ition, n. [ll. Gk systematikos (prec., -ic)].

SYSTEMIC, a. (Physiol.) Of the bodily system as a whole, not confined to a particular part, not central or sporadic or unintentional. Hence SYSTÉLÓ, n. (Physiol.) Contraction of heart &c. alterate with DIASTOLE. Hence SYSTÉLIC a. [ll. Gk sustélo (sustellô see SYSTÁLIC)

SYSTEM, n. With columns set comparatively close together. [ll. l. f. Gk systélos.style').

SYSTÉLYS, a. (Bot.) With styles united. [as prec., -aly].

SYZYGY, n. (Astron.). Conjunction or opposition. [ll. l. f. Gk suzynngm f. suzynngm t. zuvon yoke].

T, t. (tê). letter (pl. Ts, Ts). T-shaped thing, esp. attrib., as T-bondage, T-yoke, T-bolt, joint, T-pipe, -square; the T-shaped thing, as, T-shaped roof, &c.; to the T-s, figur., to the T-s; the Ts, (fig.) be minutely accurate, also, emphasize a point.

Abbreviations (1) : their, T.R.H. (Royal Highnesses); Trinity, T.C.D. (College, Dublin); Turn, T.O. (Ober).

Abbreviations (2) : TEMP.; Tenn.(essee); Tex.(as); Thess.(alonians); Tim.(othy); Tilt.- (t.); T. b. (as); Tab., T. C. D. (college, Dublin); C. S. (country, Scotland).

Taal, n. sentence & n. (nursery, colloq.). Thank you, as, ta, must say ta. [f.]

Taal (fah), n. The t., Cape Dutch patois. [Du., language].

Tab, n. Small flat, strip, tag, or tongue, as part of or appendix to garment &c., e.g., metallic binding at end of boot-locale, (also ear-t.)
flap at side of cap to protect ear. [perh. cogn. w. tape]

tā·bard, n. (Hist.) coarse outer garment worn by the poor, knight's garment worn over the mail; herald's coat banded with arms of sovereign. [OF, etym. dub.]

tā·bāret, n. Upper part of a gate with alternate short and long vertical bars, and short horizontal slats. [fr. Ar. tā'bahret]

ībasheer'-shir (ēf), n. Kind of opal found in jousts of bamboo & used in E.-Ind. medicine. [Hind. & Arab.-vfr.]

tā·bby, n. & v.t. Watered fabric esp. silk & drapery. [often attrib.] (also t.-cat) brindled or mottled or streaked cat, esp. of grey or brownish color. (adj.) t.-cat referring to a female; gossiping woman esp. old maid; (also t.-kods) kinds of the moth; [perh. deriv. wd.] kind of concrete; (vb) give wavy appearance to (fabric). [v.b.f. n. f. tābīs f. Sp. tabi f. Arab. tātabī]

ībē'action, n. Emaciation due to disease. [L. tabēcāre (tābēre) tabes, see -ACTION]

tā·be·llon, n. (hist.). Official scribe in Roman empire or in France before revolution. [F. f. LL tabellenen (tabella dim. of tabula; table, see -ION)]

tā·ber·dan, n. Scholar of Queen's College, Oxford. [= tabarder (tabard + -er)] from former dress

tā·ber·ná·cle, n., v.t. & v.i. (Bibl.) fixed or movable habitation used by slight constructions; [usu. fig.] a tent. [Fr. tabernacle; Jeu. tabernacle; autumn festival commemorating the dwelling of the Jews in wilderness; (Jewish Hist.) tent used as sanctuary before final settlement of Jews in Palestine; (often contempt.) place of public worship; receptacle for pyx or eucharistic elements; socket for mast of river-boat; post to which mast is hinged; (Archit.) canopied seat in niche or pinnacle. L. tabernaculum tent (taberna hut, see -CUL)]

tā·bes (ēz), n. (med.). Emaciation; dorsal spine, spinal cord, locomotor ataxia. [L. cogn. W. Gk tēko melt & w. thaw]

ībatē'tic, a. & n. Of affected, with (esp. dorsal) tabes; (n.t.) patient. So tabē'tence

ībā'tūde, n.n. tabē'scent, tā·bic, tā'bul, aa., tā·blidy adv. [irreg. f. prc. + t.-ic]

ībā'net, n. Watered fabric of silk & wool. [F. tābīy or f. T. French refugee who introduced t. in his manufacture]

ībā'ltre (tšer), n. Mental picture; graphic description. [as foll. see -TRE]

ībā'le, n. & v.t. Article of furniture consisting of flat top of wood or marble & one or more doors. Vertical supports esp. one on which meals is laid out, articles of use or ornament kept, work done, or games played; (archit.) tabernacle, niche, or apse. t. used for such meals or on which such meal is laid out (at t. while taking meal at t., as refuse to talk politics at t.); each half of folding backgammon-t.; billiard-t. (for billiards, with slate top covered with green cloth); lord's, round, knee-hole, dressing, toilet, t. (French). t. formed for which work is put to be operated on; slab of wood, stone, etc. &c.; matter written on this, esp. the two tt. or the law of the or covenant or testimony, ten commandments, the twelve tables, laws promulgated in Rome 451-0 B.C., principal source of Roman jurisprudence; level area, plateau; (archit.) flat usn. rectangular surface, horizontal moulding esp. cornice; flat surface of gem cut gem with two flat faces; (Palmistry) palm, esp. part indicating character or fortune; each of two bony layers of skull; company seated at (dinner &c.) t., as kept the t. amused; (quantity & quality of food provided at t., as keep a good t., expenses of his t.; list of facts, numbers &c. that were arranged esp. in columns, matter contained in this, as mathematical t. (of logarithms, trigonometrical ratios, &c.), tt. of weights & measures, knows his multiplication t. up to 12 times 12, t. of (i.e. prohibited) degrees, t. of content's; lay, lie, on the t., postpone (measure, report, &c. in Parliament); be, be held in the t. (on person or abs.), reverse relations (between), esp. pass from inferior to superior position [f. backgammon sense of the t.]; t.-beer, ordinary beer used at t.; t.-book, ornamental usu. illustrated book kept on t.; t.-clamp (for fastening thing to t.); t.-cloth (of white linen &c. for use at meals, of coloured material for use at other times); t.-cut, (of gem) cut with flat top; t.-flap, hinged end of t.-top, lowered when not in use; t.-knife, steel knife for use at t.; t.-land, extensive elevated region with level surface, plateau; t.-leaf, piece that may be inserted in top of t. to increase its length, also t.-flap; t.-lifting, moving, rapping, tipping; t.-marking, marking &c. of t. apparently without physical force, as spit, stable place; t.-napkin, (esp. t. napkin), &c; t.-money, allowance to higher officers in army & navy for official hospitality, charge to members of club for use of dining-room; t.-spoon; t.-talk, miscellaneous talk at t. (often as title of book); t.-tomb, flat-topped chest-like tomb in Roman catacombs; t.-ware (for use at t.). Hence tabē'ler t.n. (vb) lay (measure &c., as above) on the t.; set (papers) together with alternately grooves & projections in each to prevent shifting; strengthen (sail) with wide hems. Hence tabē'ling 1.(1).2. n. (vb. partly f. OF tabler) OF f. t. tabula board, tablet, &c.

tā·bleau (ē-lo), n. (pl.-eaux pr. -ez). Pictur- esque presentation, esp. (also t. vivant, f. lit. living picture) silent & motionless group of persons arranged to represent an event, scene, or dramatic or effective situation suddenly brought about. [F. = picture, dim. of prec.]

table d'hôte (ah-bhō'), n. Common table for guests at hotel; t. dinner &c. (served in hotel &c. at fixed hour & price). [F. = host's table]

tā·blet, n. Thin sheet of ivory, wood, &c., for writing on, esp. each of a set fastened together; (usu. pl.) such set; small slab esp. with or for inscription, as writing t.; small flat piece of prepared substance, esp. (also tablo'rd n., proprietary name) fixed weight or measure of a drug brought by pressure or addition of gum to convenient shape; (also tableau) projecting horizontal coping of wall. [earlier & OF tabl in f. m. L tabula dim. as TABLE]

tā·blier (t-sher), n. Western small apron or apron-like part of dress. [F]

ībable, n., a., v.t. (Among Polynesians &c.) system, act, of setting apart person or thing as accursed or sacred; ban, prohibition; (adj.) under a ban, prohibited, consecrated; (vb) put (thing, practice, &c.) under t., exclude from, or separate from, the authority or social influence, as the subject was tabooed. [v.f. f. n.] Polynes. (aka. & n.]

ībā'bor, n. (hist.). Small drum, esp. one used to accompany pipe. [F. OF tabour f. Arab. as TAMBOUR]

ībā'ouret (t-sher), n. Small seat usu. without arms or back, stool; emboidery-frame;
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tag</th>
<th>Text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>807</td>
<td>tabula, n. (pl. tabulae). (Anat.) hard flat surface of bone &amp;c.; t. rasa, eroded tablet, fig. human mind at birth viewed as having no innate ideas. [L = board, table, tablets]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>897</td>
<td>tabulae, n. Of, arranged in, computed &amp;c. by means of, tables, as a t. statement, t. bases, t. of form, t. of difference (between successive logarithms &amp;c.), broad &amp; flat like a table, as t. surface; (formed) in thin plates, as t. structure. Hence tabularly 2 adv. [f. L tabulāris (prec., see -AR)]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 897  | tac, n. Guim-resin from some S. Amer. & other trees; balsam poplar. [native] 
| 897  | tac-au-tac (-o), n. (fencing). Parry combined with riposte; rapid succession of attacks & parries. [F.imit.] |
| 897  | tacē, v.i. imperat. Be silent, esp. in facet. 
| 897  | tacēt, a. Silent, dumb, dumb-struck. (usu. each of six adj.) having silent voice, instrument, &c. [L. = it is silent] |
| 897  | tache (tash, tā), n. (med.). Freckle; symptomatic blot on skin. [OF = spot, blot, as TACK] |
| 897  | tachomètre (-k), n. Instrument for measuring velocity. So tachometry n. [f. Gk taktos speed + -METER] |
| 897  | tachography (-k), n. Stenography, esp. that of Greeks & Romans. Hence tachographer 1 n., tachographerical (AL) aa. [f. Gk taksis swift + -GRAPHY] |
| 897  | tachylite, a. A vitreous form of basalt. Hence tachylytic a. [as prec. + -LUTOS f. tūō loose, from ready fusion under blowpipe] |
| 897  | tachymeter, n. Surveyor's instrument for rapid location of points. [as prec. + -METER] |
| 897  | tacit, a. Understood, implied, existing, without being stated, as t. consent, agreement, understanding. Hence tacitly 2 adv. [f. L tacitus silent (lācēre be silent)] |
| 897  | taciturn, a. Reserved in speech, not given to much speaking. So taciturnity n. [f. L taciturnīus as prec.] |
| 897  | tack, n. & v.t. & i. Small sharp flat-headed nail, iron, sheet iron &c., for securing carpet &c. (tin-t.), iron t. coated with tin); each of several long stitches as temporary fastening in needlework; (Naut.) rope for securing corner of some sails, corner to which this is fastened, direction in which vessel moves as determined by position of sails (port, starboard, t. with wind on port, starboard side), temporary change of direction in sailing to take advantage of the wind &c; (pi.) each of series of movements to port & starboard t. &t., by successive t.; (fig.) course of action or policy, as must change our t., am on the right or wrong t., try another t. =foll. (2nd sense); sticky condition of varnish &c., whence tacking n., tacky 2 a.; [prob. diff. wd] food, fare, esp. H.A.D. t., soft t., bread, good fare; t.-driver, t.-driver, t.-man, t.-man, light hammer for driving t., usu. with claw for extracting t. (Vb) fasten (carpet &c., often down) with t., stitch (pieces or parts of cloth &c.) lightly together, (fig.) annex, append, (thing to or on to another, esp. as in foll.); change ship's course (often about) by shifting t. & sails (cf. WEAR 8), (fig.) change in one's conduct, policy, &c. Hence tacker 1(1, 2) n. (v.t. & i.) ONE takes nail, peg, f. EFRIS. & Da. takē pointed thing, cf. G zaeken strong, Du. tak twig] |
| 897  | tacking, n. In vbl senses, esp.: (Law) priority of a third or subsequent mortgage &c., to a second of which notice was not given; (Parl.) appending of an extraneous clause to a money bill. [-TAC] |
| 897  | tackie, n. & v.t. & i. Mechanism esp. of ropes, pulley-blocks, hooks, &c., for lifting weights, managing sails or spars, &c.; windlass with its ropes & hooks; instruments required for particular work or sport, as fishing t.; grasping or holding esp. of opponent in football; t.-block, pulley over which rope runs; t.-haul, rope connecting blocks of a t. (Vb) grapple with, grasp with endeavor to hold or manage or overcome, (opponent, awkward thing or business, problem); (Footb.) seize & stop (player running with ball); secure by means of t. to (collog.), fall to work vigorously, set to. Hence tacking 1(1, 3, 6) n. (vib. f. n.) ME & LG take t. ON take take, grasp, + -LIE] |
| 897  | tace, n. Intuitive perception of what is fitting, of the other person’s mind or body, &c., esp. by adroitness in dealing with persons or circumstances, whence tactful, tactless, aa., tactfully 2 adv., tactlessness n.; (Mus.) stroke in beating time. [f. L tactus -ās (sense ot) touch (lancere tact- touch)] |
| 897  | tactile, a. Of, relating to, or affecting the organs of touch; esp. pertaining to the sense of touch. Hence tactically n.; (Mus.) stroke in beating time. [f. L tactus -ās (sense ot) touch (lancere tact- touch)] |
| 897  | ta'ckle, n. & v.t. & i. (as sing. or pl.) art of disposing of military or naval forces esp. (cf. S.C. LOGISTICS) in actual contact with enemy; (pl.) procedure calculated to gain some end, skilful device(s), as cannot approve these t. Hence tactician n. [f. Gk taktika neat. pl. (tass) arrange, see -IC] |
| 897  | tag, n. Of, perceived by, connected with, the sense of touch, as t. impression, organ, so tactually 2 adv.; tangible. Hence tactility n. [f. L tactīlis (tangere tact- touch, see -ILE)] |
| 897  | ta'dpole, n. Larva of batrachian e.g. frog from time it leaves egg till loss of gills & tail; t.-fish, European fish with large flat head. [ME taclpole (road + FOLL. f. size of head)] |
| 897  | ta'clium vitae, n. (path.). Weariness of limb, of tendency to suicide. [LL] |
| 897  | taiel (tā'il), n. Chinese ounce (1 oz. avoidance) esp. of silver as monetary unit. [Port. ult. f. Hind. tolā weight] |
| 897  | tailedia, n. (pl. -ia). (Archit.) fillet on top of Doric epistyle; (Anat.) ribbon-like part esp. of brain; roller bandage; tapeworm; Gk & Rom. Ant.) fillet, head-band. Hence tailed 1 a. [f. L tātēs (tātē) stretch] |
| 897  | ta'feta, n. Kinds of silk or linen fabric esp. of glossy or plain texture. [f. L tāfetās f. It. tafta f. Pers. tafāt (tātān twist)] |
| 897  | taft, n. & v.t. & i. Metal point at end of lace; loop at back of boot used in pulling it on; address label, esp. one for tying on; loose or ragged end of anything; ragged lock of wool on sheep; appendage; (Theatr.) closing speech addressed to audience; trite quotation, stock phrase, refrain of song; (tip of) animal's tail; [perh. diff. wd] children's game in which one chases the rest (cross, long, &c., t. of forms of
taigettes (p.), Kinds of plant of aster family with showy yellow or orange flowers.

Taj (tahj), n. Tall cap of Mohammedan dervishes, or Agha (Pers.).

tak1, v.t. & i. (took, taken). Lay hold of with the hand(s) or other part of the body or with any instrument (lit. & fig.), grasp, seize, capture, catch by pursuit or surprise, capitivate, win, gain, as, t. it between your finger & thumb, took him by the throat, t. it up with the tongs, t. the bull by the horns, deuce t. it, t. bir1 away or t. it through, t. with th. of, t. a man, by storm, took 113 prisoners, was taken gusan in or t. himself off his horse, t. the odd trick (at cards), takes (gains, receives in payment) £10 a week, took (gained) little by this move, took first prize, rabbit taken in trap, took (surprised, caught) him in the act or at a disadvantage, was taken ill, taken aback, what takes (captivates) my fancy, was much taken (charmed) or by her manners, novel did not t. (become popular), vaccine did not t. (operate); assume possession of, procure e.g. by purchase, acquire, avail oneself of, use, use up, consume, require as instrument, material, agent, &c., as takes whatever he can lay his hands on, wish you would not t. my bicycle, t. (assume or enjoy as one's right) part or share, t. £100, £1000, t. ORDER's, t. t. & t., shall t. a holiday, (fetching direct or indirect) t. 1 oz. of curry powder, do you t. (buy regularly, subscribe to) Punch?, am not taking any (sland), decline offer, took (engaged) seats in advance, must t. lessons, lodgings, a cab, will t. (buy) 2 lb., t. legal, medical, &c., advice, consult lawyer &c. &c. (see below), t. as the case requires, t. & t. the income of the elder partner, a wife, (archaic) took to (as) wife Jane Smith, t. a BACK1 seat, took his seat on the railing, must t. the liberty of differing from you, must t. leave to differ, take a mean advantage, do not t. (avail yourself unfairly) of his youth, t. the opportunity, will t. (drink) a cup of tea, takes too much alcohol, these things I t. or t. the French Revolution, hate t. & t. all the fun out of it, t. to TASK, t. in HAND1, (see also special uses w. adv. & prep.); catch, be infected with (cold, fever, &c.) conceive, experience, indulge, give play to, exact fit; tailor's chair (without legs), for sitting cross-legged at t. at work; tailor's cramp, (fingers and thumbs); tailor's twist, kind of strong silk thread; (slang) kill (bird) badly. Hence tailoress1 n. (VB) be, work as, a, t., whence tailoring1 n.; make clothes for (chiefly in p. p., as well-tailored); [I. Of tail- (tailler cut, see TAIL2 & -OR2)].

tain1, n. Thin tin-plate; tin-foil for backing made of thin sheet, etc., as t. for toad-stool.
TALENT 899

TAKE 729

er, as t. offence, unbrage, t. a fancy to, takes a pride in his work, a pleasure in contradicting, t. pity on him, t. heed, pains, trouble; ascertain (person's measure, height, temperature, address, &c.) by inquiry, measurement, &c.; apprehend, grasp mentally, infer, conclude, understand, interpret, as t. your meaning or (archaic) t. this to be tronched, t. a. old-designed. T. a two- meaning- word, how would you t. (translate, interpret) this passage? t. it for granted, assume it, do you t. me for (think me a fool)?; treat or regard in specified manner, adopt specified attitude towards, as t. thingscooly, t. it, easy, should t. it kindly of you (be obliged) if you would answer my letter, must t. it ill of him (resign his contract), to act; accept, put up with, submit to, adopt, choose, receive, derive, as t. the offer, t. what you can get, the bet was taken, I took him (his bet), must t. us as you find us, will t. no nonsense, will not t. this treatment, took it like a lamb, will not t. a hint, t. advice, act on it ( & see above), you may t. it from me or t. my word for it, t. a well-informed person, assure you, t. it, substance of. For v. t. hold, (opt) a different view, takes its name from the inventor; perform, execute, make, undertake, negotiate, deal with, as took work for a friend, t. notes, t. a photograph, took a sudden leap, horse will not t. fence, t. a walk, (be examined in) the mathematical tripos, t. (conduct) the evening service, t. a glance round, took you a deep breath, t. an oath, speak oaths, or promises, to you say to him t. care of, be careful of, be in charge of; t. one's chance, accept risk of; t. earth, (of fox &c., &fig. of person) escape into hole; t. effect, exception, heart (of grace), hold, leave (of), t. one's life in one's hand, risk it; t. person's esp. God's name in vain, use it lightly or profanely; t. part; t. place, happen, t. stock (of in), t. the wall, t. wind. Spec. t. me, let me alone, t. my eye, t. my teeth, t. my heart, t. my inclinations, resemble (person esp. parent or relation) in character, feature, &c. T. back colloqu., retract (words). T. down; write down, as t. down his name & address, took down the sermon in shorthand; humble, esp. t. person down a peg or two; swallowed (food &c.) esp. with difficulty or reluctance; remove (building, structure) by taking it down. T. from, dimension, lessen, decrease; the piece of hirnbug. T. into; t. into one's confidence, confide in; t. into one's head, conceive, get hold of, (idea) imagine, adopt the belief, (that), resolve to do, T. off; remove (clothes, hat, &c.) from the body; remove, conduct away, as took him off to the station, took himself off, went off; deduct (part of price) 2nd. t., t. off of, t. off of, t. off for, t. off, t. off, t. off n., caricature, spot from which one jumps, (Croquet) stroke causing one's own ball to go forward while touching but scarcely moving another. T. on: undertake (work, responsibility); t. person on at golf &c., play with him; (colloq.) show violent emotion, make a fuss, T. out: cause to come out, bring or convey out, ast. him out for a walk, looks must not be taken out of the library; remove (stain &c.); t. the nonsense &c. out of person, cure him of it; accept payment of debt &c. or confine a prisoner (of, &c.), in, as took it in pigs &c. or drank; it or their revenge on, get satisfaction from, exhaust the strength of; procure, get issued, (patent, summons, &c.). T. over, succeed to management or ownership of (business &c.). T. to: begin, fall into the habit of, begin to busy oneself with, as look to humming a tune, t. to bad habits, look to; consider a liking for (person &c.). T. up: lift; absorb, occupy, engage, as spongo t. up water, takes up all my time, my attention; train stops to t. up (admit) passengers; t. into custody; enter upon (profession, subject); pursue (matter, inquiry) further; secure, fasten, (dropped stitch, artery, &c.); furnish the amount of loan &c.; t. up with, consort with; t. up the curtains, &c., t. up, &c., t. up n. (meth.), kick, the tightening band &c. in machine, drawing up slack of thread, removing material that has been operated on, &c. T. (ill) upon or on one to, venture, presume to, [late OE tacean f. ON take, cf. Sw. tale, Da. tage, cogn. w. TACK, TAG] take, n. Amount of (fish, game, &c.) taken or caught; (Print.) amount of copy set up at one time. T. &c. money received at theatre for seats. [f. prec.] taker, n. In vbl senses, esp. one who takes a bet, as no tt., a few tt. 5 to 4. [-ER] ta'king, n. In vbl senses, esp. (pl.) money taken in business, receipts; (archaic) state of agitation, as was in a great t. [-ING] ta'king, a. Attractive, captivating; catching; infections; t. Hence esp. money received at theatre for seats. [f. prec.] TAKINGNESS, n. [-NESS] tal'apoin, n. Buddhist monk in Ceylon, Siam, &c.; kind of monkey. [of E.-Ind. orig.] tal'a'ria, n. pl. Winged boots or sandals as attribute of Mercury, Iris, & others. [L] tal'botype (tawl-), n. Photographic process invented by W. H. Fox Talbot in 1840, the basis of that now used. [type] tal'c, n. & v. Magnesium silicate usu. found in flat smooth often transparent plates & used as lubricator &c.; (pop., commerce) mica esp. as glazing material. Hence ta'lek'y, tal'coid, tal'cose, tal'colcs, aa. (Vb) treat with t. [F. f. Arab. taly] tal'cito, n. A massive variety of talc. [ITR] tale, n. True or usual fictitious narrative esp. one imaginatively treated, story, as tell him a t., a true t. of the Crusades, old wives' tt., marvellous legendary tt., t. of a tub, idle fiction, prefer to tell my own t. (give my own account of the matter), thing tells its own t. (is significant, requires no comment, explains itself); malicious report whether true or false, as all sorts of tt. will get about, tell tt. (out of context), as what is meant to be secret, tellbears, person who does this, talebear; g. & n.; taletellcr, one who tells tt. (in either sense); (archaic, rhet., poet.) number, total, as the t. is complete, sheph Dựr tells his t. (of sheep). [OE tal number, talu narrative, cf. Du. taal, ON tal talk, tale, talu number, talta number, &c.], tal. a special aptitude, faculty, gift, (for music &c., for doing; see Matt. xxv. 14-30), high mental ability, whence ta'lented, ta'len'tless, aa.; persons of t. as all the t. of the country, looking out for local t.; (Sport, slang)
tal'les, n. (law). Writ for summoning jurors, list of persons who may be so summoned, to appear in the court of a named society; pray a t., plead for completion of jury thus; ta'lesman (or -les), person so summoned. [L.t. (de circumstantibus) such (of the bystanders), first wds of writ]

Tallicottian (-oshn), a. T. operation, formation of new nose by means of flap taken from arm or forehead but severed only after union has taken place. [It. Tagliacozzi, Italian surgeon d. 1599 + -X]

tal'lon, n. (Also L lex talionis) the law of retaliation inflicting punishment of same kind & degree as injury (see Lev. xxiv. 20). Hence tal'iönacic a. [F, L talio-onis (italis such)]

tal'ipèd, a. & n. Club-footed; (Zool., of sloth &c) having feet twisted into unusual position; (n.) person or animal (as toll) tal'ipèdness, n. talipèd formation. [mod. L (TALUS, pes pedis foot)]

tal'i-pot, -ut, a. A fan-leaved palm. [f. Hind. talpat f. Skr. talapattara (tala palm + patra leaf)]

tal'isman, n. Charm, amulet, thing capable of working wonders; (Astrol.) magical figure cut or engraved & capable of benefiting its possessor. Hence tal'siman of. [Sp., Arab. tilsam (an pl.) f. Gk tesloma payment, (late Gk) mystery, (teles pay t. télous end, initiation, -M)]

talk (tawk), v.i. & t., & n. Converse, communicate ideas, by spoken words, as was talking with or to a friend, what are you talking about?; t. big, TALL, PEOPLE will t. (scandal); have the power of speech, as child is learning to t.; parrots can t.; use this to excess, as is always talking; express, utter, discuss, in words, as you are talking nonsense, t. treason, philosophy, shop; use (language), as t. French, talks nothing but English; bring into specified condition &c by talking, as talked himself hoarse; t. person round, persuade him, talked him round; t. words into his grave, would t. horse's hind leg of; t. two; t. of a place, as do not want to be talked about (made subject of gossip); t. at. address to one of a company remarks covertly hostile to & meant to be heard by (another); t. away, consume (time) in talking; t. back, reply defiantly; t. down, silence (person) by superior loudness or persistency; t. of, discuss, mention, as talking (with) T.; what was the subject of our talk? what time do you have tea?, express some intention of (doing); t. other, discuss at some length, win over by talking; t. round, discuss (subject) at length without reaching conclusion; t. to, speak to, (call) reprove, give a piece of one's mind to, so gave him a talking to; t. up, discuss (subject) in order to resist or选用 (use) what t., small t., subject; as, they are, their quarrels, are the t. of the town. [mn. vb] ME talken (OE tal- as in TALE + frequent. -k)

talk'kative, a. Fond of talking. Hence talk'katively adv. talk'kative ness n. [-ATIVE]

talk'less, a. [-LESS]

Tal'mud, n. Body of Jewish civil & canonical law not comprised in Pentateuch; Jerus., Babylonian, T., two great collections of this. Hence Talmú'dic (AL) a. [late Heb., instruction (talmad teach)]

Tal'mudist, n. Compiler, adherent, student, of the Talmud. Hence Talmú'distic a. [-IST]

talon (-osh), n. Claw esp. of bird of prey; cards certain; real; deal; all of; Hehツネ key presses in shooting it; ogie moulding; heel of sword-blade. Hence (-taloned) a. [F., heel, f. LL talio-onis = talus heel]

tal'uk (-ook), n. District in India subject to revenue collection by native officer; tract of proprietary land in India; talu'dsar, small or less, proportion of t. [Hind. (-ub)]

tal'us, n. (pl. tal'us). (Anat.) ankle-bone; form of club-foot; slope of wall that tapers to the top or rests against bank; (Geol.) sloping mass of fragments at foot of cliff. [L., ankle, heel]
tama'ndu, taman'oir (-war, mn. Kinds of ant-eater. [-wa] Braz., [cofi] Fr corrupt.)
tam-ack, n. Kinds of Amer. tree, esp. = HACKMATACK. [Amer.-Ind.]
támárín, n. Kinds of S.-Amer. marmoset. [native]
támárind, n. (Tropical tree with fruit whose pulp is used in making cooling drinks &c. ; \t fish, preparation of fish with t. pulp. [MS, f. Sp. tamandendo f. Arab. tamar ripe date)
támárisk, n. Kind of plant, esp. common or French t., evergreen shrub with feathery branches \& white or pink flowers suitable for planting near sea. [f. Litamarcus, etym. doub.]
tambourd, n., & v.t. Drum, esp. bass drum; circular frame on which silk &c. is stretched to be embroidered, stuff so embroidered; (Archit.) cylindrical stone in shaft of column, circular part of various structures, celled lobby with folding doors in church porch &c. to obviate draught; kinds of fish making drumming noise or like drum in shape; (Fortit.) palisaded defence for road, gate, &c.; (vb) decorate, embroider, [stuffor abs.].ont. [t. tambour lute, drum, perc. ult. init.]
tambourin, n. Long narrow drum used in Provence; t. drum for dance accompanied by this. [F, div. of prec.]
tambourine (-ên), n. Small drum made of wooden or metal hoop with parchment stretched over one end & loose jingling metal disks; (music for) Provençal dance orig. executed to tabor & pipe; kind of African pigeon. [prob. f. prec.]
tame, v.t., & a. Make gentle & tractable, domesticate, domesticate, break in, (wild beast, bird, &c.) subdue, curb, reduce to submission, humble, (person, spirit, courage, ardour, &c.). Hence tamabili, y. tamableness, (-ta'mer), n., tamable, tameless (poet.), a. (adj) made tractable, domesticated, not wild; (colloq., or land or plant) cultivated, produced by cultivation; submissive, spiritless, inert, feeble, flat, insipid, as the tamest of stages, aspects, scenery, description. Hence tamely adv. tameness n. [OE treman vb, tam a., cf. Du., Sw., Da., tam, G zählen, cogn. w. L domare, Gk damo
	$tamáil, n. Language, member of a race inhabiting S. India & Ceylon. Hence Tam'al-
	isas a. [native]
tamális, n. Cloth used for straining liquids. [F, =sieve, etym. doub.]
tam'many, n. Central organization of democratic party in T. Hall, New York (often implying political corruption). Hence tam'man'ism n.
tam-o'-sh'antar, n. Round woollen or cloth cap fitting closely round brows but large & full above. [Burns T. o' S.]
tam-fa, n. (Native) t. (hull) full of clay &c. to get full force of explosion, whence tam-ping (13 n.) ram down (road material &c.). [4]
tampa'nan, Venomous S.-Afr. tick. [native]
tampa'ner, v.t. T. with: meddle with; make unauthorized changes in (will, MS, &c.); exert secret or corrupt influence upon, braise. Hence tampeper (1 n. [var. of TEMPER]
tampa'ion, n. Wooden stopper for muzzle of gun, esp. for gun of organ-nerine. [f. foll.]
tampa'non, n., & v.t. Plug used to stop haemorrhage; pad for the hair; (vb) plug (wound &c.) with t. [t. tapa bung, see -ox] tampona'nde, n. Use of tampon for wound &c. So tamponage, tamponment, mn. [ade]
tamtam. See TOMTOM.
tan, v.t. & i., n., a. Convert (raw hide) into leather by soaking in liquid containing tannic acid or by use of natural salts &c. whence tamnable a., tannage (3), tanner (1) [-er (1)], tannery (2, 3), mn. make, become, brown by exposure to sun; treat (imitation marble, fish-nets, &c.) with hardening process; (blang) beat, thrash. Hence tannage (1) n. (N.) bark of oak or other tree bruised & used for tanning hides; colour of this, yellow-brown; n. the t. of the oak, the color thus spent. t. from which tannic acid has been extracted, used for covering roads, &c.; t.-balls (of spent t., used for fuel); t.-liquor, -oose, -pickle, liquid used in tanning; t.-yard, tannery. (Adj.) of t. colour; BLACK & t. [t. f. n.] F, f. G tannr fir-tree

tan, See TANGENT.
tana (tah), tana', n. Military post, police-station, in India; tanadur, chief officer of this. [f. Hind. thana]
tan'ager (-j), n. Kinds of Amer. birds of finch family & mostly of brilliant plumage. Hence tanagrine, tanagroid, aa. [f. Braz. tangara]
tándem, adv., n., & a. (Of horses in harness) one behind another, drive t. (with horses harnessed); a bicylce or tricycle with seats for two or more one behind another; (adj., of bicycle) so arranged. [L, =at length of time, orig. facet. use in É]
tândstickor, n. Swedish wooden lucifer match. [f. Sw. tändsticka match, pl.-or (tand kindle + sticka splinter)
tang', n. & v.t. Point, projection, esp. part of chiselo, that goes to handle; (vb) turnish with. [t. ON tange, cogn. w. oics]
tang', n. Kinds of sea-weed. [see TANGLE]
tan-ged, v.t. & i. & n. Ring, twang, sound loudly, (t. i.) induce (bees) to settle by striking pieces of metal together; (n.) twang. [imit.]
tangent, a. & n. Meeting a line or surface at a point but not (when produced if necessary) intersecting it. (N.) straight line t. to a curve at any point; fly, go, off at t., diverge im- petuously from matter in hand or from normal line of thought or conduct; (Trig., abbr. tan) t. of an angle, ratio of the perpendicular sub- tending it in any right-angled triangle to the base of the t.-triangle that contains that angle (of beam as shown on graduated arc). Hence tangency n., tangential a., tangentialy adv. [f. L tangere touch, see -ENT]
Tangerine (-ên), a. & n. (Native) of Tangers; T. (orange), small flattened kind. [F,-in, -ine], f. Tangier Tangers, see -INE
	$tanghín (neggin), n. Madagascar tree the fruit of which is tannic acid formerly used in ordeals. [f. F. native tanager]
tangible, a. Perceptible by touch; definite, clearly intelligible, not elusive or visionary, as t. advantages, scheme, distinction: (Law) corporeal. Hence or cogn. tangelibility, tangibili-

nless, mn., tanglely adv. [f. f. LLtangibilis (L tangere touch, see -BLE)]
tangle, v.t. & i. & n. Tangle, twist (threads, hair, &c.) together, involved in confusion, mass; entrap, entangle; complicate, as a tangled affair. (N.) confused mass of intertwined threads &c. confused state, as skein, business, is in a t.; device used in dredging for delicate forms of marine life; kinds of sea-weed. Hence tanglesome, tangly, aa. [f. Da. tango sea-wood, tang, cf. ON þanga; vb & other noun senses perh. f. last sense]
tangram, n. Chinese puzzle square cut
into seven pieces to be combined with various figures. [f]

tânist, n. (hist.) Successor apparent to Celtic chief, usu. most vigorous adult of his kin. [f. L. tanista, hast to渔业 (tan territory)]

tânistry, n. Celtic mode of tenure according to which tanist’s successor was chosen from his family by election (abolished in Ireland under James I). [HY]

tank, n. Large metal or wooden vessel for liquid, gas, &c.; part of locomotive tender containing water for engine; storage reservoir for water; t. drama (Theatr. slang), sensational drama in which water is used for representing rescue from drowning &c.; t. engine, railway engine carrying fuel & water receptacles on its own frame, not in tender. [f. Port. tanque f. L. LL as STANCH 1; or perh. of Ind. orig.]

tânico (f.), n. (Charge for) storage in tanks; cubic content of tank(s); kind of fertiliser got from refuse fats &c. [AGE]

tânkard, n. Large drinking-vessel usu. of silver or pewter & often with cover; contents of, amount held by, this, as a t. of ale: cool. t.; t. turnip, kinds with oblong root usu. rising high above ground. [cf. Du. tankeert, F. TANCARD, etc.]

tâner(2) (for t. see TAN 1), n. (slang) A six-pence. [f]

tannic, a. Of tan; t. acid (also tannin n.), astrignent substance got chiefly from bark &c. of oak & other trees & used in preparing leather & writing-ink & in medicine. So tânate 1 (3) n. (chem.) tanniferous a. &c.; tannic acid, n. Herb with yellow flowers & finely-toothed bitter aromatic leaves used in medicine & cookery. [f. OF tanasie f. L. LL. Gk atthanasia immortality (a. not thanatos death)]

tântalize, v.t. Torment, tease, (person &c.) with hopes that seem continually on point of fulfilment or with object almost within his grasp or with imperfect information &c. Hence tântalization n., tântalizingly adv. [f. foll. + -IZE]

tântalum, n. A rare metal used for incandescent filament in electric lamps. [f. foll. w. ref. to its non-absorbent quality + -UM]

Tântalus, n. (Gk Myth.) son of Zeus condemned in Tartarus to stand up to chin in perpetually overflowing cup; & kinds of this: spirituous drink of which the user, standing in which the decanters are locked up but visible; T. cup, toy cup containing figure of man illustrating principle of siphon. [L, f. Gk Tántalos]

tântamount, a. Equivalent, as his message was t. to a flat refusal. [orig. as vb, f. AF tant amant AMOUNT to so much (tant f. L. tant f. tant)]

tântara, n. Succession of notes on trumpet or horn. [imit.]

tântivy, n., a., adv., v. i., (archaic) Hunting cry; swift movement, gallop, rush; (adj.) swift; (adv.) swiftly; (vb) hurry, rush. [perh. init. = prec.]

tântbrum. Each of a class of recent Sanskrit, religious works dealing chiefly with magic. Hence tântbrism(3), tântbrist(2), n.n. [Sktr., = thread, division of work]

tântrum, n. Display of temper or petulance, as is in, went into, her tt. [perh. f. W tant whim &c.]


tap 1, n., & v. i. Cock through which liquid is drawn from cask or through pipes; plug used to close opening in cask; liquor of a particular brewing &c. w. ref. to quality, as an excellent t., you know the t. = t.-room, as in the t. instructor for cutting threads of internal. t. on t. (of cask) furnised with t., (of liquor) in such cask, ready to be drawn; t.-borer, auger for boring tapering hole in cask; t.-room (in which liquor is sold & drunk); t.-root, chief descending root of plant. (Vb) furnish cask with cock; pierce (cask &c.) to let out liquid, let out thus; (Surg.) cause v. to fluid accumulations in or near (or to evacuate thus on (person) draw sap from (tree) by cutting into it; penetrate to, get into communication with, establish trade &. in, (district &c.); apply to, solicit, (person for); broach (subject); divert part of current from (telegraph wires &c.) to intercept message; make internal screw thread in. [OF OE tapan f.n., OE teppan, cf. Du. tap, ON toppi, G. tappe]

tap 2, v.t. & i., & n. Strike lightly, as t. the door with your knuckles, pavement with your stick, tapped his forehead knowingly; cause (thing) to strike lightly against &c., as tapped his stick against the window; strike gentle blow, rap, (at door &c.); apply leather to (heel of shoe). (N) light blow, rap; sound of this, as from tapping fingers on table; strike or beat (drum or trumpet) for lights to be put out in soldiers’ quarters. [n. f. vb] f. F tapiper, of Teut. & prob. init. orig.]

tapa (tah), n. Bark of a tree used in Pacific islands for clothes, mats, &c. [native]

tape, n., & v.t. Narrow cotton or linen strip used for tying up parcels & in dress-making &c. (tape t.); such strips stretched across racing-track between winning-posts, as breast the t. win race; narrow band of strong fabric rotating on pulleys &c. in machinery; continuous strip of paper in receiving-instrument of recording telegraph; = t.-measure, tapeworm; (slang) spirituous liquor; t.-line, -measure, strip of t. or thin flexible metal marked for use as measure, & often coiled up in cylindrical case; tapeworm, kinds of t.-like many-jointed worm infesting alimentary canal of man & most vertebrates. Hence tapelessness a. vb furnish, tie up with; join sections of (book) with bands of t. [vb f.n.] OE teppe, cf. TIPPET]

taper, n., a., & v. i. & t. Slender candle, wick coated with wax &c.; (adj.) now chiefly post. tapering a. vb. generally smaller towards one end like cone or pyramid, as t. fingers, whereas taperlessness a., t.-wised adv.; (vb, often t. off) make or become t., (cause to) grow gradually less, as the upper part tapers or is tapered of off to a point, whence taperingly adv. [vb f. adj. f. n., w. ref. to shape] OE, cf. Ir. tapar, i.e. tan-seasusy, n.]

tapistry, n. Textile fabric in which woof is supplied with spindle instead of shuttle, with design formed by stitches across warp, used for covering walls, furniture, &c.; Bayeux t., ancient roll of t. representing scenes in life of William I preserved at Bayeux; Russian t., stout linen or hemp stuff used for blinds &c. Hence tapisery a. & vb. (tapisery furnish with t., t. TAPIS, see -ERY)

tapioca, n. Starchy substance in hard white grains got by heating cassava & used for puddings &c. [Port. f. Braz. tapioca juice of cassava (tapi dregs + ok pluck, squeeze)]


tapis' (pè, also tapis), n. (Of subject) be, come, on the t. (under consideration or discussion). [OF = tapestry, carpet, f. med.L f. Gk
tapiéton dim. of tapiés -étos; phr. f. use of tapestry for table-cloths

tapétement (-tm; or as F.), n. (med.). Perfusion as part of massage treatment.

tappl, n. Arm, collar, cam, &c., used in making f. & timber, &c.; a touch of the t-brush, admixture of negro blood as shown by colour of skin; t-board, stout millboard of tarred rope &c.; t-water, cold infusion of t. used as medicine, also, tarry ammoniacal water obtained in gas-manufacture.

[VB] cover with t.; t & feather, smear with tar & then cover with feathers as punishment.

[cf. (f. n.) OE teor, cf. Du. teur, ON tjara, Du. tjære, cogn. w. trex]

tar₂, n. (Also Jake t) sailor. [abbr. of TARPAULIN]

taradiddle, tarra, -n. (colloq.). Fib. lie. [?] tar'd-(fem.), n. Edible fern of New Zealand, &c. [native]


tarante-là, -elle (-el). n. (Music for) rapid whirling Ita1. dance for one couple, once held a cure for tarantism. [F (le) f. It. (la), as foll.]

taràntina, n. Dancing mania, esp. that originating in S. Italy among those who thought they had been bitten by the tarantula. [L. It. Taranta f. L Tarentum, S. Ital. town, -es,] taranta, n. Large spider of S. Europe which was formerly held to cause tarantism; other kinds of spider. Hence tara'tu-na- là₁, a. [f. It. tarantola, as prec.]

tara'tàntara (or tar-o'ta), n. Sound of trumpet or bugle. [imit. cf. TANTARA]

tara'xacum, n. Kinds of plant of aster family including dandelion; drug prepared from this. [prob. of Arab. or Pers. orig.]

tarbo'sh, n. Cap like fez. [f. Arab. tarbush]

tar'damente, adv. (musc.). Slowly. [It.] tar'digrade, a. & n. (zool.). Slow-moving (animal). [f. L tardigradus (tardus slow + gradi walk)]

tar'do, a. & adv. (musc.). Slowly. [It.]

tar'dy, a. Slow-moving, slow; sluggish; late, come too late, as t. retribution, amended, reform; (of person &c.), reluctant, hanging back. Hence tar'dily, adv., tar'diness n. [f. F tardif. f. tardus slow, see -VE]


tare', n. & v. t. Allowance made for weight of t. &c. (esp. in customs); average, t.; weight of motor vehicle without fuel &c.; t. & trel, arithmetical rule for computing t. &c.; (Chem.) weight of vessel in which substance is weighed; (vb) ascertain weight of (box &c.). [f. F. Sp. tara f. Arab. tarāah what is rejected (tarāah reject)]

targe, see foll.

target. See foll.

target. Circle, studded up with concentric circles painted on surface in archery; similar usu. rectangular mark for rifles or pistols; (fig) person, thing, serving as mark for (sorn &c.); circular railway signal e.g. at a switch; neck & breast of lamb as joint; (also targe archaic) shield, buckler, esp. small round one, whence target [1] a.; t.-card (coloured like t., for keeping an archer's score; t. ship, old ship used as t. [f. OF tarquene dim. of tarque (also targe) f. ON targa, cf. G zarge frame, border]

targeteer, n. Soldier armed with target.

targum, n. Each of various ancient Arabic or Chaldee paraphrases of the Hebrew scriptures. Hence Targumic, Targumistic, aa., Targumist (3) n. [Chald., = interpretation (targum interpret)]

tarīf, n. & v. List of duties or customs to be paid on imports or exports; such duties collectively (tariffs); they impose these. Duty on particular class of goods; preferential t., reduced duties on imports from favoured country; retaliatory t., import duties levied by a nation to balance foreign duties imposed on its exports; t. reform, removal of inequalities &c. in t. (esp. as name given by opponents of free trade in U.K. to their policy; list of charges, as railway, telegraph, refreshment-room, f. (vb) make t. of duties on (goods); put a valuation on. [vb f. n.) f. OF tarihe arithmetique f. Sp. tarifa tariff f. Arab. tārif notification ([irf] knowledge)

tar'latan, n. Thin kind of muslin. [f. F tarlatane, etym. dub.]

tarn, n. Small mountain lake. [f. ON fjorn, cf. Sw. dial. (U)eirn]

tarn, n. See TARPAN

tarnal, tarnation, aa. & adv. (U.S. slang). Confounded. [-(tion on damnation) corrupt of eternal]

tarnish, v. t. & i., &. Lessen or destroy the lustre of lose lustre, as has been tarnished by damp, will t. if exposed, does not easily t., (fig.) a tarnished reputation; (n.) loss of lustre.

[perh. f. Russ. tarnish, stain, (Military) film of colour formed on exposed surface of mineral. Hence tar'nishable a. (in, f. vb) f. F ternir (see -ISH² perh. f. OHG ternen darken (OHG tarmi secret)]

tar'o, n. Kinds of tropical plant of arum family with root used as food esp. in Pacific islands. [native]

tar'o, oet (o), n. Game played with, each card of a pack of 52 cards. [f. F tarots f. It. tarocchi, etc. &c. dub.]

tarpán, n. Wild horse of Tartary. [native]

tarpaul'in, n. Waterproof cloth esp. of tarred canvas; sheet of this as covering; sailor's tarred or oiled hat; (colloq.) sailor. [f. TAR PALLING covering f. PALL vb cover f. PALL] 1

tarpeian (pe'ian), n. A. T. rock, cliff from which ancient Roman criminals were hurled. [L. Tarpeius of Tarpeia (who was buried at foot of T. rock) + A.X]

tar'pon, n. Large game-fish common on south coast of U.S. [?] tarradiddle. See tara-

tarragon, n. Plant allied to wormwood & used in salads & in making t. vinegar. [f. Sp. taragona f. Arab. tarbahun f. Gk as DRAGON]

tarr'ock, n. Young kittiwake; common tern; guillemot. [?] tarry, 1. a. Of, like, smeared with tar. [-Y'] tarr'yi, v. i. & t. (now literary). Remain, stay, lodge, (at, in, &c.;) wait (often for); delay to come or appear, be late; wait for. [ME tarin irritate, worry, delay, OER taryvex; influenced in sense by ME tarien delay f. OF targar f. LL tarire = tarry] 2

tarsia, n. Kind of mosaic woodwork. [It.]

tarsier, n. Small large-eyed nocturnal lemur. [F (fol., from structure of foot)]

tarsus, n. (pl. -i). Collection of bones between lower leg & metatarsus, ankle; shank of bird's leg; (Entom.) terminal segment of limb; plate of connective tissue in eyelid. Hence
taunt, a. (naut.). (Of mast) tall. [f. atuam adv. naut. fully rigged f. F. autant as much]

taurine, a. Bull-like, bovine, so tauriform a.; of the zodiacal signaurus. [f. L. taurusaurus (bull) see -ine] 3


Taurus, n. A constellation; second sign of the zodiac (O.C. Gk. taurus bull)

taut (taut) a. (naut.). (Of rope) tight, not slack; of vessel &c. in good order or condition. Hence tauten v.t. v.t., i. tautly adv. tautness n. [ME. toyt, prob. p.p. of togen pull, tow] 1

tauto-in comb. = Gk tauto, toauto, the same, as: - baryt [f. Gk barys heavy], curve on which the pressure of a body moving under gravity is entirely counteracted by the resistance of the medium (Newtonian time), curve on which body sliding from state of rest under given force will reach lowest point in same time from whatever point it starts, so - chronism n., -chronous a.; -phony, repetition of same sound.

tautology, n. Saying of the same thing twice over in different words (e.g. arrived or arived, hence tauten). Hence tautological adj.

tauology (taxonomy) n., taxonomically v. adv. taxonomy n., taxonomist n., taxonomy(a)-ical n. [Gk. tauto, toauto, the same, as - baryt]

tavern, n. Public house for supply of food & drink. [f. F. taverne f. latiterna hut, tavern]
taw, v.t. Make (- hide) into leather without use of tannin, esp. by soaking in solution of alum & sodium chloride. Hence tawdry a. & n. Showy but worthless, gaudy, having too much or ill-judged ornament, whence tawdriness n.; (n.) cheap or excessive or tasteless finery. [f. St. Audrey's fair held in Isle of Ely (Audrey corrupt. of Etheldrida, who founded Ely Cathedral)]

Tea, n. & v.i. & t. (Also t-plant) shrub or small tree of camellia family grown in China, India, &c.; leaves of this dried & prepared for use (black, green, t., prepared by different processes; bohea, congou, souchong, pekoe, &c., t., kind of green; tile, in brick form); infusion & decoction of t. leaves as beverage; infusion &c. of leaves of other plants or of other substance, as beef, camomile, t.; light afternoon meal with t., esp. fee-o'clock t.; (also high t.) solid evening meal with t.; - caddy, t.; cake, kinds of cake eaten toasted or otherwise at t.; - chest, at lead-lined wooden box in which t. is exported; - cloth (for t.-table or -tray); - cup, in which tea is drunk (storm in a t.-c., coinmotion in circumscribed circle or about trivial matter, as measure, also tea cupful) gill; - fight (colloq.), - party; - garden (in which t. is served to the public); - gown, woman's loose gown worn at t. & c.; - house (in which t. & c. is served in China & Japan); - kettle (used in making t.); - leaf, of t. esp. by infusion or soaking; - party (at which t. is served); - pot, vessel in which t. is made; - rose, kinds with scent compared to that of t.; - service, - set, t.- pot, cups, &c., used in serving t.; - spoon; - table (often attrib., as t.-t. conversation); - things, == t.- set; - tray (on which t.-set is used or carried); - urn, for boiling or storing t.; - well, t. well; - give t. to (person). [vb. n. earlier also tag, lee, f. Chin. ial. te, & cha &c. f. Chin. ch'a]
teach (tetch), v.t. (taught pron. tawn). Enable or cause (person &c. to do) by instruction & training, as t. him to swim, dog was taught to beg; misfortune has taught him to be thankful for small mercies, this (punishment) will t. you to speak the truth (colloq.). I'll t. him (and) to meddle in my affairs; give lessons at school or elsewhere in (or on) subject, game, instrument, &c., to person, or w. double object), as taught him Greek, teaches Greek for a living, teaches the violin, t. me bridge, was never taught music, music was never taught to a more unwilling pupil, it is time the boy was taught something; give instruction to, educate, etc. t. him (and) to meddle in my affairs; give lessons at school or elsewhere in (or on) subject, game, instrument, &c., to person, or w. double object), as taught that we must forgive our enemies, I was taught that two sides of a triangle were greater than the third, was taught otherwise, was never taught this, who taught you that? Hence teacher, teacherness, mn. [OE, tæcan, cogn. w. tæken]
teachable, a. Apt to learn, disposed to show ability, teachable, mn. -able
teaching, n. In vbl senses, esp. what is taught, doctrine, as the t. of the Church. [ING4]
Teague (tēg), n. (contempt.) Irishman. [common Irish name]  
Tōk (tēk), n. (E.-Ind. tree with) heavy durable timber that does not warp or shrink or corrode iron, much used in shipbuilding. [f. Port. toca f. Malayalam tokka]  
teal (tēl), n. Kinds of small freshwater duck. [ME tele, cf. Du. taling, te-, etym. dub.]  
team (tēm), n., & v.t. Two or more beasts of burden harnessed so as to act together in a teamwise way; set of players on one side in some games e.g. football; set of persons working together. (vb) harness (horses &c.) in; to give out (work) to contractor who employs t. of workmen, whence teaming 1 n. [OE team family, set, cf. Du. toom, ON tooarn, rein, G tawn bridle, cogn. w. tow.]  
teapot (tē-pōt), n. Small three or four-legged table esp. for tea. [f. Hind. tipāi f. Pers. sipāi; sense & spelling influenced by TEA]  
tear 1 (tēr), v.t. & i. (tore, torn), & n. Pull apart, rend, lacerate, as tore up the letter, has torn his coat, t. it in half, in two, in pieces, tore to pieces by a tiger, (fig.) country was torn by faction, heart-burn, made holes, by the wind, etc. thus; t. violently (lit. & fig.), as tore down the notice, t. out a page, t. off the cover, tree torn up by the roots, was torn (forcibly parted) from her parents, bear torn from the breast, could not t. myself (make up my mind to go) away; pull violently at, t. ore at the cover of the parcel; t. one's hair, pull it in anger or perplexity or despair; lend itself to tears, be easily made to t. or run or walk hurriedly or impetuously,ASTORE THEHiLL, was simply taring; (n.) rent in cloth &c. [n. f. vb] OE teran, cf. Goth. getairan break, G zehren, ON tara, consume, Gk dérho fly.]  
tear 2 (tēr), n. (Also t.-drop) drop of saline liquid ordinarily serving to moisten & wash the eye but falling from it as result of grief or other emotion or of coughing or laughter, as the t. fell down her cheeks, was biting t. of remorse, laughed till the t. came, tt. were her only argument, a t.-stained face, found her in t. (weeping); t. like thing, e.g. drop of fluid, solid drop of resin &c. of t. of strong vine, drops forming on inside of partly-filled glass of port &c.; crocodile t. [OE tear. &er, cf. OH laar, Du. laper, L lac]  
tearful, a. Shedding tears, so tearless a.; (of event, news, &c.) mournful, sad. Hence tearfully 2 adv., tearfulness n. [FUTL]  
tearing, a. In vb senses (TEAR 1), also: violent, overwhelming (t. pace, rage); (-ing)  
tease (tēz), v.t., & n. Assail playfully or maliciously, vex, with jests, questions, or petty annoyances, whence TEASING 1 adv.; TEASE 1 n. [OE teasan, -zere, n. [OE teasen] (as prec. + -e)]  
teasen, n. In vb senses, esp.: teasing person; (colloq.) difficult question or problem or task, thing hard to deal with. [FRL]  
teat (tēt), n. Mammary nipple through which milk passes, pap of woman, dug of beast. Hence (n.)-like, adj. (-like)  
teo (tē), n. (slang). Detective. [abbr.]  
technic (-k), a. & n. (Adj., rare) = fol.; (n.) = TECHNIE, (usu. pl.) doctrine of arts in general, (pl.) technical terms, details, methods, &c. Hence technicist n. [f. Gk teknikos (tekhne art, see -IC)]  
technical, a. Of or in a particular art, science, handicraft, &c., as t. terms, skill, difficulty; of, for, in the mechanical arts, as t. education, school. Hence technically 2 adv., technicalness n. [AL]  
technically, t. Technicality, t. Technicality, t. Technicality, distinction, &c., as legal t. [TY]  
technician, n. Apparatus for training hands of pianist &c. [f. Gk neut. adj. as TECHNIC]  
techniphone, n. Dumb piano for exercising fingers. [f. Gk teknēnart + phonē sound]  
technique (-ek), n. Mode of artistic execution in music, painting, &c.; mechanical skill in any art. [f. TECHNICK]  
technology, n. Science of the industrial arts; ethnological study of development of arts. Hence technological a., technological b. [f. Gk teknēnaart + logy]  
tectonic, a. & n. Of building or construction; (Geol.) due to a change in structural conditions caused by deformation; (n. pl.) whole art of producing useful and beautiful buildings, furniture, vessels, &c. [f. L. f. Gk tektonikos (tektōn-onos carpenter, see -ROI)]  
tectorial, a. Forming a covering, esp. t. membrane of (car). [f. L. tectorius (as foll., see -ORY) + AL]  
etrîcîes, n. pl. (ormith.) Covering feathers of wings & tail. [f. Lat. ceteect-cover, -TRIX]  
ted, v.t. Turn over and spread out (grass, hay) to dry. Hence tadder 1 (i., 2) n. [f. On tealhia spread manure (taadh)]  
Te Deum, n. (Music) for hymn beginning T. D. landamus, We praise thee, 0 God, sung at morning service, or on special occasions as thanksgiving; sing T. D., (fig.) exult, triumph. [L]  
tédious, a. Wearisome, irksome, tiresome. Hence tediously 2 adv., tediousness n. [f. L. teuidicus (as foll., see -OUS)]  
tedium, n. Tediousness. [f. L. tedium (taeditor it wears)]  
tee 1, n. Letter T; T-shaped thing esp. pipe. tee 2, n., & v.t. & i. Mark aimed at in quoits &c.; (Golf) small pile of sand on which ball is placed at beginning of play for each hole, small appliance of rubber &c. for same purpose; (v.t.) place (ball) on t. (v.t.) off, start from t. (fig.)  
tee, n. Umbrella-shaped usu. gilded ornament crowning toe or pagoda. [f. Burm. h'iti umbrella]  
teeen 1, v.t. & i. (Archae) bear (offspring); be prolific, be stocked to overflowing with, as forests t. with snakes, book teews with bladders; be abundant, as fish t. in these waters. [OE]  
teeen 2, v.t. Pour out (molten steel) from crucible. [f. On teema f. toomr empty, cf. Toom]  
teen, n. (archaic). Grief; trouble; harm. [OE tēona accusation, injury, f. teon, tihan, accuse] -teen, suf. of numbers from 13 to 19 implying addition of ten. [OE tēne, tynne, pl. of TEE]  
teens, pl.n. Years of one's age from 13 to 19, esp. in one's t. [f. prec.]  
teeny. See TINY.  
teeth. See TOOTH.
Tellurion, n. Instrument for illustrating succession of day & night & changes of seasons. [F. telluris] 

Tellurium, n. (chem.). A rare brittle silver-coloured element resembling sulphur. Hence telluric, telluriferous, telluride, tellurite, tellurium, telluric, tellurous, tellururous,告诉. [Lat.] 

teleotyping, n. Printing electric telegraph; telegram so printed. [Tele-] 

telephor, n. Serving to transport (esp. goods) by electric locomotion, as t. line. Hence telephor. 

telemologic, n. (T-). Degree of abstinence, allure, (L.) 

telemos, n. (Gk. ant.; pl. -ēs). Sacred enclosure, temple precinct. [Gk. θέλαιον] 

temérity, n. Rashness. [F. temerité (temere at random, rashly, see -ty)] 

tempest, n. Violent storm of wind often with rain, snow, &c.; (fig.) violent tumult or agitation. [F. de tempête L. tempestatem] 

templary, n. (T-) member of religious military order (Knights T.) for protection of pilgrims to holy Land. [F. templier m. & -ière f. templar, Gk. θεμπερίους] 

tempestuous, a. (Of weather, time, &c., and fig. of person or mood) stormy, violent. Hence tempestuous. 

templum, n. [F. de tempéste L. temp mátem] 

Tempe, n. Edifice dedicated to service of (esp. ancient Greek, Roman, Egyptian) god; any of three successive religious edifices of the Jews in Jerusalem; place of Christian public worship, esp. Protestant church in France; (fig.) place in which God resides (1 Cor. vi. 19); Inner, Middle, T., two INNS of Court on site of the T. (establishment of Knights Templars) in London. [F. templum cogn. W. Gk temenos] 

template, n. Pattern, gauge, usu. thin board or metal plate, used as guide in cutting or drilling metal, stone, wood, &c.; timber or plate used to determine weight in wall or over door, to edge for building block underlying keel, = prec. [F. = stretcher, L. templum small timber] 

tempo, n. (mus.). Time, rapidity of movement; characteristic style of movement, as t. of menuetto. [It.] 

tempo, n. Oval brass Japanese coin. [Jap.] 

temporal, a. & n. Of this life, secular, esp. over or for t. affairs, interests, whence temporally, adv. 

temporarily, a. [F. temporairement] 

temperament, n. Individual characteristic of one's physical organization permanently affecting the manner of acting, feeling, & thinking, as a nervous t., the artistic t.; sanguine, lymphatic or phlegmatic, choleric or bilious, melancholic or atypical, t. (formerly attributed to predominance of blood, lymph, yellow bile, black bile, &c.); (Mus.) adjustment of tones of piano &c. so as to fit the scale for all keys, esp. equal or even t., in which the 12 semitones are at equal intervals. Hence temperament. 

a. [F. tempérément L. tempus oris time, due season] 

temper, n. Mixture, esp. suitable combination of ingredients of (mortar &c.); resulting condition or consistency; condition of metal as to hardness & elasticity; habitual or temporary disposition of mind, as, for a satirical, hypocritical, f. (){pseudan.} good, or persons of congenital t., found him in a good t. (not irritable or angry), in a bad t. (peevish, angry), irritation, anger, as fit to t. what a t. he is in!; if t. he; lose one's t. become angry, keep, control, one's t. not lose it; out of t., angry. Hence -tempering a., -tempered, adj. 

b. [F. tempérer] 

temperament, n. In T., all persons, lords, peers of realm, esp. spiritual; t. power of ecclesiastic esp. Pope in t. matters; (Gk Gram.) t. augment (made by lengthening initial vowel); of the temple(s) of the head, as t. artery, bone; (n.) t. bone. [F. L. temp. (time, see -ME)] 

temperancly, n. A secular possession, esp. properties & revenues of religious corporation or ecclesiastical (usu. pl. &c.); (Law) temperance. [F. tempéralité] 

temporarily, a. The laity; = prec. (list sense). [as prec.] 

temporal, a. Lasting, meant, only for a t. buildings, relief, possession, office. Hence temporarily, adv. 

temporariness, n. [L. temporarius (time oris time, see -ARY)] 

temporize, v.i. Pursue indecisive or time-serving policy; avoid committing oneself, act so as to gain time; comply temporarily with requirements of occasion. Hence temporization, temporizer, n. temporizing, adv. 

temпорo- in comb. = L. tempora head, as -ficial, of temporal & facial regions. 

tempt, v.t. (Archaic, bibl.) test, try the resolution of, as God did t. Abraham; entice, incline, (to do, to action esp. evil one); I am tempted (strongly disposed to question this); allure,
attract, whence tempting; tempt. adj.; (archaic, bibl.) provoke, defy, as shall not t. the Lord. Hence cogn. temptability, temptation, n., temptable a. [f. of temptor f. L tenere, to hold (see -ten-)].
tenor, n. One who tempts; the T., the devil. So temptress 1 [f. of temptor f. L tenere, to hold (see -ten-)].
tenet, n. & v.t. One more than nine, 10, X; (as round number) t. times as easy, t. to one he forgets it; HART of t.; UPPER t.; tenenny nail; t.-pounder, person entitled to vote in parliamentary election by occupation of property of central value of $10. Hence tenfold, & adv., tenth 2 a. & n., tenancy n., tenacious a. (archaic). [L = holding in tenancy].
tenable, a. That can be maintained or defended against attack, as a. position, fortress, theory. Hence tenability, tenableness, n. [f. tenir hold f. L tenere, see -ABLE].
tenacious (shes), a. Holding fast; keeping firm hold of (property, rights, principles, &c.); (of memory) retentive; adhesive, sticky; strongly cohesive. Hence or cogn. tenaciously adv., tenaciousness, tenacity, n. [f. tenax (tenére hold, see -ACIOUS)].
tenaculum, n. (pl. -a). Surgeon's sharp hook for picking up arteries &c. [L = holding in tenancy].
tenaille, -allie, (àl), n. (fortif.). Outwork in main ditch in front of curtain between two bastions. [f. (elec.) f. prec.]
ténant, n. & v.t. One who occupies land or tenement under a landlord; (law) person holding real property by private ownership, also, defendant in real action; occupant (of any place, including cultivating farm he does not own); t.-right, right of t. to continue tenancy, as long as he pays rent & acts properly, without injurious increase of rent, & to receive compensation from landlord if turned off; (v.t.) occupy as t. (esp. in p.p.). Hence or cogn. tenancy n., tenantless a. [f. OF t. tenére hold, see -ANT].
tenantable, a. Fit to be occupied by a tenant. [f. tenir].
tenantry, n. Tenants. [Ry].
tench, n. A European freshwater fish of carp family. [f. OF tenche f. LL tinea].
tend, v.i. Be moving, be directed; hold a course, lit. & fig., as tend in our direction, downards, this way, towards the coast, to the same conclusion; be apt or inclined, serve, conduct, (to action, quality, &c., to do). [f. OF tendre t. L tendere tendre- or tent-].
tendâ, v.t. & i. Take care of, look after. (flocks, invalid, machine; wait upon; (naut.) watch (ship at anchor) so as to keep turns out of her cable. So tendance n. (archaic). [shortened f. ATTEND].
tendancy, n. Bent, leaning, inclination, (towards, to, thing, to do). [f. tend].
tender, v.t. & i.; & n. Offer, present, give in, (one's services, reservation, &c.); offer (what is paid); make a tender (for supply of thing or execution of work). (N.) offer, esp. offer in writing to execute work or supply goods at fixed price, as are open to receive tt. for; plea of t. (that defendant has always been ready to satisfy plaintiff's claim & now brings the sum into court); legal t., currency that cannot be refused in payment of debt, as silver is not t. to t. above 4s. [f. i. vb as TEND].
tender, a. (est.). Soft, not tough or hard, as t. steak; easily touched or wounded, susceptible to pain, as t. bone; unacceptable, as t. science (in body); delicate, fragile, (lit., &c.) of reputation &c.; loving, affectionate, fond, as t. parents, wrote t. verses; solicitous, considerate, (of one's honor, good name, &c.); afraid of (doing wrong things); requiring careful handling, ticklish, as a. subject, t.-eyed, having gentle eyes, weak-eyed; t.foot (colou. & L. slang), having t. foot, as having a. heart, having t. heart, so t.-heartedly adv., t.-heartedness n.; t.-loin, t. part of loin of beef or pork. Hence tendernly adv., tenderness n. [f. OF tendre f. L tener].
tendon, n. Strong band or cord of tissue forming termination or connexion of flabby flesh of part of muscle; Achilles t. (L. tendo Achilles), t. connecting heel (where alone Achilles was vulnerable) with calf. So tendinous a. [f. med. L tendo -inis f. tendere stretch].
tendril, n. Slender leafless plant-organ attaching itself to another body for support. Hence tendrilized a. [f. OF tendre (as TENDER)].
tenebrae, pl. (R.-C. Ch.). Matins & vesper for last three days of Holy Week, at which candles are successively extinguished. [L. = darkness].
tenebrific, a. Making darkness, as t. stars (believed to cause night). [f. prec, see -FIC].
tenebrous, a. (archaic). Dark, gloomy. [f. OF tenebreux f. L tenesmus (TENEBRAE, -OUS)].
tentament, n. Piece of land held by an owner; (law) any kind of possession or property, e. g. lands, rents, revenue held of a superior, so tenementary a.; dwelling-house; set of apartments used by one family (t.-house, containing tt.). Hence tenemental a. [OF, f. L tenementum (tendere hold, see -MENT)].
tenet, n. Principle, dogma, doctrine, of a person or school. [L = he holds; formerly also tenet, = they hold].
tenner, n. (collor). Ten-pound note. [ER].
tennial, a. Name for 2, 3, or 4 persons playing by striking ball with rackets over net stretched across walled court; = lawx-t.; t.-arm, -elbow, affection of arm caused by t.; t.-ball, -court, (for t.). [ME tenys, prob. of OF orig., perh. = tenez hold, take this, play (as foll.)].
ténon, n. & v.t. End piece of wood fitted for insertion into corresponding cavity (esp. in risk) in or near piece of t.-saw (small, with strong brass or steel back, for fine work); (v.t.) cut into a t., join by means of t., whence tenon or t. [f. OF, tenir hold f. L tenére].
ténor, n. Settled or prevailing course or direction, esp. fig. of one's life, way, &c.; general purport, drift, (of speech, writing, &c.); (law) true intent, (also) exact copy; (mus.) music of singer (in or near piece of t.-saw, small, with voice, between barytone & alto (often attrib. as t. voice); instrument, esp. viola, playing part between bass & alto. So tenantorist (n. mus.). [f. OF tenor f. L tenorem holding on, (med. L) chief melody (formerly assigned to adult male voice), t. voice hold, see -OR].
tenorino (re-), n. Falsetto tenor; artificial voice of the tenor (voc. tenor).
tenotomy, n. Tendon-cutting, esp. as remedy for club-foot. [irreg. f. Gk tenôn, -ontos tendon (leînh stretch) + -TOMY].
tense, n. (gram.). Form taken by verb to indicate the time (also continuance or com-
pleteness) of the action &c., as present, future, past, (im)perfect, pluperfect, aorist, t., primary, historic, tt.; set of such forms for the various persons; sequence of tt. Hence tenseless a. [L Of tens f. L tempus time]
tense2 a. (Of cord, membrane, nerve, fig. of mind, emotion), stretched tight, strained to stillness. Hence tense'less2 adv., tense'ness, tense'lility, n.
tension, n. & v.t. Stretching, being stretched; tenseness; mental strain or excitement; strained (political, social, &c.) state; (Mech.) stress by which bar, cord, &c. is pulled when it is part of a system in equilibrium or motion; expansive force of gas or vapour; (v.t., only in p.p.) subject to t. Hence tense'nal a. [f. L tensio as tend (as tend & see -ion)]
tension-, -zon, n. Contest in verse between troubadours; subdivision of poem composed for this. [F (-zon), = L. tenzone, as prec.]
tensor, n. (anat.). Muscle that tightens or sustains an organ or part (as tendon). see -or

tent1 n., v.t. & t. Portable shelter of canvas, cloth, &c., supported by poles & stretched by cords secured to t.-pegs driven into ground; bell t., circular t. with one pole in middle; (Photog.) also dark t. portable dark room for outdoor use; t.-bed (with a t.-like canopy); t.-fly, piece of canvas stretched over ridge pole of tent kept open by awning without adding anything to it; t.-pegin, cavalry exercise in which rider tries at full gallop to carry off on point of lance t.-peg fixed in ground; t.-stitch, series of parallel diagonal stitches suggesting t.; (v.t.) cover (as) with t. (v.t.l) encamp in t. ME & OF tente f. med. L tenta orig. fem. p.p. as TEND1

tent2 a., v.t., v.p., & t. Piece, bunch, roll, of linen &c., in which some parts are open or natural opening to keep it dry; (v.t.) keep open thus. [m. n. vb] f. OF tendre as TEMPT; earlier sense probe
tent3 n. Deep red wine chiefly from Spain, used esp. as sacramental wine. [f. Sp. tinto deep-coloured f. L. as TINGE]
tentacle, n. Feeler, long slender flexible process or appendage of animal, used for exploring, seizing, &c.; (Bot.) tendril; sensitive hair or filament. Hence tentacled2, tenta- cular1, tenta'cule2 -ated, tenta'cule'form, tenta'cular'ous, aa. [f. L. as TEMPT + culeum seen in spectacular &c.]
tentative, a. & n. Done by way of trial, experimental; (n.) experimental proposal or theory. Hence tentatively2 adv. [f. (-te', -te) f. L. tentaculare (as tend, see -URE)
tenter1 n. Person in charge of something, esp. of machinery in factory. [f. obs. & Sc. tent var. of TEND2 + -ER]
tenter2 n. Machine for stretching cloth to set or dry; t.-hook, each of the hooks that hold the cloth; be on t.-hooks or (archaic) on the t.-hanger (of suspense or mental torment). [ME & OF tendre (as tend, see -URE) tenter, hanging, f. as TEND1, see -URE]
tenuis, n. (pl. -es pr. -es). Hard or sured mute (k, p, t), cf. MEDIA. [L. = thin]
ten'city, n. Slenderness; (of air, fluid) rarity, thinness; (of style) simplicity, absence of grandeur. [f. OF tenooti f. L. tenuitatem (as tend, see -TY)]
tenuous, a. (rare). Thin, slender, small; (of distinctions &c.) subtle, over-refined. [L L TE- NUS + -OUS]
tenure (-yer), n. Kind of right or title by which (esp. real) property is held, asAllodial,

FEUDAL, t., military t. (involving military service), period of (of) holding, possession, enjoyment, as during his t. of office, holds life on a precarious t. (Hist.) t.-horn, -sward, (produced on certain occasions as evidence of t. of estates). [Of tenor hold f. L tenere, see -URE]
tento(-o)-, a. (mus.). Sustained, given its full time value (cf. staccato). [It., -held]
tentative, a. (as tend, see -or)
tenpi'ety, v.t. & i. Make, become, tepid. Hence tep'es-FA'CTION n. [f. L tepescacre (as TEPID, see -FY)]
tephrine, n. Kinds of modern volcanic rock. [f. L tephrus ash-coloured stone f. Gk tephra ashes, see -RES, -IDE]
tepid, a. Slightly warm, lukewarm (lit. & fig.). Hence or cogn. tep'i-di'ty, tep'i-dness, no. tep'i-dly2 adv. [f. L tepidus (tepere be lukewarm, see -ID)]
tepid'arium, n. (Rom. ant.; pl. -a). Intermediate room of moderate temperature in Roman baths; boiler for heating hot bath. [L. (as prec., see -ARIUM)
ter, adv. Three times (esp. mus.). [L] -ter. See -THER.
té'raph, n. (bibl.; only in pl. -im, used as sing. or collective sing.). Small image(s) as domestic oracle of ancient Hebrews. [Heb.]
té'rate- in comb. = Gk tères-atos monster, as: -genic a., -génus n., (of) production of monstrosities; -lete, kind of clay in Saxony formerly held to have tubular properties; -ty, dealing in the marvellous, (Biol) study of animal or vegetable monstrosities, so -logical a., -logia n.
terce. See TIERCE.
tercel, n. Male falcon. [OP. f. med. L ter'cious dim. of tertius third (hawk's third egg being held to produce small male)
terce'nary (or -tē'n) a. & n. Of 300 years; (n.) third anniversary. [TeR]
tercet, n. (Mus.; Pros., also tierceret) = TRIPLET. [F. dim. of tierce third f. L tertius]
ter'ébene, n. A hydrocarbon prepared by treating oil of turpentine with sulphuric acid, used as disinfectant &c. [f. foll. of -ENE]
ter'ébinth, n. Turpentine-tree, yielding Chian turpentine; oil of t., oil of turpentine. [OP. f. L ter'binthus = f. L. Gk terebinthos]
ter'ébinthin, a. Of the terebinth; of turpentine, so ter'é'bi'ca. [f. L f. Gk terebinthinos (as prec., see -INO-)]
ter'ébra, a. (pl. -ae). Boring ovipositor of some insects. Hence ter'ébrate2 (a) [L. = borer, f. terere rub]
ter'éco, n. Shipworm, mollusc that bores ships &c. [f. L. terédon (teiró rub)
ter'gal, a. Of the back, dorsal. [f. L. lergum back + -AL]
ter'gminate(-at), a. (bot.). (Of leaf) having at base a pair of leaflets &forking with a pair on each branch. [TER + GEMINATE]
ter'giversate(-,-,-), v.i. Practise evasion; equivocate; change sides. See -GIVERS.
ter'giversa'tor(-,-,-), n. [f. L. lergversari turn one's back (lergum back + versari) frequent. of vertere turn, see -ATE]
term1 n. (Somewhat archaic) boundary, limit, esp. of time, as seta't, to his encroachments, awaited the t. of his existence, whence term'mless a. (poet., rhet.) limited period, as for a t. of grace or grace; (Law) period during which instruction is given or court holds sessions, as Michaelmas, Hilary, Easter, Trinity, t. (w. ref. to administration of justice, now sittings), will end it next t., during t. (t-time), eat one's t.; appointed
day, esp. quarter 1-day; [Law, also t. of or for years] estate or interest in land to be enjoyed for fixed period; (Math.) antecedent or consequent of ratio, part of expression joined to the rest by + or — (e.g. 3ax — b + cz has three tL); (Logic) word(s) that may be subject or predicate of a proposition, as major, minor, middle term; technical, scientific, law, t., in t. of (in the language peculiar to), contradiction in t., set (definite) t.; (pl.) language employed, mode of expression, as in the most flattering t.; (pl.) conditions, as cannot accept his t., do it on your own t.; esp. charge, price, as his t. are 2, 3; (pl.) incline to t.; come to t.; yield, give way, also talk to t., agreement (with); bring person to t., cause him to accept conditions; (pl.) relation, footing, as are on good, bad, familiar, t. with him, are not on speaking t. [f. Of termes] 

term, v.t. Denominate, call, as the music term’d plain-song. I forget how or what term it, this he termed shevery right. [f. prec.]

terminal, a. & n. Of, forming a limit or terminus, as t. station; (Math.) t. value, most concise form of an expression; (Bot.) borne at end of stem &c; (Zool. &c.) ending a series, as t. joints; of, done &c, each term, as t. accounts, subscription; t. figure, terminus; (n.) terminating thing, extremity, esp. connecting-screw at each end of voltaic battery. Hence terminally adv. [F. t. terminaison] 

terminal, v.t. & i. Bound, limit, bring, come, to an end; (of word) end in (such letters or syllable). Hence or cogn. termina-tion, termina-tional, termi-natary, aa., termina-tively adv. [f. L. terminus] 

terminance, n. (Cf. term limit) 

termine, v.t. & i. Bound, limit; bring, come, to an end; (of word) end in (such letters or syllable). Hence or cogn. termina-tion, termina-tional, termi-natary, aa., termina-tively adv. [f. L. terminus; see -ATE]

termino-logical, a. t. inexactitude facet, lie, termino-logical-ly adv. [f. L. terminus + -LOGY]

terminology, n. (Cf. term limit) 

terminor, n. Person, thing, that terminates; dividing line between light & dark part of heavenly body. [LL as prec., -ARY]

terminer, n. See over.

terminism, n. Doctrine that every one has limited term for repentance. = NOMINAL-ISM. So terminist [f. terminus + -ISM]

terminology, n. (Cf. term limit) 

termite, n. White ant. [f. L. termes -wood worm & terere rub] 

termly, a. & adv. (rare). (Occurring, paid, &c.) by the term, terminally. [f. L.]

terminor, n. Term of set of three three lottery numbers that when drawn together win large prize; such price; (adj.)-TERRATE. [f. L terti each three] 

ternary, a. Composed of three, so tern-ary a.; (Math.) having three variables. [f. L. termi-narius (as prec., see -ARY)]

ternaire, n. Place where terns breed. [f. tern, a.]

terpsichorean (-k), -a., n. Of Terpsichore, the Muse of dancing, as the T. art. [f. L. t. terpsichore, see -ARY] 

terra, n. Earth (in various L & It. pl.) t. cario’sa, tripoli, rotten-stone; t. cotta, hard pottery used as ornamental building-material & in statuery (often attrib.), statue, figurine, of this [t. = baked earth]; t. frutius, son of the soil, humbly-born person; t. firma, dry land; t. inco’gnota, unknown region; t. Japo’nica, gambler [orig. thought to be earth from Japan]; t. meso’nia, t. (n. = earth) by ancient artists [t. = black earth]; t. verde, green earth used as pigment at [f.]

terrace, n. (as), n., &v.t. Raised level space, natural or artificial; (Geol.) raised beach; row of houses along top or face of slope (also as fancy name of street &c.); (v.t.) form into, furnish with, t. [O. f. t. terrazia t. prec.]

terrestrial, a. & n. Defective place in marble block filled up with composition; also (t.) brassy whitish or yellow earth common in volcanic districts, used for hydraulic cement. [f. L. terracca rubish (TERRA = Tovars, trass) 

terrain, n. Region, tract of land. [F. as TERRERE]

terramara, n. (pl. -re pr. -ra). Kinds of earth deposit containing bones, phosphates, &c. & useful as fertilizer; S.-Europe, prehistoric deposit like kitchen-midden. [f. L. terra amara bitter earth L. lamarus bitter]

terraneous, a. (bot.). Growing on land. [f. terra, see -ANEUS]

terrapin, n. Kinds of fresh-water tortoise, esp. salt-marsh t. (also diamond-back), kind valued as food. [prob. of Amer.-Ind. orig.]

terratorial, a. & n. Of the earth, esp. opp. to celestial, as the t. seasons, the t. globe, the earth, a t. globe (representing earth), t. magnetism; of this world, worldly, as t. aims, interests; of land opp. to water; (Zool.) living on the ground, opp. to aquatic, arboreal, aerial; (n.) inhabitant of earth. Hence terrestr’ial, -al, 

terreplein (tair-plan), n. (fort.). Top of rampart where cannon are placed; level surface round field-work. [F. (terre earth f. TERRA + plein = plain’)]

terrestris (l. -pl.), a. & n. Of the earth, esp. opp. to celestial, as the t. seasons, the t. globe, the earth, a t. globe (representing earth), t. magnetism; of this world, worldly, as t. aims, interests; of land opp. to water; (Zool.) living on the ground, opp. to aquatic, arboreal, aerial; (n.) inhabitant of earth. Hence terrestr’ial, -al, 

terret., -it., -n. Each of loops or rings on harness-pad for driving-reins to pass through [f.]

terrible, a. Exciting or fit to excite terror, awful, dreadful, formidable; (colloq.)excessive,
as a t. bore; ENFANT TERRIBLE. Hence *ter-
ribleness n., *terribly adv. [F. f. L. L. terribilis (terrère frighten, see-bled).]
terricolous, a. Living on or in the earth, esp. of the Terricolae, group of annelids in-
cluding earthworms. [f. L. terricola (TERRA +
colle, to live, add.); -ous].
territorial, a. [OF, f. L. for territory, a place of
one's own; see also -ary].

**terrier**

1. n. Kinds of active & hardy dog with digging propensity: *black-&-tan*, *bull*,
*fox*, *short-haired* kinds; Irish, Scotch, Skye,
Yorkshire, *rough-haired* kinds; Maltese, toy,
t, *small toy* kinds; (coll.og.) member of territo-
rial army. [OF, f. L. as follows.

2. v. n. Origin of the name of a kind of private persons or corporations; (Hist.) collection of acknowledgments of vas-
sals or tenants of a lordship. [OF (papier t.),
.f. med. L. terrarius (TERRA, see -ARY)].

terrific, a. Causing terror, terrible. Hence terri-
fically adv. [f. L. terrificus (terrère frighten, see-
-fi).]

terrify, v. t. Fill with terror, frighten. [f. L.
terrificare (as prec., see -ify)].

terrigeneous, a. Produced by the earth, as t. deposits; t. metals, metallic bases of earths,
e.g. aluminium. [f. L. terrigena one born of earth (TERRA + genus = born f. gigno) +ous].
terröine (-en), n. Earthware vessel containing and sold with some table delicacy. [F, f. t.,
var. of terratöine, a term made of earth (terral)]

territorial, a. & n. Of or concerning the right of a territory, as t. possession, acquisition;
limited to a district, as t. rights; (T.) (any of) any of the U.S. Territories; (Eccl.) t. system (in which civil
rule claims supremacy as a natural right, whence territorialism n.); t. army, force
organized for home defence to replace the older body of t. militia.

5. adv. [f. L. territorialis as TERRITORY, see-
AL].
territorialize, v.t. Extend by addition of,
reduce to state of, territory. [13e].
territory, n. Extent of land under jurisdic-
tion of sovereign, State, city, &c.; large tracts
of land, (esp. the western region of the country not yet admitted to full rights of
a State. [f. OF territoire t. (L. territorium[TERRA]).

terror, n. Extreme fear; t.-stricken, struck,
(with t.); person, thing, that causes this, as a t.
evildoers; (coll.) here comes t. (troublesome
child) again; king of t., death (Job xviii. 11);
Regn. of t., 1679, period of French Revolution.
1793-4. [f. F. Terreur t. (L. terrerem (terrère
frighten, see-Or)].
terrorist, n. One who favours or uses terror-inspiring methods of governing or of
governing coercive government or community, esp. (1) Jacobin under Reign of Terror, (2) Russian
nihilist. Hence or cogn. terrorism, terrorist.
terrorization, n., terrorist, terrorism, -ist.
terrible, a. [OF, f. t. (Terreur).]
terrier, n. A pile fabric with the loops uncut.
[perh. f. F. tierre draw f. L. terrare etym. dub.].
terse, a. Of speech, style, writer free from
cumbersome and superfluous, smooth and
concealed. Hence tersely adv., terseness n.
[f. L. teregere ters- wipe, polish; (also infer.,
& nuer, disease) whose paroxysms occur every other day, as t. ague,
[n.(n. of F. tertian fi. L. fem. adj.) f. L. tertiarius (tertius third f. ter, see-AN)].
tertiary (-sha), a. & n. Of the third order,
rank, formation, &c. (n. of T., third Geological
period, (Ornith.) flight-feather of third row,
so tertiately a. & n. (T.) member of 5d order of
monastic body. [f. L. tertiarius (prec., -ARY)].
tertiate (shi-), v.t. Examine thickness of
metal of (gun). [f. L. tertiare do every third day (as prec., see -ATE)].
terrius fulig.-laev. (-shi), n. A third something,
esp. between mind and matter or between opposite things. [L.]
terribilia, a. (In schools) Jones &c, t.
(third of the name). [L.]

terza rima (látsa-re), n. (pl. ze, -me, pr.
-á). Arrangement of ( hendecasyllabic triplets
rhyming thus but pig cat fig box wig ox &c.)
as in Dante's Commeddia; such tripllet. [It.

terzetto (táts-t), n. (mus.). Vocal trio. [It.]
tessellated, a. Formed of tesserae, as t.
granulo. [It. tessera, little stone, Zool., regularly;
checkered. So tesselarized a. tesselation n. [f.
tessellatus (tessella dim. of foll., see -ATE)].
tessera, n. (pl. -ac). Small hard non-square
block used in mosaic, whence tesselated a. 
(Rom. Ant.) small square of bone &c. used as
token, ticket, &c. [L. f. Gk tessares four]}
tessitura (oor-a), n. (mus.). Range within
which most tones of a voice-part fall. [It. =
texture].
text, n. Critical examination or trial of per-
son's or thing's qualities, as has stood (under-
gone) the successive tt. of poverty and riches,
must put it to the t.; a. case (serving to show
the principle involved); means of so examin-
ing, standard for comparison, or trial, circuit,
that is not applicable for (n.), member of (n.),
legal. So t. of a fair t.; ground of admission or rejection, as is
excluded by our t.; (Chem.) reagent, substance
employed to reveal presence of an ingredient in
a compound, as galls are a t. of or for iron;
movable hearth in reverberation furnace used in
separating silver from lead; T. Act of 1672,
requiring all persons holding office to take
an oath, i.e. the oaths of supremacy and
allegiance or equivalent t.; repealed in 1828;
t.-glass, -mixer, -paper, -tube, (for tt. or other
chem, purposes. [OF, f. L. testum earthen pot,
esp. (med.L one for trying metals in]
test, v.t. Put to the test, make trial of,
(person, thing, quality); try severely, tax, (one's
powers of endurance &c.); refine (metal); (Chem.)
examine by means of reagent. Hence t.
stable, a. [able t. testi\-
\[ER1, 2) n. f. prec.].
test, n. Shell, hard covering of some ani-
mals. [f. OF testel shell, head, f. L. testa tile,
jug shell, &c., cogn. w. testum test].
testable (for t. see testy a. (law). That
can be proved by evidence capable of being verified.
[f. L. testabilis (as testate, see-ABLE)].
testa-\[shus], a. Of shells or shell-fish, so
testacean & n., testaceology, n.; with a
hard continuous shell; (Bot., Zool.) of red
brick colour. [f. L. testaceus, -ACEOUS].
testy, n. Being testate. [-AGY].
testament, n. WILL, (last sense), as man-
made & n. so n. (N. T. [-atey].
testamentary a. (bbl.) covenant, dispensa-
tion; Old, New, T., the portion of the Bible
dealing with the Mosaic, Christian, dispensa-
tion; (T.) copy of the N.T. [f. L. testamentum
will (testate, -ment); bbl. sense f. L. mistransl. of Gk diathéké covenant, will]
testarum, n. (univ.). Certificate that one has
passed examination. [L = we testify]
testa-\[or-at], a. & n. (Person) who has
made a will (and died leaving it in force).

so testator, testatrix, n. [f. L. testari, testis
witness, see-ATE]
test, n. (for t. see testy a. Canopy, esp.
over four-poster. [f. Of testiere, as testy].
testy, n. Shilling of Henry VIII (archaic,
facit.) sixpence. [var. of earlier and Of teston
(as testy, see-ON)].
testicle, n. Each of two glands in male that secrete spermatozoa &c. Hence texticul ar\(^1\) a. [f. L testiculus dim. of TESTIS]

testiculate (at-t), a. Having, shaped like, testicles; (Bot.) having a pair of organs so shaped. [as prec. + -ATE]
testiform (at-f), adj. (Of person or thing) bear witness (to fact, state, assertion, against person &c., archaic of or concerning matter); (Law) give evidence; affirm, declare, (one's regret &c., that, how, &c.); (of things) be evidence of, evince. [OF Textifier f. L testificari (testis witness, see -FY)]
testimonial, n. Certificate of character, credit, or qualifications; gift, money, presented to person, esp. in public, as token of esteem, in acknowledgment of services, &c. [F (adj.), f. L Testamentus (TESTIMONY, -AL)]
testimonialize, v.t. Present (person) with testimonial. [-IZE]
testimony, n. Evidence, demonstration, as called him in, produce t. (of, to), we have his t. for that; (Law) oral or written statement under oath or affirmation; depositions, statements, as must rely on the t. of history, of historians; (archaic) solemn protest, as for at. againsthem; [bbl.] the decalogue, esp. the tables of the t. (sing., or pl.), the Scriptures. [L Testamentum (testis witness, see -MONY)]
testudinous, a. Mottled with red, yellow, and black, like tortoise-shell. [f. Tess. TESTUDES]
testudineous, a. Like carapace of tortoise. [f. L Testudinus (TESTU'DO, see -ATE)\(^2\)]
testudo, n. (Rom. Ant.) screen formed by body of troops in close array with overlapping shields; similar screen used by miners where ground is likely to cave in; genus of tortoises, whence testudinarian. [L, gen. -inis, = tortoise-shell (TESTU)]
testy, a. Irritable, touchy. Hence testily\(^2\) adv., testiness n. [ME testif; OF has testu (TESTU)\(^3\)]
tetanic, a. & n. Of, such as occurs in tetanus, as t. spasm; (n.) remedy acting on the muscles of the extremities, as e.g. strychnia. [f. L t. Gk tetanikon (as foll., see -IC)]
tetanus, n. Disease marked by spasm of many or all muscles of voluntary motion, e.g. lockjaw; artificial t. (induced by strychnia &c.). Hence or cogn. tetanization n., tetanize\(^3\) v.t., tetanoid a. [L, f. Gk tetanos, redupl. f. st. of tetanō stretch)]
tetcho, n. See TECHY &c.
tête-à-tête (tä'tah-tä'), adv. a. & n. Together in private; (adj.) private, confidential; (n.) private interview or conversation usu. between two, sofa for two. [F, lit. head-to-head]
téther (th-er), n. & v.t. Rope, chain, halter, by which grazing animal is confined; (fig.) scope, extent of one's knowledge, authority, &c., as was beyond, at the end of his t. (esp. grazing animal) with t. [tub f. n.] ME tédir, cf. ON tjóðr, Sw. tjúder, perh. f. OE tóchán, tón draw, cf. TIE]
tête-in comb. = Gk tetra- comb. form of tetares four, as: chord, scale series of half-octave (esp. in ancient music), so -chordal a.; -cyttelic bol, of four circles or whorls; -dactylic a. & n., -zyllus a., four-toed (animal); -gon, four-cornered; -gonal, a. (fig., of four corners, quadrilateral); -gonopleural, a. (fig., of four letters, quadrilateral figure; gra-mma-tion, Johovah or other sacred word written in four letters; -gynous, of four pistils; -hédron, four-sided solid, esp. triangular pyramid, so he'dral a.; -logy, group of four dramatic or operatic works, esp. (Gk Ant.) three tragedies & satyrical drama; -meral, -merous, having four parts; -meter, verse of four measures (cf. DIMETER; -morph (Christian art), union of attributes of four evangelists in one winged figure; -petalous, -phyllous, of four petals, of petals; -petaulous a., (butterfly) with only four perfect legs; -pleural, verse, of four feet; -stich (tk), group of four lines of verse; -style a. & n., (building) with four pillars esp. forming portico in front or supporting ceiling; -syllable, word of four syllables, so -syllabic a.
tétrad, n. The number four; set of four; atom, element, with combining-power of four atoms of hydrogen. [f. Gk tetra- (ados as prec., see -AD)]
tétrandrous, a. (Bot.) Having four stamens. [f. TETRA- + Gk anér andros male + -OUS]
tétarach (-k), n. (In Rom. empire) governor of fourth part of a country or province, subordinate ruler, whence or cogn. tetrachate (-l), tetrachry, tetrachrical a.; tetrachrya, tetrachryous, a. See tetrarchy.

tetten, n. Kinds of skin-disease; tetterwort, larger echaline (supposed to cure these). [OE tetter, cf. OHG zitarrō, G dial. zitteroch]
tëu'rian, a. & n. Ancient Trojan. [f. L + -IAN]
tëu'rium, n. Germander. [f. L f. Gk teukrition perf. f. Tekros Teucer, king of Troy]
tëu'ton, n. Member of any of the Teutonic nations or (Hist.) of the tribe of Tl. first mentioned in 4th c. B.C. & dwelling perh. near mouth of Elbe. [f. L Teutoni, -nes; of Teut. orig., cf. DUTCH]
tëu'tonic, a. & n. Of the Teutons; of the Germanic peoples (including, in widest sense, Scandinavians & Anglo-Saxons as well as German races); T. languages, High & Low GERMAN\(^2\) & Scandinavian; (n.) languages of the Teutons collectively. Hence Teuto'nics\(^3\)(i), Teutonic\(^3\)sm\(^2\), 4, Teutonicization, n.; Teutonicize\(^3\) v.t. [f. L Teutonicus (prec., -IC)]
tëw, n. See TAW.
tëwel, n. See TUYERE. [ME & OE tawel of Teut. orig., cf. G tube pipe]
text, n. Original words of author esp. opp. to paraphrase of or commentary on them, as there is nothing about this in the t., the t. is hopelessly corrupt (altered by copyists); passage of Scripture quoted as authority or esp. chosen as subject of sermon &c.; subject, theme; main body of book opp. to notes, picture, &c.; (also t.-hand) large kind of handwriting; CHURCH\(^1\), GERMAN\(^2\), t.; t.-book, manual of instruction, standard book in a branch of study. [f. OF texte f. L textus -as f. LTexere text- weave]
tëxile, a. & n. Of, weaving, as the t. art; woven, suitable for weaving; as t. fabrics, materials \&c.; of t. material. [f. L texilis (as prec., see -ILE)]
tex'tual, a. Of, in the text, as t. criticism, errors. Hence textile\(^2\) adv. [ME & OE ofuel of Teut. orig., cf. G tute pipe]
tëx'tualism, n. One who adheres strictly to the letter of the text, so t.ism\(^1\) n.; ready quoter of scriptural texts. [-IST]
tëx'tural (sh-ur'al), n. Arrangement of threads \&c. of textile ; an arrangement of constituent parts, structure, (of skin, rock, literary work, &c.); representation of surface of objects in works of art; (Biol.) tissue, structure of this. Hence tëx'tural\(^1\) a. [f. L textura (as TEXT, see -URE)]
textureless, a. Without discernible texture, amorphous. [-LESS]
-th, suf. forming nn., = -NESS; usu. f. adj., often with vowel change (fifth, fourth, fifth, tenth, second), meaning result or process, & (by assim. to -th &c.) f. mn., as -TH, &c.
-th, suf., forming ordinal numbers (adj. & nn. expr. fractions), as fourth, thirdly, hundredth, millionth; in fifth, sixth, &c., assim. f. earlier -t; in eighth, united w. end of stem. [OE-th(−dh) in fourth (later numbers by assim.) f. OE-Th,-thon, cf. Gk-thos, L-tus]

Thanalamus, n. (pl.-). (Gk.Ant.) inner room, women's apartment; (Auat.) place where nerve emerges from brain, esp. optic t.; (Bot.) receptacle of flower. [L, f. Gk thanalamos]
thaler (tah-), n. German silver coin worth about 3s. [G, see DOLLAR]

Thal'ia, n. Muse of comedy & pastoral poetry. Hence Thal'ian a. [L, f. Gk Thalia (plate poem)]
thalian, m. Rare soft white metallic element used in alloys & glass-making. Hence thallic, thal'ious, a. [f. foll. (from green line given in spectrum) + IUM]
thallus, n. Plant-body without root, stem, or leaves. Hence thalloid a. [L, f. Gk thalloidos young shoot (thallio bloomy)]
than (than, -an), conj., & quasi-adj. intro., taking the member of comparison, as you are taller t. he is (is), (coll.), taller t. him, I know you better t. he (does), better t. (I know) him, is it better to use hot water t. cold, do anything rather t. let him get off, would do anything rather t. that he should get off, a man t. whom no one is better able to judge. [OE, than, thān; A is better than B orig. = A is better, than pl.]

Thā'nage (-a), n. Rank of, land granted to thane. [-AGE]

Thanat(o)- in comb. = Gk thanatos death, as thanatoph'tidia n. pl., poisonous snakes.
thanatoid, a. Death-like, apparently dead; deadly. [as prec. + -oid]
thane, n. (in early Eng. Hist.) member of a rank below that of freemen and hereditary nobles. Hence thanedom, than'ehood, thaneship, nn. [OE theg(e)n soldier, servant, thane, cf. OF Sax. thegan, ON thægni, cogn. w. Gk teknon child]
thank, v.t. Express gratitude to (person for thing); t. you, I t. you (polite formula acknowledging gift, service, offer accepted or refused) (as contemptu.), t. you for nothing; (anticipatory) t. you for that (ball), please throw it here; (as polite formula, now usu. iron, implying reproach) I will t. you to shut the door, wipe your boots, leave my affairs alone; he may t. himself, has only himself to t., for that, it is his own fault. [OE thangan, than, thanian, (f. Du. & G danken)]

thank, v.t. (Expression of) gratitude, as give tt. to Heaven, expressed his heart felt tt., she bowed her tt. small. (iron, much) tt. I got for it; t. offering (bibil.), Jewish offering made as act of thanksgiving; (as formula) tt. you, tt. to (as the result of my foresight, your obstinacy. Hence th'ank-worthy & -worthy a. Thank-wear, thane, thone, cf. Du. & G danken, cogn. w. think.
th'an'kful, a. Grateful; of words or act expressive of thanks. Hence th'ankfully adv., th'ankfulness n. [-FULL]
thanking, n. Expression of gratitude esp. to God; form of words for this, as General T. (in Book of Common Prayer); T. day (set apart in U.S. for t. to God, usu. last Thursday of November); (bibl.) offering made as t.
thankful, a. Smiling, cheerful, hopeful; adj. & adv. (pr. dhat; pl. those pl. dhəz). The (person, thing), the person or thing, pointed to or drawn attention to or observed by the speaker at the time, or already named or understood or in question or familiar, as observe t. dog in the next field, who is t. (woman) in the garden, what is t. noise? what noise is t.? don't roll your eyes t. me (at), get onto a citc fashion, I knew all t. before, talked about responsibilities & all t. (similar commonplace), t. (your action, the action you tell me of) is not fair, that's right! (formula of approval), (colloq.; also there's that's (you, in view of present or future compliance &c., are) a dear! I use t. (or the) term in a special sense, much to the frugality of t. (or the) monarch, was curred, t. hour, things were easier in those days; (with feeling) I will not see t. boy put upon, why will you bring t. woman here?, when you have done thumping t. piano, shall not easily forget t. day; (coupled or contrasted with this, & applied esp. to the farther. less immediate or obvious, &c., of two) this poker is much heavier than t. (always to the doctor (various doctors), this, t., & the other (various things), put this & t. (various facts &c.) together; (as pron. replacing the w. noun, w. sense completed by rel. pron. expressed or in obj. case & archaic in subj., omitted) those who drink water think water, those may try it who choose, had t. in his eye which forbade further (expr. w., all t. (that) I saw, all t. of the) specimens that I saw, those (usu. the, few) (books) that I had, a different pattern to that (which) I was used to; (or by adj., or equivalent) those unfit for use, those below the standard, a tunic like that described above, those (usu. the) persons most injured by the tax, like most of those issuing from German workshops, cost of oil is less than t. of gas; (coll.) by that token.] Such &c., as substitute, w. which he put it into practice tomorrow, was wounded to, degreep that he resigned. 2. Adv. (pr. dhat). To such a degree, so, (as colloq.) will go t. far, have done t. much, (vulg.) I was t. angry I could have struck him. 3. Rel. pron. (pl. same; pr. dhat; used, exc. archaic, rhet., poet., only to introduce defining-clause essential or rhyth. served as essential to identification, now largely replaced by who & to some extent by which, esp. after antecedent that; in obj. case, & in archaic use in subj., that is often omitted; prep. governing that is always placed after it & usu. at end of clause. Exx.: the book t. which I sent you, the box t. which you put them in, the man t. whom you stopped, the people t. (or which) you got it, the meanest flower t. (rarely) blows, the best t. (not which) you can do, no one t. (not whom) I ever heard of could see any difference. [OE thea that, the, cf. Du. dat, G das; for those see THIS]

that (dhat, occas., -at), conj. introducing substantive clause, as (sentence or hypothesis) the way he is better, there is no doubt t. he meant it, it is suggested t. the mistake was intentional, it is hoped t. all will go well, it is monstrous t. he should expect further help, (to think) t. he should use me so? (of purpose) he lives t. he may eat, he withdrew (in order) t. the
THATCH

915

THEMIS

dispute might cease; (of result) am so sleepy (t.)
I cannot keep my eyes open, his language was
such t. we declined further dealings with him,
what have I done t. he should cut me t., where is
he, t. you come without him ?; (of reason or
cause) it is rather t. he has not the time, not t.
(I do not say this because) I have any objection;
(of wish) (O) t. that were all !, (O) t. I knew the
truth ; (archaic or literary) in t., since, in so far as
you know, you have a right t. I did not tell you
(t. you know the address. [OE, neaut. as prec.]
thatch, n., & v.t. Roof-covering of straw,
rushes, or (in tropical countries) coconut &
other leaves; (v.t.) cover (roof, house, or abs.)
dak; G dach, cogn. w. Gk tepos, steg, roof, L
toga robe, tegere cover, etc.]
thau'matropc, n. Disk &c, on which are
depicted images that appear to go through
various movements when disk revolves. [f. Gk
thaumia wonder + tropos-turning]
thau'matarg, n. Worker of miracles,
wonder-worker. Hence or cogn. 
thau'matourgic(al) aa., thau'matargist, thau'maturgy
1., nn. [f. Gk thau'matourgos a. (OE thau'ma
targe g: spade + -ergos work)]

thaw, v.i. & t. & n. (Of ice, snow frozen
thing) pass to liquid state, melt, dissolve; (of
weather, it) become so warm as to melt ice &c.,
rise above 32°Fahr.; (fig.) be freed from coldness
or stiffness, unbend, become genial; cause to
(t. lit. & fig.); (in) thawing, warmest; of t. that
thaws, as a t. has set in. Hence thaw-
gess, thawy adj. [n. (inf. vb) OE thawan, Du.
theau; G ize, wie]

the (bef. vowel dhi, bef. consonant dhe, emph.
dhe), a. & adv. 1. Adj. applied esp. to
person(s) or thing(s) already mentioned or un-
der discussion, or from the nature of the case
actually or potentially existent, or unique (as
class or individual), or familiar, or otherwise
sufficiently identified, as tried to soothe t. child,
gave t. fellow a shilling, shall let t. matter
drop, how is t. game or score ?, what is t. time ?,
depends on t. weather, t. Devil, sun, moon,
stars, Thames, inflammation of t. lungs, pulled
t. trigger, what was t. result ?, you will be t.
lower, revised by t. author, and their way to t.
sea, went to t. baths, theatre, rink, t. King,
home Secretary, story does not lose in t. telling;
to sing, n. r. to t. species, class, &c, a.
thie (by t. name), v.t. & i. (by exuacency, gavotte,
genera reader, man in the street, new woman,
lathed, esp. bibl.) t. oppressor, locust; to some
mn. used in restricted sense, esp. fig. repr. a
pursuit &c, as t. cloves, ribbons, table, stage,
théatre, platform, hustings, bottle, pulpit, fan-
cy; to names of diseases &c. (now partly archai-
chale, as t. smallpox, measles, tooth-ache, go
fatigue, feel bad, have t. habit of drink; to nn. expr. a unit, as ñd. t.
or (a or per) pound, yard, &c., £ t. coat &
skirt, allow 8 minutes (to) t. mile, 18 oz. to.
t. pound; with sense completed by rel. clause or
adj. or equivalent, as t. book (that) you borrow-
ed, t. best (that) I can do for you, has not t.
nerve for motoring, wonder you have t. impu-
dity of t. fellow, t. cup on t. top
shelf, t. one with a broken handle, t. bottom of
a well, t. best way, t. only way, t. way out,
t. upper classes, t. better man of the two; w. adj.
used, as none but t. brave (brave men) de-
serve t. fair, t. beautiful (beauty), t. sublime;
w. adj. rhet. viewed as part of definition, as t.
virtuous & talented Duchess of X., details of t.
shocking disaster, t. enraged animal; (dhe;
italics) applied to the person or thing best

known or best entitled to the name, as no rela-
tion to the Browning, the tobacco is (adver-
siser's). 2. Adv. (a) rel. only in comb. w. (b).
In whatever degree. (b) In that degree, by that
amount, on that account. EXX.: t. more he gets,
t. more he wants; I play t. worse, t. more I
practise; am not (or none) t. more inclined to
help him because he is poor, on that account,
for what you tell me ; none t. better for seeing
that makes it all t. worse; t. will not de-
gree to be expected from what you say &c.);
tautologically so much t. worse for him, t.
worse, so much worse, for him. [l. OE masc.
the (earlier se), fem. theo (earlier seo), neut.
thesis; cf. Du. de, G der, die, das, Lliste, -ta,
tid, Gk ho, hé, to, Skr. tat. 2. OE thy, thè, in-
sertional.

theandric, a. Of the union, by joint agency,
divine & human nature in Christ. [f. Gk
theandrikos (theos god, anér andros man, -nc)
theanthropic(al), a. Both divine & human;
tending to embody deity in human form.
[f. Gk theos god + anthropos man + -nc]

thearchy, n. Government by god(s); class,
order, of gods, as the Olympian t. [f. Gk the-
arche rule of god (theos god + archia rule of god)]

théâtre, n. Building for dramatic spectac-
les, play-house; patent t. (established by letters
patent, not licensed by Lord Chamberlain);
room, hall, for lectures &c. with platform &
seats arranged in tiers one above another; dra-
matic literature or art; scene, field, of opera-
tions, as the scene of t. war, poor, greeting, frequenter,
begging, of t. [ME & OF, L f. Gk theatron (the-
omai behold f. thea spectacle)]

théâtral, a. & n. (Of manner, speech,
gesture, person) calculated for effect, showy,
affected; or of suited to the theatre, of acting
or actors, so théâtric a. (rare); (n. pl.) t. per-
formances, esp. private (amateur) t. Hence
théâtralism 2., théâtricality, nn., théâtralizes v., théàtrally adv.
[f. LL f. Gk theatrikos (as prec., see -ic) + -al]

Thébâ'id (or -ê'), n. Territory around
Thebes (in Egypt); (also L -is) poem on (singe
of) Thebes (in Greece), esp. of that of Statius.
[f. L f. Gk Thêbaîs -îdos (Thêbâ' Thebes)

thee. See thou.

theft, n. Stealing; larceny. [OE théothe
(fam. thie, thie)

thelc, n. One who drinks tea to excess.
So the'slm1 [-ism(5)]

théline, n. = CAFFEINE. [as prec. + -ine]

there, adv. Possessive case of, & adj.
corresponding to, THEY, with absolute form
theirs (for uses cf. HER).

their(s) (thair), possessive case of, & adj.
corresponding to, THEY, with absolute form
theirs (for uses cf. HER). [orig. gen. pl. of thec,
see THEY]

them's (for t. see THEIC), n. Belief in exis-
tence of a God supernaturally revealed to man
(cf. DEISM) & sustaining a personal relation to
his creatures. So the'st n., the'stic(al) aa.
[f. Gk theos god + -ism]

thems. See THEY.

thematic, a. (Mus.) of themes, as t.
treatment, t. catalogue (giving opening themes as
well as names &c.); (Gram.) of, belonging to, a
theme, of, as a.

thematically adv. [f. Gk thematikos (as foll., -c)]

theme, n. Subject on which one speaks,
writes, or thinks; school composition, essay, on
given subject; (Gram.) stem of noun or verb,
part to which inflexions are added; (Mus.)
melodic subject usu. developed with varia-
tions; (Hist.) any of 29 provinces in Byzantine
empire. [ME & OF thême f. Lf. Gk thema-
matos (thém'mi set, place, see -mi)]

Thémis, n. (Gk Myth.) goddess of law &
justice; these personified. [L f. Gk Themis law (tìthëmi set, pieca)]

themselves (them-, pron. Emphat. & reflex. form, corresp. to they (for use, cf. himself, herself)]

then (ðæn, adv., conj., a., n. (Adv.) at that time, as was t. too much occupied, t. comes the trouble, t. the existing ordinances; next, afterwards, after that, as it must t. soak for two hours, & t. the operation is complete; now & then, at one time & another, from time to time. (Conj.) in that case, therefore, it follows that, as you say, so, t. it is no use your going, (but) t. (if what you say is true) why did you take it?; (of grudging or impatient concession) if you must have it, so, t. between you & I . . . ’me’; t. (resumptively, not as first word) accordingly, as the new Governor, t. came prepared; now t. (Adj.) existing; as, t. Duke, secretary. (N.) that time, as before, till, by, from, t., every now & t., from time to time. [OE thanne, than-, thon-, cogn. w. THAT1, THE, cf. Du. dan, ðæn]

thenar, n. (anat.). Palm of hand, sole of foot; also attrib. t. prominence, eminence) ball of thumb. [Gk thenar]

thence (ðæns), adv. (Archaic) from that place, from thence; (somewhat archaic) from that source, for that reason, as a discrepancy t. results, it t. appears; thenceforth, thenceforward, adv. & n., from (or from) that time forward. [ME thanne (OE thanno, thon-, f. root of this, that, then) + -es]

theo- in comb. = Gk theos god, as: -cra, govern, organ, organ, governed by God directly through a sectarian class &c.; the T. Jews, commonly, as a commonwealth from Moses to the monarchy; -crat ruler, subject, under, thence, so- -cric a.; -cratist, believer in direct intervention & authority of God through revelation in government of society; -cracy [L. Gk krasia mixture), union of soul with God through contemplation (among Neoplatonists, Buddhists, &c.); -dicy, vindication of divine providence in view of existence of evil; -dogy, (poem dealing with) genealogy of the gods, so -diea, -dogા; -machy (-k), strife against or among the gods; -mania, insane belief that one is God, also, religious insanity, so -ma'na; -phany, appearance of God to man, so -phànic a.; -philos love of, friendship for, satisfaction, security of a society formed in Paris in 1796 with object of replacing Christianity by a form of deism, also, one who professes to unite love to God with love to man, so -philant'hropie a., -philanthrophy, -philanthropist, -philosophical, -philosophy, -philosophy, -philosophy, -philosophist, -philosophical, -philosophicar, -philosophical a., -philosophical n., as, -philosophy, -philosophical n., as 

-theo- in comb. = Gk theos god, as: -cra, govern, organ, organ, governed by God directly through a sectarian class &c.; the T. Jews, commonly, as a commonwealth from Moses to the monarchy; -crat ruler, subject, under, thence, so- -cric a.; -cratist, believer in direct intervention & authority of God through revelation in government of society; -cracy [L. Gk krasia mixture), union of soul with God through contemplation (among Neoplatonists, Buddhists, &c.); -dicy, vindication of divine providence in view of existence of evil; -dogy, (poem dealing with) genealogy of the gods, so -diea, -dogા; -machy (-k), strife against or among the gods; -mania, insane belief that one is God, also, religious insanity, so -ma'na; -phany, appearance of God to man, so -phànic a.; -philos love of, friendship for, satisfaction, security of a society formed in Paris in 1796 with object of replacing Christianity by a form of deism, also, one who professes to unite love to God with love to man, so -philant'hropie a., -philanthrophy, -philanthropist, -philosophical, -philosophy, -philosophy, -philosophy, -philosophist, -philosophical, -philosophicar, -philosophical a., -philosophical n., as, -philosophy, -philosophical n., as
Thermodion, n. Any of those who effect or favoured Robespierre's overthrow on Thermidorian, 1794. [F. Thermodion (thermion, -dion), a contraction of calor (the Greek), + dion (a gift), see IAN.]

Thermo- in comb. = Kthermos warm, thermé heat, as: -barometer, apparatus for measuring atmospheric pressure by boiling-point of water, also, siphon barometer that can be used as thermometer; -dynamies, science of the relations between energy & mechanical work; -electrical, electricity produced by difference of temperature, so -electric; -electrometer, instrument for determining heating-power of electric current; -genesis, production of heat esp. in human body, so -genetic, -genic, aa.; -gram, record made by -graph (self-registering thermometer); -motor, of motion produced by heat; -motor, engine worked by means of heat, esp. by hot air; -pile, thermo-electric battery esp. arranged for measuring small quantities of radiant heat; -scope, instrument for detecting differences of temperature, so -scopic; -stat, automatic instrument for regulating temperature, so -static a.; -statics, theory of the equilibrium of heat; -tensile, relating to tensile force as affected by temperature; -type, impression of section of wood &c. made by wetting the object with dilute acid, printing, & developing the impression by heat.

Thermome'trie, n. [Thermo- + ME trée] the'roid, a. (Esp. of idiot) having beast-like propensities. [f. Gk thér th'ild beast + -oid]

Ther'o'logy, n. Science of mammals, mammalogy. [So ther'o-logist n. [as prec. + -logy] the'saurus, n. Lexicon, cyclopaedia. [L, f. Gk thésauros treasure (tithemé place)]

Ther'si-an, n. [As Ther'si-an, the Ionic form of Thersites, an insurgent Trojan; the word is of doubtful etymology; cf. OE thrée, ther, ther, t. (thepi) hard, strong, heavy, [as tepo'-mery] ther-mome'tri-al, a. [Thermo-metric(al) aa., ther'mo-me'trical y. adv., thermome'try n.]

Ther'si-Plan, n. Of Ther'si-plan, semi-legendary Greek dramatic poet of the 5th c. B.C.; the T. art, the drama. [f. Gk thespios (Ther'si-plan)]

Ther'siurgy, n. Supernatural agency esp. in human affairs; art of securing this; magical science of Neoplatonists; production of effects by supernatural agency opp. natural magic. Hence or cogn. theur'agic(al) aa., theur'agist(3) n. [f. LL f. Gk theurgia miracle; theurgios (thesos god + ergos, -working)]

Thes'sis, n. [As ther'sis, a statement or proposition]; thesis, n. (archaic); thesis, n. (theo'sis or -thesis); thesis, n. (hypothetical hypotheses). Hence thewed 2, thew'less, thew'y 2, aa. [OE theaw habit, (pl.) manners, cogn. w. Skr. tu be strong]

They (dha), pron. (obj. them, possess. their). Pl. of he, she, it; t. (the persons) who; t. (people in general) say. [OE thae ohb. them, pass. thara, cases of the, THAT, used as 3rd pers. pron., cf. Icel. their, them, pass. their, their.]

Thick, a. n. & adv. Of great or specified degree between opposite surfaces, as bread is (cutt) too t., spread the butter t., a board two inches t., how t. was it?; arranged closely, crowded together, ast. hair, forest, crowd grew thicker; numerous, as fell t. as peas; abounding, packed, with, as trees t. with leaves, air t. with snow of firm consistency, as t. paste, rough, brown, turbid, thick, that, more t., such as thickman, thick muffler, t. wind; puddles, weather is still t.; stupid, dull; (of voice) muffled, indistinct; (collq.) intimate, esp. t. as thieves; thickhead, blockhead; t. headed, stupid; thickset, set or growing close together, heavily or solidly built, (n.) kind of stout fistian, (also t.-s. hedge) close-grown hedge; t.-skinned, (fig.) not sensitive to rejection, insulted, cowardly, muffled, stupid; th'kun (slang), sovereign (coin). (N.) the t. part of anything, esp. fig. in the t. of it (of fight &c.); (collq.) stupid person; through t. & thin, under all conditions, irresolutely, so t.-thin a., as t.-thin supporters. (Adv.) thickly, as snow was falling t., blows came fast & t.,
heart beats. Hence thickish a., thickly adv. [OE. thieic, cf. Du. dik, G. Dick]
thicken, v.t. & i. Make or become thick; make (gravy &c.) of thicker consistency, whence the
thick, thickly a.; thickness n. Not thickens (becomes more intricate). [En'6]
thicket, n. Number of shrubs, trees, &c., growing close together. [OE. theicket (as THICK)]
thickness, n. Being thick; dimension other than length & breadth; piece of material of known t., as three tt. of cardboard will suffice
for this purpose.

thief (-ef), n. (pl. -ress). One who steals esp. secretly & without violence, whence thiev-
ery (-i), thiefiness a., thievishly adv.; projection in wing of candle causing it to gutter; thieves' Latin
[OE. thief, cf. Du. dief, G. Kleb]
thieve, v. & i. Be a thief, practise stealing; steal (thing). [OE. thieghan (as prec.)]
thigh (thi), n. Part of human leg between hip & knee, corresponding part in other animals;
smile hip a. & t.; t.-bone, single bone of t., femur. Hence (-thighed) a. [OE. thih, cf.
Du. dje, OHG. dih]
thigh, n. Shaft of cart or carriage; also thil h. (pl. put between t.), one of the metal supports of a carriage, or the tusks
of an elephant.
thimble, n. Metal cap (sometimes open at top) worn to protect finger & punch needle in
sewing; (Mech.) short metal tube, as t.-joint,-coupling; metal ring concave on outside &
fitting in rope to prevent chafing; thimbly, small quantity of (brandy &c.) to drink;
t.-pie, rapping on head with t., as punishment; thimbley a. v.t., (pl.) sleight-of-hand trick
with three t.-shaped cups & pe, bystanders betting which cup covers pea, thimbleyger,
one who plays this, sharper. [OE. thymel, as
THUMB + -LEI]
thin a. Having opposite surfaces close to-
gether, of small diameter, slender, as t.-wire,
string, packed, sheet, not dense, as t.-air; not
full or closely packed, as t.-house (theatre); of
slight consistency, as t.-gruel; lacking in im-
portant ingredient, as t.-beer, blood, voice
humour, eloquence; (fig.) shallow, transparent,
flimsy, as t.-disguise, excuse, (colloq.) that's too
t.; lean, not plump; through thick and t.;
thinned, (fig.) sensitive. Hence thin-ly a., thin-
ness a., thinning a. [OE. thynne, cf.
Du. thyn, thynen, thinnen]
thiny a., thinly a. [OE. thyn, cf.
Du. dun, dunen]
thine, v. & i. Make or become thin, reduce
in bulk or numbers, as his hair is thinning,
nation had thinned under (or been thinned by)
proscription; remove some young fruit from
(vine, tree) to improve growth of rest. [OE. ge-
thynnan trans., as prec.]

thine. See thin
thinning, n. Whatever is or may be an object of thinning (including or opp. to person), as:
(of animate objects, esp. persons, expr. contempt-
pity, affection, &c.) poor t., spiteful t., a dear
old t., dumb tt.; (of inanimate material object)
take those tt. off the table, platinum is a costly
t., got my tt. (clothes) velvet, pack up your tt. (per-
sonal belongings); of act, fact, idea, course,
time, fair, circumstance) a foolish t. to do,
sorry t.; of clothes) (outfit) a t. to hold
your tongue, that is not the same t., the
only t. now is to take a cab, the t. (to aim at)
is to improve the pace, tt. begin to look brighter,
have made a mess of tt., takes tt. too seriously;
(of specimen or type of work &c.) latest thing
in hats, a sweet t. in coat-scuttles, a little t. of
mine I should like to read you; not the (con-
ventionally proper) t.; am not feeling at all the
t. (well); (Law) tt. personal, real, personal, real,
property; (facet.) tt. political &c., politics &c.;
made a good t. of, make good profit by; do the
handsome t. by, treat handsomely; know t. or
dark experience, a shrewd t. [OE. -thing, cause, sake, office, council, cf. Du. & i.]
thingamajig, thingumajig, thingum, mn. Person, thing, whose name one forgets or treats as
known, what's-his-name, what-d'-you-call-it. [prec.]

think, v. & i. (thought, notion, thought, thought;
be) think, think of, think over, think of it,
think what he will come, we do not t. it probable,
It. t. a shame, it is not thought fair, is thought to be a fraud; intend, expect, as thinks to receive us; form conception of, as cannot t. the infinite; recognize presence or existence of, as the child thought no harm;
reduce to specified condition &c. by thinking,
as cannot t. so, and yet it is possible; (fig.)
exercise the mind otherwise than by passive
reception of another's ideas; t. about, con-
sider, esp. consider the practical utility of (scheme,
doing); t. of, consider, imagine, propose to one-
self, entertain the idea of, hit upon, as have
many things to t. of, to t. of (one can hardly
imagine) his not guessing it! must be thinking of
gone, couldn't have been thinking of it, t. no
thing in mind with B, would have telephoned if
I had thought of it; t. little or nothing of,
consider insignificanct or contemptible, ast. noth-
ing of 30 miles a day, t. nothing of your friend
Jones; t. much, well, highly, meanly, of, esteem,
thus, t. no small beer of; t. out, consider care-
fully, devise (plan &c.); t. t. over (adv. or prep.),
reflect upon, as t. over what I have said, will t.
out, t. or good choice (to do or not; arbitrary or
foolish thing). Hence thinkable,
thinking a., an. thinker n. [OE. theh,cen,
past thehtes, cf. ON. tekja, G, Denken; cogn. w.
THINK & old L. tongere think]
third a. & n. Next after second, whence thir-
dy a. & adv.; t. estate, t. person, t. of
exchange i. t.-class, -rate, (loosely) inferior,
poor; (Crick) t. man, (place of) fielder diagno-

cally behind point away from wicket; one of
three equal divisions of a whole; sixtieth of a
time of second or angular measurement; (Mus.)
(interval between a tone and) next tone but one,
consonance of a tone & its t.; (pl.) part of husband's personal property, going to widow
in certain cases. [OE. thridda (THREE)]
thirst a. Be or become thirsty; desire or be
want of drink, desire for drink; (fig.) ardent desire,
craving, (of, for, after, glory, person's blood,
&c.); (v.i.) feel t. (now chiefly fig., for, after).
Hence thirstless a. [OE. thyrstan vb, thurst
n., cf. Du. dorst, G. Durst, ON. thursti, cogn. w.
L. dorre parch, G. Dersomai become dry]
thirsty a. Feeling thirst; fond of drink;
(of country or season) dry, parched; (colloq.)
craving, desire for drink, thirst; (fig.) ardent
desire, craving, (of, for, after, glory, person's blood,
&c.); (v.i.) feel t. (now chiefly fig., for, after).
Hence thirstless a. [OE. thyrstan vb, thurst
n., cf. Du. dorst, G. Durst, ON. thursti, cogn. w.
L. dorre parch, G. Dersomai become dry]
thirstyly a. adv. [OE. thurstig (prec., -i)'
thirteenth a. & n. One more than twelve, 13,
xiii. Hence thirteenth a. & n. [OE. thréo-
téne, -tynne (as THREE, see -TEN)]
thirty a. & n. Three times ten, 30, xxx; t.
-ten a. & i. -first &c.; & t. nine articles (subscribed
by person taking orders in Ch. & Fr.); t. nine
articles, 30 a, book with 32 leaves to the sheet.
Hence thirtieth a. & n. [OE. thrity, thirtrhy
(thir three, see -TY)'
this (th), a. & pron. (pl. these pron. dihe.
The (person, thing), the person or thing, close
at hand or touched or pointed to or drawn
attention to or observed by the speaker at the
time, or already named or understood or recog-
nition or familiar (seldom idiomatically inter-
changeable with THAT, but often only equally
applicable to the facts, the implication of greater nearness, familiarity, &c, being purely idiomatic, as observe t. dog on the heartburn, who are these people in the next room? what is all, any noise? fold it like t., I kneel at all t. before, t. (yawning, the action I am speaking of) is not fair, t. term is liable to much abuse, things are easier in these days; t. and that; t., that,1, the other; (of time) t. day, to-day, shall be or have been busy all t. week, ought to be ready by t. (time), before t. (time), have been asking for it these (or this) three weeks (just past). [OE about, cf. Du. zit, G disseiz; OE pl. dêg gave these, das gave those (now used as pl. of that)1]

thi'sness, n. Quality of being this, = haeccity. [-ness]

thistle (sl). n. Kinds of prickly composite plant with globular or cylindrical heads with purple, yellow, or white flowers: Order of the T., a Scottish order of knighthood. Hence thi'sty2. a. [OE thistel, cf. Du. & G distel, ON thistli]
thither (dhi'dher), adv. (archaic). To that place, there (of motion). Hence thitherwards adv. [OE thider, thy, f. root of the, cf. hither]
thi'psis, n. (path.). Compression of blood-vessels esp. by external compression. [Gk (thlibo press) tho'. See there.
thole, v.t. (archaic). Undergo, endure, suffer, (pain, grief, &c, or abs.): permit, admit of. [OE tholian, cf. ON thôla, Da. taale, G gedulrå patien, cogn. w. Gk *thôs suffer, L tolerare]
thole2. n. (Also t-pin) pin in gunwale of boat as fulcrum for oar; each of two such pins between which our oars lie. [OE tholot, cf. Du. dûl, ON thôllr tree, peg.

Thomism (tôm), n. Theological doctrine of Thomas Aquinas (d. 1274) who maintained preexistence & efficacious grace, and denied the immaculate conception. So Thomist n., Thomistic(al) adj. [ism]

thong, n., & v.t. Narrow strip of leather used as a whip, or roll of whip, &c; (v. t.) provide with t., strike with t. [OE thvang, cf. ON thverg, cogn. w. Twinge]

Thor, n. Scandinavian god of thunder, war, &agriculture; T.'s hammer, flintax (hammer). [f. ON Thorr]

thor'al, a. Nuptial, esp. (Palmistry, also mark of Venus) t-line in hand. [f. L torus (med.Lat.) + Gk aor.
thor'ax, n. (Anat, Zool.) part between neck and abdomen or tail, whence thoro'acic a., thorào'ico-, thorào'ic-, comb. forms; [Gk Ant.) breastplate, cuirass, [L, f. G thorôs-akos]

thor'ite, n. A black compact mineral found in Norway. [THOR + -ITE]

thorn, n. Prickle, prickly process or plant, esp. of the rose family, kinds of thorny shrub or tree, as hawt, whitet, blackt; a t. in one's flesh or side, constant source of annoyance; early English symbol for the hard sound of th as opp. to edh, symbol for soft th (dh); thorn-bay, ray with spines on back and tail, British spider-crab; thornbill, thorn-tail, kinds of humming-bird. Hence thornless, thorn'y2. a. [OE thoresan, G dorra]
thor'ough, a. & n. Complete, unqualified, not superficial, out-&-out, as his work is seldom t., has caught a t. chill, wants a t. change, a t. scoundrel; (n. Hist.) uncompromising policy of Strafford & Laud under Charles 1; t.-bass, bass part accompanied by shorthand marks esp. numerals to indicate the general harmony, such system of marks, (loosely) harmonic composition; t.-brace, strap between C-springs of vehicle; t.-bred a, &c, esp. horse) of pure breed, high-spirited, mettlesome, (also fig. of persons; t.-thorough, road, street, esp. one through which much traffic passes, no thoroughfare, (as notice at end of obstructed or private road) no passage; t.-going, uncompromising, out-&-out; t.-paced, (lit., of horse) trained to all paces, (fig.) complete, unqualified, as a t.-p. race; t-pin, swelling headless pin; t.-plusly adv., thoroughly n. [= THOUGH]
thou (dhow), pron. (object. thecl, ple. ye, you), & v.t. & i. Sing. pron. of 2nd pers, now archaic or poet. exc. in addressing God and (usu. these at subject with 3rd pers, vb) as used by Quakers; (v. t.) address (person) as t.; (v. t.) use t. instead of you. [OE & ON thi, cf. Du. & G du, tu tu]
though (dho), tho', conj. (Also although) notwithstanding the fact that, as he finished first t. he began last, t. it was late we decided to set out; (also alt.) on the supposition that, as it were, or for t. it is, &c, as though it were, &c, or refutes; what t. (what does it matter if) the way is (archaic be) long, as, t., as if, as it is as t. a man should ask alms of a beggar, he acts as t. he were mad, it looks as t. he meant (vulg. means) business; (introducing what is virtually an independent sentence) and yet, as I have no doubt he will understand t. you never know, (esp.) however, as I wish you had told me t. [ME though, tho', Du. & G doch]
thought1 (twatl), n. Process, power, of thinking; faculty of reason; sober reflection; consideration, as after serious t., acts without t., whence thoughtfull, thoughtless, aa., thoughtfully2, thoughtlessly2 adj., adv., thoughtfulness, thoughtlessness, nn.; idea, conception, chain of reasoning. &c, produced by thinking, as an essay full of striking tt., a happy, well-timed or appropriate idea or suggestion; half-formed intention, as had (some) tt. of resigning, had no t. of offending him; (usu. pl.) what one thinks, one’s opinion, as will tell you my tt. of the matter; subject of one’s, as his one t. is how to get away, a PENNY for your tt.; a t., a little, somewhat, as cut it a t. shorter, seems to me a t. arrogant; quick as t., very quick; FREE1, second tt. considered, as second tt. are best, on second tt. I will take a cab; t.-reader, -reading, reader, reading of person’s tt. by telepathy; t.-transference, telepathy; t.-ware, undulation of a medium of t.-transference. Hence (-)thought-ed2 a. [OE (ge)thoth (THINK)]
thought2. See think.
thou-sand, a. & n. Ten hundred, 1000, M (for uses cf. HUNDRED); (loosely) many, as a t. times easier, one in a t. (esp. rare or excellent one) upper ten t. Hence thou-sand-fold a. & adv. (-)thou-sandth2 a. & n. [OE thosend, cf. Du. duizend, G tausend, ON thóisind, etym. dub.]
thrall (awl), n., a., & v.t. Slave; of, to, person or thing, lit. & fig.; bondage, esp. in archaic; earth, earth, place, earth. Hence thrål dom n. [ME thrail, cf. ON thréil, Da. trel, cogn. w. OE thrégan run]

thrapp, v.t. (naut.). Bind on, fasten, (rope round, about, &c). [f.]

thras, -esh, v.t. (Usu. -esh) beat out or separate grain from (corn &c) on thres-
thread, n. Kind of shank, (usu. thread) person, machine, that threadeth; (thr-)

one who threads. [Etym:]

thread'ed, thread'-er, n. [OE thredan, to thread; cf. Du. drijven, G drehen]


thread' (-ed), n. Spun-out filament of cotton, flax, silk, wool, &c.; yarn; this cord of twisted yarn, or a single strand of it (as a thread of gold), wound around it; Lisle thread; T & Thrum; t-shaped thing, long slender body, e. c. spiral part of screw; thin seam or vein of ore; (fig.) the t. (course) of life, lost the t. (chain, connexion) of his argument; threadbare, of cloth worn out; fast, wearing such clothes, (fig.) well-worn, hackneyed, whence threadbareness n.; t. lace (made of t.); t.-mark, mark made in bank-note paper with highly-coloured silk fibres to prevent counterfeiting; t.-needle, children's game (old lady of Threadneedle St.); t.-paper, (strip of) soft thin paper used for rolling up t. threadworm, kinds of t.-like worm, esp. one infesting rectum of child. Hence thread'edly, adv., t.-like, t.-like

thread'edness, n. [OE thredan (as thread), cf. Du. draad, G dräht]

thread, v.t. & i. Pass thread through eye of needle; string beads (c.&c.) on thread, make (chain &c.) thus; pick one's way through (maze, streets, crowded, &c.), make one's way thus; thread (hair &c.) as with threads. [ME theden, as prec.]

thread'ed, adj. Declaration of intention to punish or hurt; (Law) such menace of bodily hurt or injury to reputation or property as may restrain person's freedom of action. [OE thredan, to thread, a. Cal.]

threaten (-èn), v.t. & i. Use threats to warn or abs.; with the evil threatened, as threatened me with death, am threatened with a visit; give warning of the infliction of (injury &c. or abs.), announce one's intention to do, as punishment or in revenge &c., as threatens every kind of torment, t. to exspeak, (fig.) clouds t. an interruption or to intercept us, the practice threatens to become general. Hence threaten'ingly, adv. [ME threatenen (threat threat)]

threat', n. & a. One more than two, 3; t. times t., t. chance thrice repeated; the t.'s, free sale, fixity of tenure, fair rent, (demands of Irish Land League); the t.'s, reading, writing, arithmetic; RULE of t.; t.-decker, war- vessel with t. gun-decks, t.-storedup pupil; t.-head, t. does, t. side, as persons, as t.'s, euhere; t.-master, vessel esp. schooner with t. masts; threpence (-èn, -èn, -èn), sum of t. pence; threpenny (bit) (same pron., coin worth t. pence; (the) t.-per cents, (government) bonds bearing that interest; t.-ply, of t. strands, webs, or thicknesses; t.-quarter(s), (a.) of t. forc'd, t. quarter, t. quarter, asumberize, (of a port) going down to hills, showing t.'s of hills (n.) any of 3 or 4 players behind half-backs; threescore, (age of) sixty. Hence three-fold a. & adv. [OÈ threò, thri, cf. Du. drié, G dreì, L tres, Gk treis]

threesome, n. (golf). Game for three. [cf. FOURSOME]

threematiology, n. Science of breeding animals & plants. [f. Gk threemma-matos nursing (trepho nourish, -m), -ô, -logy]

threenode, -ody, n. (Song of) lamentation esp. on person's death. Hence or cogn. thre- netic, threnetical, threnôdia, thre- nodic, &c., threnôdiotic (§ n. [f. L. Gk threnôdia (thrones welling + -ald, one)

threpsology, n. Science of nutrition of organized bodies. [f. Gk threpsis feeding (trepho feed) + -ô + -logy]

thrash &c. See THRASH &c.

threshold (sh-hô, -shô), n. Plank or stone at bottom of door in dwelling-house, church, &c.; (loosely, esp. fig.) entrance, as at a party, see on the t., of a revolution, of a new century. [OE theorsceald (theorsceal)

thrash + suf. -thlo]-

threw. See THROW.

thrice, adv. (archaic or literary). Three times now chiefly in comb. = highly, as t. blessed, -favoured. [ME thries (three, -es)]

thrid, v.t. (archaic) = THREAD.

thridacium, n. Inspissated juice of lettuce, used as sedative. [f. L. f. Gk thrirdac- a-akos lettuce]

thrift, n. Frugality, economical conduct, hence thri- flexless a. thriftless, adj. thrif- flexlessness n.; kinds of plant, esp. sea-pink. [ME & ON (as thrive, see -th)']

thifty, a. Frugal, economical; thri- flexity, n. (as) thri- flexity, n. 

thrift, v.t. & i. & n. Penetrate (person &c.) with wave of emotion or sensation, as his voice thrilled the listener; be thus penetrated or agitated (with horror &c.); (of emotion &c.) pass through, over, along, as fear thrilled through my veins; quiver, thrill, (as) with emotion; (n.) wave of emotion or sensation, as a t. of joy; thrills, pl. n. [ME thryll, sorts kinds of tremor or responsive sensation observed in auscultation, (slang) sensational story. Hence thri- flexingly, adv. thri- flexlessness n. [n. (v. vb) OE thrytian (thrytel a. & n. bored, hole, f. thurh THROUGH)]

thrips, n. Kinds of insect, esp. (innop.) some injurious to vines &c. [Gk, = woodworm]

thrive, v.t. (throve rarely thrived, thre- rivetled, thre- rivetled, thrived, f. OÈ thre, OÈ thriva, of thrive, of same form, of (animal or plant) grow vigorously. Hence thriving, adj., thrivingness n. [ME thriven, past thrast, -of, f. OÈ thrifa grasp, cf. Da. trive, Sw. tvira, thrive]

thro', thro. See THROUGH.

throat, n. & v.t. Front of neck between chin & collar-bone, jugular region; gullet; windpipe, as words stuck in my t.; windpipe; thing, e. g. narrow part of river between rocks, (also in many naut. wsds); sore t., inflammation of lining membrane of gullet &c., clergyman's sore t., form of this affecting those who speak much in public, often of nervous origin; evil one's own t., one another's t., adopt suicidal, mutually destructive policy; lie in one's own t., to sit at ease, to go on one's hands, played by t. persons, as t. accuse him of lying grossly; (v.t.) channel, groove. Hence -throat-ed a. [OÈ throate, cf. OHG droza, G dross-t, perh. cogn. w. Du. streut throat & ON thröswelling]

throaty, a. Guttural, uttered in the throat; having prominent or capacious throat. Hence thr- thressness, n.

throttle, v.t. & n. (Of heart, bosom, temples, &c.) palpitate, pulsate esp. with more than usual force or rapidity; (fig.) quiver, vibrate, (as) with emotion; (n.) palpitation, pulsation, as heart-tt., tt. of pleasure. Hence throbb- bingly, adv. [ME throbben, of Russ. trepete, L trepidus, f. L. Card] throbbing, L trepidus fmurid]

threò, n. & v.t. (Usu. pl.) violent pang(s),
thrombosis, n. Coagulation of blood in the way no longer. Hence thrombotic a. [Gk thrombosis curdling (thrombus, lump, see-osis)]

throny, n. & v.i. Crowd of people; multitude esp. in small space of people or things; (v.i.) go, press, (round &c.) in multitudes; (v.t.) fill (street &c.) with a crowd or as crowd does, (archaic) press hard upon (person).

through, thro, thro, (-0), prep., adv., & a. From end to end or side to side of, between the sides or walls or parts of, as marched t. the town, arrow went t. his arm, see t. a telescope, look t. the window, pass t. the house, sight wan t. his hair; (fig.) went t. many trials, got t. his examinations, saw t. his hypocrisy, wait t. ten long years, flashed t. his mind; by reason of, by agency, means, or fault of, as it all came about t. his not knowing the way, concealed t. his shame, it was all t. you that we were late, (Adv.) from side to side, from end to end, from beginning to end, as he goes thus as strid t. would not let us t. (gatet &c.), ice gave & I went t. read it carefully t. read it t. & t. (as again & again), looked him t. & t. (observed searching), lasted all t. (the time); (colloq.) are you t. (with that job), have you finished it? carry, drop or fall, pull, t. go t. with. (Ad.) going, concerned with going, t. as a bolt, t. stone, &c. (of railway or steamboat travelling) going all the way, (of change of line &c., going over different companies lines with same ticket, as t. carriage, train, passenger, ticket (for t. passenger), fares. [OE throng, throng, throng, &c.], prep., adv., &v. Du. door, G durch, cogn. w. Goth. thairth through & perch. thairhóle]

throughout, adv. & prep. Right through, in every part, in all respects, as timber was rotted through &c. (found a sound policy t. (prep.) right through, from end to end of, as t. the length & breadth of the land, t. the 18th century. [Out] throw t. (-0), v.t. & i. (throw pr. -0. thrown pr. -0n). Fling, hurl, cast, lit. & fig. esp. with some force or violence, as must not t. stones, threw the ball over his head, learnt t. a fly (in fishing), mortars, shell, hose throws water, as of the pumps, as large masses of rock, etc., thrown upon the coast, thrown from his horse, was thrown into a dilemma or upon his own resources, t. cold water on t. a sop to, t. light on the matter, help to explain it, t. down the glove, t. dust in person's eyes; (of wrestler, horse) bring (antagonist, rider) to the ground; put (clothes &c.) carelessly or hastily on, of over one's shoulders &c., (of snake) cast (skin); (of animals, e.g. rabbits, pigeons) bring forth young; make (specified cast) with dice, as t. new deuce-ace; twist (silk &c.) into threads; turn of direct or malicious (false part of body) as, threw his eyes to the ground, a glance backwards, his arms up, his head back. t. away, (fig.) part with needlessly or recklessly, lose by neglect, as throw away all his advantages, an excellent offer. T. back, revert to ancestral character. T. oneself down, lie down. T. in: (also t. into the bargain) add (thing) to bargain. T. again, with again, with (word, remark) by way of parenthesis or casually: t. in one's lot with, decide to share the fortunes of. T. oneself into, engage vigorously in. T. off: discard (acquaintance &c.); contrive to get rid of (illness, troublesome companion); abandon (disguise); produce, deliver, (poem, epigram) in offhand manner; &c. (see above). T. oneself on, upon, place one's reliance (on the mercy of the court &c.). T. open: open suddenly or wide; make accessible (to all comers &c.); t. open the door to, make possible. T. out: cast out; build (wing of house, pier, projecting or prominent thing); suggest, insinuate; reject (bill in Parliament). T. over, desert, abandon. T. overboard, see over (2). T. up: lift up (window); pull up (sash); throw (sediment); run down the ship; open the sponge. Hence (-) thrower t. [OE thrécian, past throw, twist, hurl, c.f. G drenken, Du. draaijen, twist, whirl]

throw, t. (-0), n. Throwing, cast; cast of dice; cast of fishing-line; distance a missile is or may be thrown, as record t. the hammer, a stone's t. (loosely) slight distance; (Geol. Mining) fault, leap in strata; machine, device, which throws, as cogwheel; t. off, stick in hunt or race; t. stick, club, stick, meant to be whirled from the e.g. boomerang. [f. prec.]

thrower, n. One who throws silk. [ster]

thrum, t., n. &v.t. Fringe of threads remaining on loom when web has been cut off; single thread of this; any loose thread or tuft; thread & t., all alike. good & bad; (v.t.) make of, cover. [OE thrum, thrum, &c., c.f. OHG drosca, G drossel, & THROSTLE]

thrust, t. (-0), n. Family or genus of birds, esp. European song t., thrush. [OE thrwe, cf. OHG drosca, G drossel, & THROSTLE]

thrust, n. Disease, esp. of children, marked by pearl-coloured fungous vesicles in mouth & throat; disease affecting frog of horse's foot. [cf. Norw. trausk, prob. = trauusk, fr. frog]

thug, v.t. & i. (thrust), & n. Push with sudden impulse or with force (lit. & fig.), as t. his fist into the air, t. in the cushion, t. out my hand, t. him forth (out of room &c.), was t. from his rights; t. oneself or one's nose in, obtrude, interfere; pierce (person &c.) through; make sudden push at (person &c. with dagger &c.); force oneself through, past, &c.; make one's way thus. (N.) sudden or forcible push; attack with point of weapon; stress, as upon the sides, e.g. arch, rafters, crushing of coal-mines pillars by weight of roof; t. hoe (worked by t. not pull). [t. in, v.f.] ME thrusten f. ON thrysta, prob. cogn. w. L trudere]

thud, v.i. & a. (Make, fall with) low dull sound as of blow on soft thing. [cogn. w. OE thydian strike, thrust]
of assassins in India suppressed about 1825; cutthroat, ruffian. [f. Hind. thag,-ug]  
	thuggee (-gē), n. The practice of the thugs. So thuggery, thuggism, mn. [f. Hind. thagi, thv, - as prec.]  
Thurie, n. Name given by Pytheas of Massilia for the island (island) north of glass Britania; ultima (= farthest) T, any far-away unknown region.  
thumb (-m), n., & v.t. Short thick finger set apart from & opposite to the others on human hand; digit of other animals corresponding to this in position; rule of t.; his fingers are all tt.; under person's t. (influence, domination); t.-blue, washing indigo in small lumps; t.-mark (made by t. esp. on leaf of book); t.-nut (shaped for t. to turn); t.-print, impression of t. esp. as used for identification; t.-screw, instrument of torture for squeezing tt.; t.-stall, sheath, pad, &c. to protect t.; (v.t.) to wear, soil, (pages &c.) with t., handle (piano keys &c.) or play (music) awkwardly. Hence thumbless n. [OE thima, cf. Du. duim, G daumen]  
thummlm. See urim.  
thump, v.t. & i., & n. Beat heavily esp. with fist; deliver heavy blows at, on, &c.; (n.) heavy blow, bang. [imit.]  
thumper, n. In vii. senss. also: (colloq.) large, striking, or impressive person or thing; erect, straight, so thumping a. [ler-1]  
thunder, n. The noise following flash of lightning & due to discharge of electricity through the air; thunderbolt, as Jove's tt.; (fig.) loud noise, as tt. of applause, blood- & t., (of novel &c.) sensational; (v.i.) give forth t., usu. tt. thunder, make loud noise, as voice thundered in my ears, utter violent threats &c. against &c.; (v.t.) emit (threats &c.) in loud or implacable voice; t.-cloud (producing t.); t.-storm (with t.); t.-struck, struck by lightning, amazed. Hence thunderless, thunderous, thundery  
thunderment, n. [OE thumrion] OE thunfr, cf. thunders, thunder; G donner, ON thör Thor, cogn. w. L tonare thunder, Gk sténō groan  
thunderer, n. In vii. senss. esp. the T., Jupiter, (facet.) Times newspaper. [ler-1]  
thundering, a. & adv. In vii. senss. also or esp. (colloq.) unusually, remarkably, bly, dooly, dooly, as a tt. nuisance, was t. glad to get back, a t. great fish; the T. legion, Roman legion containing Christian soldiers whose prayers were held to have procured a thunderstorm that terrified the enemy. Hence thunderly adv. [ing-1]  
thúrī- in comb. = L thus thurīs frankincense; -fer; acolyte who carries censer; -ferous, producing frankincense; -fection, burning of incense.  
thürible, n. Censér. [f. L. thūribulum (thus, see prec.), f. Gk thvōs f. thvō sacrifice]  
Thurs'day (-zdi), n. Fifth day of week; holy, maundy, T. [OE thīres dēg thores dāt f. ON thors-dagr, on L dies Jove Jupiter's day]  
thus (dh), adv. In this way, in the way (to be) indicated, whence thusness n. (facet.), accordingly, as a result or inference; to this extent, so, as t. far, t. much. [OE, cf. Du. dus, prob. cogn. w. that]  
thwack, v.t. & n. = Whack. [var.]  
thwaite, n. Piece of wild land made arable (now in place-names, as Eest, Stonet). [f. ON thveit paddock, cogn. w. OE thwitan cut, whittle]  
thwart, adv., prep., & (archaic), v.t., & n. Across, athwart; (Naut.) t.-house, across the hawse, t.-ship a., -ships adv. (lying) across; (adj.) lying across, transverse; (v.t.) frustrate, cross (wish, purpose), whenever possibly. Hence thwartingly adv. (n.) oarsman's bench placed across boat. [ME (adv.), cf. OE thwerc orw. perverse, ON thvrr, Dan. terror adv. across]  
thy, thine, (dh-), pron. & a. Possessive case of, & adj. corresponding to, thou (now archaic &c. as thou; before vowel usu. thine), also thine (adj.) (also was thy fault, lift thy eyes, the fault is thine, do what thou wilt with thy own. [OE thin, cf. ON thín, G deinn; by loss of -n]  
thy'laceine, n. Zebra-wolf, a Tasmanian carnivorous marsupial. [irreg. f. Gk thylakes pou + kúnō kúnous dog]  
tything (tim), n. Kinds of plant, esp. common garden t., shrub with pungent aromatic leaves used in cookery, shepherd's or wild t., kind with mildly aromatic leaves. Hence thymy  

thyrold, a. & n. (anat., zool.). Shield-shaped, as t. cartilage, large cartilage of projection of which in man forms Adam's apple; connected with the t. cartilage, as t. artery; t. bone or cartilage, a large ductless organ of no known function situated on larynx & trachea, the seat of goitre; having shield-shaped markings, as t. woodpecker. Hence thyrotypy. n. (anat.). [irreg. f. Gk thyroëides (Galæn) t. thyrous shield t. thura door, see -oid]  
thy'rus, n. (Gk ant.; pl. -i). Staff tipped with ornament like pine-cone, an attribute of Bacchus. [L Gk thyrsoi]  
thyself, pron. Reflexive & emphatic form corresponding to thou, thee. [th + self]  
ti'ara, n. Ancient Persian turban worn erect by king, depressed by others; Pope's diadem pointed at top & surrounded by three crowns, (fig.) the papal office; ornamental coronet. Hence ti'arad, -ed a. [L f. Gk tēhirsoi]  
tibi-an, adj. & n. (pl. -ae, -as). Shin-bone; fourth joint of leg in insects; drumstick of fowl. So tibial a., tibio-cmb. form. [L., shin-bone, flute]  
tic, n. Habitual spasmodic contraction of muscles esp. of face; in full t. doublouré or doublóöer lit. painful t.) severe form of facial neuralgia with convulsive twitches. [f. prob. of Teut. orig.]  
tice, n. = YOKER. [perh. f. obs. tice etic]  
tíck, t.i. & t., n. (Make) slight recurring click, esp. that of watch or clock; t.-tack, pulsating sound esp. of the heart (see also trick-track); small mark set against items in list &c. in checking; (v.t.) mark (item, usu. aff) with t. [ME tek light touch, cf. Du. teikken] n. & vb. (colloq.) to tap, to 'click' perk. init. Hence tick  


tick, n. Kinds of parasitic insect infesting various animals, as dog, sheep, cattle, etc. [OE ticia, cf. MDu. teke, G zecke]  
tick, n. Cover, case, of bedding; (also tick-ing 4 n.) stout usp. striped linen or cotton material used for this. [earlier tēker f. L Gk tēkase]  
tíck, n. & v.t. (colloq.). Credit, as buy goods on t.; (v.i.) give credit. [abbr. of TICKET]  
ticker, n. In vii. senss of tick, 1. (colloq.) watch. [ler-1]  
tícket, n., & v.t. Written or printed piece of card or paper entitling holder to admission to place of entertainment &c., conveyance by train &c., or other right, as concert, theatre,
bath, lottery, railway, excursion, season, through, return, t.; label attached to thing & giving price or other particulars; notice, usu. of card, set up in window &c. of house to let &c.; the t. (colloq.), the proper thing, as not quite the t.; (U.S. Polit.) list of candidates put forward by time principles of a party, as the democratic t.; t. of fare (allowing liberty with certain restrictions to prisoners or convicts who has served part of his time), t.-of-leave man, holder of such t.; t.-day (St. Exch.), day before settling-day, when names of actual purchasers are handed to stockbrokers; t.-night, performance at theatre proceeds of which are destined to supporting persons in proportion to number of th. disposed of by sale; t.-ticket licensed porter identified by badge; t.-punch (for punching tt.); (v.t.) put th. on (article for sale &c.). [OF esp.tiquet(te) ticket, bill, G stecken STICK]

tickle, v.t. & i. & n. Apply light touches to (person, part of his body, or abs.) so as to excite the nerves & usu. produce laughter & in extreme cases convulsion, as from coming t. with feather, t. the soles of her feet, don't t. feel this sensation, as my foot tickles; excite agreeably, amuse, divert, (person, his sense of humour, vanity, &c.), as I was hugely tickled at the idea, this will t. his palate; (n.) act, sensation, of tickling. [ME tikkel(ken) (TICK 1+LE)]
tickler, n. In vb senses, also: puzzling or difficult problem; (colloq.)So.
ticklish, a. Easily tickled, sensitive to tickling; (of question or thing to be dealt with) difficult, critical, delicate, requiring careful handling. Hence ticklishly adv. ticklishness n. [-ISH]
tick polon'ga (-naga), n. Venomous serpent of India & Ceylon. [native]
tid, a. Of or by water. [v.-AL]
tiddl(e-diy-winks), n. Game in which counters are flicked into tray &c. on centre of table. [L]
tide, n. Time, season, (now chiefly in event., Whitlent, Christmast, yulet., &c., otherwise a period of time, as work double t. (night & day); periodical rise (flood-t.) & fall (ebb-t.) of sea due to attraction of moon & sun, whence tidoLOGY n.; high, low, t., completion of flood, ebb, t.; spring, neap, t., maximum, minimum, t. when solar & lunat. tt. act together, act 90° apart; LAGging, PRIMing 2, of the t.; meteorological t. (due to regular alternation; wind &c.); t.-gauge (showing extremes or present level of t.); t.-lock (between tidal harbour & basin behind it); t.-rip(s), rough water caused by opposing tt.; tide-waiter, customs officer who boards ship on arrival to enforce customs regulations; t.-way, channel through which water goes in & out in each channel. Hence tideless a. [OE tid time, cf. Du. tijd, G zeit, ON tith]
tide, v.i. & t. Drift with tide, esp. work in or out of harbour with help of tide; get over (difficulty &c.), as t. over this business, t. it over.

[t in obs. sense happen, betide] OE tidan; mod. senses direct f. prec.
tidings, n. pl. (now chiefly literary; treated as sing. or pl.) (Piece of) news, as the t. comes too late. [OE tidung (as prec.), ME tidinde f. ON tithendi i. corresp. ON vb]
tidy, a., n. & v.i. (Of dress, room, person, habit) neat, tidy; (colloq.) pretty large, considerable, as left a tidy behind him, t. a day's work; (colloq.) fairly well in health, as am feeling pretty t.; (n.) detachable usu. ornamental cover for chair-back &c.; (v.t.) make (room, table, &c., oneself, or abs.; often up) neat, put in good order. Hence tidily adv. tidiness n. [ME=seasonable, tidy]
tie, v.t. & i. (tying). Attach, fasten, with cord or the like, as t. the dog to the railings, ride and t. his legs together, t. up a parcel; secure (shoe, bonnet) by tightening & knotting its strings; arrange (string, ribbon, tie, &c.) to form knot, bow, &c., as t. your tie, t. it in a bow; form (knot, bow) thus; t. (dress fish-hook to look like) a fly; tie (rafters &c.) by cross-piece; &c.; restrict, bind, (person &c.) to, down to, conditions, occupation, &c.; tied woman's APRON-strings; t. person's tongue, secure, compel, his silence; t. up, restrict, esp. annex conditions to (bequest &c.) to prevent its being sold or diverted from its purpose; tied house, public-house bound to deal exclusively with one firm; (Mus.) unite (notes) by tie; make same score among &c. (colloq.) &c.; be equal in score with. [ME teyen, as foll.]
tie, n. Cord, chain, &c., used for fastening; =neck-t.; (fig.) thing that unites persons, bond, obligation, as tt. of blood, friendship; rod, beam, holding parts of a structure together; t.-beam, horizontal beam connecting rafters; railway sleeper; (Mus.) curve set above notes that are to be played &c. continuously; equality of score among competitors in game, play, shoot, &c., off a tt., play further game &c., to decide between such competitors; match between any pair of several competing players or teams, as cup-t. (in competition for cup); t.-up, obstructed situation, standstill, esp. (U.S.) strike of railway men &c.; t.-vig (tied behind with ribbon) a (thick) rope t. te(han) pull, cf. ON tøyg, tiding, string.
tier (tir), n. & v.t. Row, rank, esp. one of several placed one above another as in theatre; tt. of cable, circles it forms when coiled; (v.t.) pile (often up) in tt. [vib. f. n.] OF tve of perh. of Teut. origin.
tierce (tirce), n. Cask between barrel & hogshead in size, (plur.)= Third; sequence of three cards; (Fencing) third position for guard, parry, or thrust; (Eccl. also tiroce) office of third hour. [ME, f. tire, fem. -re, third, f. L tertiurn]
tiercel. See TERCHEL.
tiercet. See TERCET.
tiers etat (tjrzat), n. = THIRD ESTATE. [F] tiff, n. & v.t. & i. Draught of liquor; fit of pique, spite, (fig.) a應用; bind (e.g. a fly) with ribbon (Anglo-Ind.), lump cf. (v.t., f. norv. terr'scent, smell, sniff, cf. ON theor; last sense f. Tiffin]
tiffany, n. Kind of gauze muslin. [orig. dress for Twelfth Night, f. OF tiffinie f. LL theophania manifestation of God, EPHEPHANY] tiffin, n. & v.i. (Anglo-Ind.). (Take) light meal or refreshment. [tiff 1 + ING] tinge (tij), v.t. (Archit.) shaft of column; (Bot.) stem, stalk, [f. L TIRIA]
tiger (tg), n. Large Asiatic striped feline quadruped, esp. Bengal.; American, jaguar;
tiller, n. & v.i. Shoot of plant springing from bottom of original stalk; sapling; sucker; (v.i.) put forth t. [OE teliwr, Du. teuli, Gk diyal. zeke]

tilt, v.t. & n. (Cause to) assume sloping position, heel over, as table is apt to t. over, don't t. the table, case wants tilting (esp. when t. attitude emptying); (Geol. & t. of strata) turn up at steep angle; make a charge with lance (often at opponent, esp. fig.); t. at the ring (suspended for horseman to carry off on point of lance); hammer (steel &c.) with t. (N.) tilting, sloping position; charging with spear against antagonist or mark (t.-yard, place used for this); t. of table, case of tilting; pommel of horse; fish has taken hook; t. up, at full speed, with full force, esp. come run, full t. against. t.-(hammer), heavy pivoted hammer used in forging.

Hence tilter (1, 2) n. [in. f. vb] ME tilleden, OE telit, cogn. Gk tělē, ON tölta, amble, Sw. tulla, waddle.

tilt, n. & v.t. Covering of canvas &c. esp. forcast; (v.t.) furnish with; [OE teld, cf. MDn. teld, G zelt, ON tjald].

tilth, n. Tillage, cultivation; depth of soil affected by this, [OE (till) + (-th)].


timbale (F.), n. Dish of pounded fowl or fish with a white of egg &c. made in a mould.

timber, -er, or as F., n. Characteristic quality of sounds produced by each particular voice or instrument, depending on the form of the vibrations. [F. = timbre, clock-bell, drum, f. tymbra].

timbrel, n. Tambourine. [dim. of ME timber f. prec.]

time, n. Duration, continued existence; progress of this viewed as affecting persons or things, as t. will show who is right, has stood the test of t., (personified) assaults of (old, Father) T.; more or less definite portion of this associated with particular events or instan-ces, historical or other period, as the t. of the Stuarts, the t. of the Black Death, pre-historic t., those godless t., the good old t., things have changed since those t., the scientists of the t.; allotted or available portion of t., the t. at one's disposal, as it will last our t. (lives), have t. for such frivolities, had no t. to discuss it, etc.

Hence (till-)berning (1, 2) n. [OE, cf. Du timmer, G zimmer room, timber, ON timbr, cogn. w. Gk dēmōbūl, i. domus house]

timbre (-er or as F.), n. Characteristic quality of sounds produced by each particular voice or instrument, depending on the form of the vibrations. [F. = timbre, clock-bell, drum, f. tymbra].

time, n. Duration, continued existence; progress of this viewed as affecting persons or things, as t. will show who is right, has stood the test of t., (personified) assaults of (old, Father) T.; more or less definite portion of this associated with particular events or instan-ces, historical or other period, as the t. of the Stuarts, the t. of the Black Death, pre-historic t., those godless t., the good old t., things have changed since those t., the scientists of the t.; allotted or available portion of t., the t. at one's disposal, as it will last our t. (lives), have t. for such frivolities, had no t. to discuss it, etc.

Hence (till-)berning (1, 2) n. [OE, cf. Du timmer, G zimmer room, timber, ON timbr, cogn. w. Gk dēmōbūl, i. domus house]
metallic substance made in thin sheets & used in strips, threads, &c., to give sparkling effect; dress-fabric &c. adorned with t.; (fig.) superficial brilliancy or splendour; (adj.) showy, gaudy, splendidly rich; (v.t.) adorn with t. (lit. & fig.). [a. & vb f. n.] M. Estienne, &c., spark for loss of c.-cf. Tickle]. T. scintillah perch. contracted to scintilla.

tint, n. & v.t. A variety of a colour, esp. one made by diluting with white; (rare) tendency towards, admixture of, a different colour, as red of or with a blue t.; (Engrav.) set of parallel lines cut with t.-tool to give uniform shading; t.-block, shadowing design to be printed in flat or line. In surface of this with parallel, crossing, lines; (v.t.) apply t. to, colour. Hence tinteless a. [f. L. tinttra (as TINGE)]; earlier also tint f. L.

tinter, n. Person who tints; instrument for tinting; magic-lantern slide of plain coloured glass. [-ER]

tintinabulation, n. Tinking of bells. [L. foll. + ATION]

tintinnabulum, n. (pl. -LA) Bell, esp. small tinkling one, whence tintinabular(y)1.

tintinabulus, a.; rattle made of small bells or metal plates. [L. = bell, f. tintinnare redupl. form as TINNITUS]

tintometer, n. Instrument for determining tints. [-METER]

tints, n. Pretty or attractive. [-T]

tiny, a. Very small, as a t. little, boy, little t. boy. [earlier tine, tyne, used as n. = a little bit, etym. dub.]

tion, suf. of nn. of action or condition (= -t. of L. p.p. stem + -ION, cf. -ATION), as attention.

tip, n. & v.t. Extremity, end, esp. of small or opening thing, as the t. of the fingers, walk on the t. (navig.); bird of prey. (v.t.), one of the parts by which a bird, or animal, is supported, or uses is in, from t. (of one wing) to t. (of other), had it on the t. of my tongue, was just going to say it; kinds of brush used in gilding; small piece or part attached to end of thing, e.g. ferrule; tippet (hist.; pl. -staves), (metal-tipped staff as badge of) sheriff's officer; tippet, (adv.), &c., on the t. of the tone (v.t.) walk, tippet (n.), highest point of excellence, a.&c.; tippet, (v.t.), furnish t. [ME, Du., Da.]

tip2, v.t. & i., n. (Cause to) lean or slant, tilt, topple, over, up, &c. esp. with slight effort; strike or touch lightly t. & run, game with stick & ball; overturn, cause to overbalance: (person into pond &c.); discharge (contents of jug &c. out, into, &c.), thus (shag) throw lightly, hand, give, communicate, in informal manner as t. (throw) us a copper, t. us your fin, shake hands, t. us a song, a yarn, might have tipped me the wink (given me warning wink). (Sport; slang) give secret information about horse &c. to; make us, small present of money to, as much t. the porter, tipped me (now rarely with main); half-t. (the) present; secret information about horse-racing, money-market, &c., as will give you the straight (correct) t.; miss one's t., fail in one's object; slight push; light stroke esp. in base-ball; place where refuse is tipped; t.-car, -cart, (v.t.); piped for tipping; t.-cat, (game with) short piece of wood tapering at both ends &c. (v.t.), lie down, &c., with stick. Hence tippier [L. TIPPEIER] 1 (1, 2) n. [ME TIPPEER A], [OE TIPPEER A], T. tippeier, n.

tipped, a. Cape, muffler, of fur &c. covering shoulders & coming down to some distance in front, worn by women &c. as part of official costume; by judges, clergy, &c. [OE TIPPEF]. L. tapeze cloth f. Gk tapês-étos carpet

tipple, v.t. & t. n. Drink strong drink habitually; drink (liquor) slowly & repeatedly; (n.) strong drink. Hence tippier2 n. [t. TIPPE}]
rather go, had as lief go, had my work to do, had to do my work (but will no. have you talk such nonsense), was about to protest, (archaic) he is much to seek (deficient) in that respect, (archaic) what went ye out for to see, ? (as in obsolete for infinitive) want to call up, I forgot to, had no time to, you promised to. 

[OE to prep. & sign of gerund as distinct from infinitive, cf. Du. toe, G zu, Russ. do.]

to² (töö), adv. To the normal or required position or condition, esp. to a standstill, as bringing, come, fall, go, heave, lie, to; the door is to (just in place, fit, or exact); [OE to, prep.]

to3ppend, as pondike like frog but with clumsy & usu. warty body & t. aquatic except when breeding; detestable or disgusting person; t. in a (or the) hole, beef baked in batter; t.-eater, sycochondr, obeseous parasite, so t.-eating a, & n.; t.-flax, perennial plant with spurred yellow flowers marked with orange spot; t.-spit, = cuskoo-spit; toadstone, stone, sometimes precious, supposed to resemble or to have been formed in body of t., formerly used as amulet &c., [for G todles gestein dead rock] kind of volcanic rock; toadstool, kinds of umbrella-shaped fungus. Hence toaddish 1 a. [OE tadige, etc., etc., dumb.]

toadiky, n., & v.i. = toad-eater; (v.t.) fawn servilely upon person or abs. Hence toadyism n. [shortened f. toad-eater]}

toast, n., & v.t. & i. Slice of bread browned on each side esp. at open fire; (archaic) a t., piece of t. in cup of wine; person esp. woman whose health this drunk, thing, sentiment, similarly named in drinking, as was a great t. in her day; t.-master, person who announces t. at proper time; t.-blade (for holding slices of t. at table); t.-water (in which t. has stood, used as cooling drink; also t. & water). (Vb) brown, cook, (bread, muffin, cheese, bacon, or intr. of these) before fire; warm (one's feet &c.) thus; drink to the health or in honour of. Hence toaster 1 (1, 2) n. [vfb. f. n.] ME lost f. O. Toaster vb. [f. Los as p.p. of tovarre paddle; drinking sense of toad, orig.]

toastings, n. In vb senses: t.-forê, long fork for t. bread &c., (facet.) also t.-iron sword. [-ing 1]

tobaeco, n. (pl. -oes). (Also t.-plant) plant of Amer. origin with narcotic leaves used for smoking, chewing, or snuff; its leaves esp. as prepared for smoking &c.; t.-eater, instrument for pressing down t. in pipe. [cf. Tobin, Du. tabijn, Tabby]

Tobacco, n. Stout willed silk used for dresses. [-rst]

tobine, n. Stout willed silk used for dresses. [cf. Tobin, Du. tabijn, Tabby]

tobin, n. Stout willed silk used for dresses. [cf. Tobin, Du. tabijn, Tabby]

tobies, n. Narrow sledge used for going down-hill esp. over snow or ice; t.-shoot, -slide, slide for t. usu. divided into different courses to prevent collision; (v.i.) go into t. Hence toboganean1, toboganning6, nn. [of Amer.-Ind. orig.]

toby, n. Jug or mug usu. in form of old man with wrinkled face &c. [prop. name]

toccata, n. (kab-, n. mus.). Composition for piano, organ, &c., orig. intended to exercise the touch. [It., f. toccare touch, see -ADE]

toccatella, n. (end-ndn). Short or simple toccata. [It., dimm. of prec.]


tocsin, n. (Bell rung as) alarm-signal (now chiefly fig.). [f. MF toquesin (Of touch + sign signal + bell f. L. as sign)]

tod, n. (archaic). Bush; mass of foliage; weight for wool, usu. 28lb.; [from bushy tail] fox. [f. ON todli wool t., cf. Du. todde G zotte]

today, to-day; adv. & n. (On this present day, as we shall see him t., t. is his birthday, [OE to dag o. this day (to 1 + dat. of day); so tonight, tomorrow]

toddle, v.i. & t. & n. Walk with short tottering steps, as child learning to walk; make (one's way), perform (distance), thus: take casual or leisurely walk (round, to, &c.); (n.) tottering walk, (colloq.) tottering child. Hence toddle, n. totter, -er. [-ing]

tody, n. W.-Ind. bird related to kingfisher. [f. Todus, a small bird]

toe, (to), n., & v.t. & i. Digit of foot; part of stocking, shoe, boot, that covers the tt. fore part of hoof; piece of iron under front of horse-shoe to prevent slipping; projection from foot of buttress &c. to give stability; end of head of golf-club; (Mech.) lower end of vertical shaft resting in a step, arm on valve-lifting rod of steam-engine; ball (callous flesh pad on under sole of foot) toad, rather largest, t. of human foot; (slang) turn up one's t., die: from top to t., from head to foot, completely; heel- & toe walking; t.-cap, outer covering of t. in boot or shoe; t.-drop, inability to raise toes, due to paralysis of muscles; t.-nail, nail of human foot, metal nail driven obliquely through end of boot &c. (Vb) furnish with, mend; shake, rattle (person &c.); touch the line, mark, scratch with t. before starting in race; (Golf) strike (ball) with part of club too near t.; t. in, out, turn tt. in, out, in walking. Hence (-toed)

toefeless, a. [OE & ON te, cf. Du. t. en, G zehe]

to-fall, n. (archaic, poet). Close, decline, (of day &c.) [to² + FALL]

toill, n. (slang). Distinguished person, swell, [TO]

toifie(-), -fy, n. Kinds of sweetmeat made of sugar, butter, &c., as almond t. [f. Ff. Malay tofia, see tari; U.S. has tuffy]

toft, n. (law). Homestead; land once occupied by this; toftman (hist.); occupier of t. [OE = knoll, homestead, f. ON topi]

tog, n. & v.t. (slang) Tog garment; (v.t.) dress clothes; (v.i.) dress person, oneself, often out ingredients. Hence togger(gy)5 nn. [perh. f. foll.]

Toga, n. Ancient Roman's loose flowing outer garment, esp. w. allusion to Roman citizenship, to civil career, or also t. virtilis, manly t.) its assumption as sign of manhood (at age 14). Hence togaed 1 (gad) a. [l. cogn. w. toga, cogn.]

together (-dh), adv. In company or conjunction, as walking t., lived t.; simultaneously, as both t. exclain d; compared t. (one with another); into conjunction, so as to unite, as s. when t., tied t. GET, Hang t., put two & two t.; t. with, as well as, &c., also, as sent a host t. the enemy; t. with, as a team, squad or cavalry. [OE toge'dere (to t. + ge'd) together, cf. GATHER]

toggle, n. (Naut.) pin put through eye of rope &c. to keep it in place &c.; pair of rods or plates hinged together by t. joint (knee-joint) so as to transmit pressure at right angles; t.-iron, harpoon with movable blade instead of fixed barbs; t.-press (acting by means of t. joints). [f. toq cogn. w. TUG + -E(3)]

toll, v.i. & n. Work long or laboriously (at,
tensorial, a. (facet.). Of a barber or his work. [f. L. tonsorius (tondère tons- shave, see -or) + -AL]

tonsure (sher), n. & v.t. Rite of shaving the crown (R.-Ch.) or whole head (Gk. Ch.) of person entering priesthood or monastic ordination; barb of rack of rook's or priest's head; (fig.) admission to holy orders; (v.t.) shave head of. give t.o. [OF, L. tonsura (as prec., see -URE)]

tontine (-en), n. Annuity shared by subscribers to loan, the shares increasing as subscribers die till last survivor gets all; t. policy of insurance (in which associated policy-holders agree to pay for repair of specified articles, &c. till end of fixed period called t. period). [f. It. tontina (Lorenzo Tonti, originator of t. about 1653)]

too, adv. & a. In a higher degree than is admissible for a specified or understood purpose, standard, &c. (not used to qualify vb, cf. VERN), as t. ripe for cooking, t. good to be true, allows t. long an interval, t. long intervals, t. large for me, my taste, my purpose, is t. fond of comfort, t. many for; (in affected or gushing use) is quite t., is t., (delightful &c., often omitted); also, as well, as take the others t., mean to do t. (as well as threaten); moreover, as achieved, t. at small cost; (adj.) t.-t., gushing. = [TO]

took. See TAKE.

tool, v.t. & i. Mechanical implement, as carpen-
ter's, joiner's, gardener's, engraver's, mason's, tt.; (usu. machine-t.) machine used in making machinery, e.g. lathe: (fig.) thing used in an occupation or pursuit, as literary tt., the tt. of one's trade; person used as mere instrument by another, cat's-paw; separate figure in tooting of book; broad t., = TOOLER; EDGE1, edged t.; t.-holder, device for holding t. in lathe, handle for sharpening tools; the different tt. of good-rest, holder or support for cutting-t. in lathe. [OE tol, cf. ON tol pl, OE tawian prepare, Goth. tawjan make, cause]

tool2, v.t. & i. Ornament (edges of book-cover) with toiling; work with t.; (slang) drive (coach &c.), (intr.) drive, ride, often along &c. esp. in casual or leisurely manner. [f. prec.]

tooling, n. (pl. tooling). v.t. & i. & n. Sound, esp. produced by harsh or dismal sound with, (horn, cornet, whistle, &c.); sound horn &c. thus: of horn &c. give out such sound; of (grouse) call; (n.) sound of horn, trumpet, &c. [f. Sw. & Norw. tuta, cf. LG tuten, Da. tude, ON tóta, imit.]

tooth, n. (p. teeth), & v.t. & i. & n. Each of several hard dense structures growing in jaws of verte-
brates and used for mastication (as well as for other purposes); incisor, milk1, Molar1, Wisdom, t., false, artificial, t. (made by dentist); t.-shaped projection or thing, e.g. cog, point, &c., of gearwheel, saw, comb, rake; SWEET t.; cast thing in person's tt., reproach him with it; in the tt. of, in spite of (opposition &c.), in opposition to (directions &c.), in the face of (the wind &c.); upper, lower; Siemens spring, feather; one's eye-ee, gain worldly wisdom; escape by the skin of one's tt. (narrowly); flight, struggle, t. & nail (with utmost effort); LIE2 in one's tt.; set one's tt. on EDGE1; show one's tt., take threatening tone; take the HIT1 between one's tt.; toothache, ache in t.; t.-billed, (of bird) having t.-like processes (on cutting edges of bill; t.

brush (for cleaning tt.); t. ornament, = DOG1 t.; t.-paste, -powder, (for cleaning or preserving tt.); toothpick, small sharp instrument of quill, wood, gold, &c., for removing matter lodged between tt. (Vb) furnish with tt.; (ofcog-wheels) tt.

 Hence toothless2 a., toothless2 adv. [OE tóth, cf. Du. tand, G zahn -nis, Gk odous -ontos, f. root ed -EAT]

toothful, n. Small draught of spirit &c., thimbleful. [FUL]

tothing, n. In vbl senses, esp.: projecting bricks or stones left at end of wall to provide for continuation; t.-plane (with serrated edge for splitting surfaces); [VING]

toothsome1 adv., toothsome2 n. [SOME]

toot, v.i. Toot gently or repeatedly esp. on flute. [-LE]

top1, n. & a. Summit, highest part, as t. of a hill, kill-t., at the t. of the tree (fig., of highest rank in profession &c.); part of plant above ground, as turnip-t.; surface of ground, upper surface of table &c.; upper part of shoe; (plur. of carriages; head (of page in book); upper edges of book, as gilt t.; (person occupying) highest rank, foremost place, as came out (at the) t. of the school, the t. (upper end, head) of the table; utmost degree, height, as realized the t. of my ambition, called the t. of his voice, ran at the t. of his spirit magnificent of the head, as from t. to t. (Naut.) platform round head of lower mast serving to extend topmast shrouds, as maint., foret., mizzent.; (pl.) metal buttons plated &c. on face; bunch of hair, fibres, &c., esp. as measure = 1 lb. (adj.) highest in position or degree, as the t. rail, at t. speed, whence topmost a.; t.-boot (also t.), boot with high t. usu. of leather &c. made to look as if turned down; t.-coat, overcoat; t.-dress, apply manure on the t. of (earth) instead of ploughing it in, t.-dressing, this process, manure so applied; toppy'plant (top-, tog-), mast, sail, yard, rigging, immediately above topmast & topsail; t.-hamper, light upper sails & rigging; t.-aat, tall silk hat; t.-heavy, overweighted at t. end; to t.-hunt, hunt. [footnote: (as) scheme &c.]; t.-hole slang, first-rate; topknot, bow of ribbon &c., tuft, crest, worm or growing on head; t.-lantern, -light, light displayed from mizzentop of flagship; topman, t.-sawyer (lit.), (Naut., also topsman) man doing duty in a t.; topsmast (next above lower mast); topsail (sl.), square sail next above lowest; t.-sawyer, Sawyer in upper position in rope saw (fig.) person in superior or high position; top- sides, sides of ship above water-line. [OE Du., cf. ON toppr, G zopf tuft, tree-top]

Top2, v.t. Provide with top or cap; (Naut.) raise one end of (yard &c.) above the other; remove top of (plant) to improve growth &c.; reach the top of (hill &c.); be higher than; be superior to (as to); surpass oneself, &c.; to rise above, whence topping2 a., toppling2 adv. t. one's part, surpass oneself; t. off or up, put an end or a finishing touch to (thing or abs); be of (specified height), as he tops o.f. [f. prec.]

Top3, n. Kinds of wooden or metal toy, usu. conical, spherical, or pear-shaped, rotating on sharp point at bottom when set in motion by wind or whip. windsipping or whip, t.; t.-shell, kinds of fish with t.-shaped shell. [ult. f. MHG topf, cf. MDu. doppe, cogn. w. DIF]

topaz, n. A transparent or translucent mineral, a silicate of aluminium, yellow, white, green, blue, or colourless; false t., kind of yellow quartz; kind of humming-bird. [f. Topaze
topazolite, n. Yellow or green kind of garnet. [prec. + o- + -ite]

*top*, v.i. Drink alcoholic liquors to excess esp. habitually. Hence *topper* n. [f. F *topper* cover stake in dice, whence (je) *töpe* int. agreed!, done! (in drinking) I pledge you, perl. ult. f. top w. ref. to placing together tops of things; tufa]

toppè, n. (Anglo-Ind.). Mango or other grove. [f. Tamil *tuppi*]
topè, 3. v.i. Drink alcoholic liquors to excess esp. habitually. Hence *topper* n. [f. F *topper* cover stake in dice, whence (je) *töpe* int. agreed!, done! (in drinking) I pledge you, perl. ult. f. top w. ref. to placing together tops of things; tufa]

Töphèt, n. Place in Valley of Hinnom near Jerusalem used for idolatrous worship & later for depositing refuse, for consumption of which fires were kept burning; hell. [f. Heb. *tolpheth* place to be spat upon (töph spiti)]

töpia, n. Ancient Roman style of mural decoration. One of two heterogenous landscape scenes. Hence *topoi* a. [L (topus) place, see -oi]}

töpiary, a. The t. art (of clipping shrubs &c. into ornamental shapes). Hence *topiarian* a. [L *topiarius* landscape gardener (as prec., see -ary i)]

töpic, n. Theme for discussion, subject of course or discourse (Logic, Rhet.) class of considerations from which arguments can be drawn. [f. F *topiques* pl. L *f. Gk* (ta) *topika* topics, as a title of a treatise of Aristotle (topos place, see -oi)]

topical, a. Of topics; dealing with esp. current or local topics, as *t. allusion, song, local, esp. (Med.) affecting a part of the body. Hence *topically* adv. [L]

topography, n. Detailed description, representation on map &c., of natural & artificial features of a town, district, &c.; such features; (Anat.) mapping of surface of body with reference to the parts beneath. Hence *topographic* a., *topographical* adv. [f. F *topographie* L. L *f. Gk* (ta) *topos* place, see -oi)]

toponymy, n. (anat.). Naming of regions, opp. organs &c., of a body. [as prec.]

topper, n. In vb senses, also: (collogn.: f. top, top] [toppled]

toppie, V. & adj. (to) totter & fall (often ooc), down. [f. top + -6(i)]

topsy turvy, adv., a., n., & v.t. Upside down; (ii) utter confusion; (v.t.) turn t. Hence (facet.) *topsy turvy* adv. [L]

topography, n. Detailed description, representation on map &c. of a town, district, &c.; such features; (Anat.) mapping of surface of body with reference to the parts beneath. Hence *topographic* a., *topographical* adv. [f. F *topographie* L. L *f. Gk* (ta) *topos* place, see -oi]

*topo*, adj., n. (anat.). Naming of regions, opp. organs &c. of a body. [as prec.]

torchn (-shn, or as F). n. attrib. T. paper, paper with rough surface used esp. for watercolours; t. board (covered with t. paper); t. mat, MATH of t. paper; t. lace, peasant's bobbin lace with geometrical designs. [f. Gk *toruktos* (torukhöre chase, see -ic)]

torcular, n. Surgeon's tourniquet. [L = wine-press (torückere twist)]

tore, 3. See TEAR.

tore, 2. See TORSUS.

toreador, n. Spanish (usu. mounted) bull-fighter. [sp. (torear engage in bull-fight f. to bore h. (toreador, see -ador)]

toreutic (-rä), & a. (pl. art) of chasing, carving, & embossing, esp. metal. [f. Gk *torueitos* (toruëre boar, chase, see -ic)]

torfaeous, a. Growing in bogs or mosses. [TURP + -ACEOUS]

tor'gech (-ch), n. Red-bellied char. [W (tor'gey + cox red)]

torment, 3. v.t. Subject to torment, as tormented with neurosis, suspense, inquiries. Hence *tormenting* adj. [f. O F *torment*]

tormentil, n. Lower herb with bright yellow flowers & highly astringent root-stock used in medicine. [f. F *tormentille* f. TORMENTIL 1 (as colloq.) the child is a positive t. [O.F, L *tormentum* engine for hurring stones, rack, torment (torquere twist, see -MENT)]

tormentor, n. Person, thing, that torments, whence *tormentress* 1 n. long fork used on ship for taking meat from coppers; kind of broom on wheels. [O.F]

torn'mina, n. Gripping pains in bowels, colic. [L (torquere twist)]

torn, See TARS.

tornâdo, n. (pl. -ôes). Violent storm of small extent, esp. in W. Africa at beginning & end of rainy season & in U.S. from April to July, supposed to have a rotary motion, &c. accompanied by funnel-shaped cloud. Hence *tornado* a. [f. Sp. tornada L. tornar REVX, see -ADO(i)]

tornous, tornose, a. (Bot.) cylindrical with bulges at intervals; (Zool.) knobby. [f. L *tornus* (tornus, see -ose(i), -ous)]

torpe*do, n. (pl. -ôes), & v.t. Electric ray, a fish with electric apparatus for numbing or killing its prey &c.; electric fish or boat or projectile for carrying detonating charge under water to hostile ship; submarine mine, used placed in harbour-channel; fog-signal laid on railway to be exploded by wheels of train; toy exploding when dashed on ground &c.; shell buried in path of storm or patrols &c.; explosive cartridge for various purposes; t.-boat, killing fast steamer for carrying or discharging t.; t.(boat)-catter, t. gunboat, large vessel intended to catch t.-boat; small fast boat used to catch t.-boat or carry t.-net (hanging round ship to intercept tt. or t.-boat); (vb) destroy, attack, with t. [f. vb (n.) t. = t. fish (torpére be numb)]

torpid, a., & v.t. Hibernating, animal dormant; sluggish; intellectually or physically indolent, apathetic; (n. pl.) Lent boat-races at Oxford between two crews of colleges, (sing.) boat rowing in these. Hence or cogn. *torplid*i, *torplid*ness, *torpor* a., *torpidity* adv., *torpify* v.t., *torpor*i a. [f. L *torpidus* (prec. -i)]
torquâte(d), aa. (zool.). With ring of peculiar colour or texture of hair or plumage about the neck. [f. L Torquatus (foll., -ate)]

torque (-k), tore, n. Necklace of twisted metal, esp. of Gauls; [Mech., -que] twisting-moment. [f. L Torques necklace, as TORT]

torquéd(e), v.t. Parch with heat, roast, dry, (metallic ores, drugs). So torquection n. [f. L Torraceare (torrare parch, see -FY)]

torrent, n. Rushing stream of water etc.; (fig.) a torrent of low (tortuous, twist, questions). Hence torrential (-shls)., adv. [f. L tormentum lit. boiling stream (torrare parch, see -ENT)]

Torricellian, a. T. experiment (with mercury in tube, leading to principle on which barometer is made); T. tube (used for this). [f. Torricelli d. 1647 + -AN]

tridrid, a. (Of land &c.) parched by sun, very hot; t. zone, part of earth’s surface between two tropics. Hence torrid, torridness, nn. [f. F torride f. L torridus (torrare parch, see -ID)]

torse, n. Twisted ornament e.g. scroll; block of wood in brick wall for joist &c. to rest on. [f. T.]

torsion (shn), Twisting; (Bot.) state of being spirally twisted, so torsive a.; (Med.) twisting of cut end of artery after operation &c. to check haemorrhage; t. balance (for measuring minute forces by means of fine twisted wires). Hence torsion, torsionless, aa., torsionally adv. [f. F, l. Lith. tortion, -ts (as tort, see TORR)]

Torsion of cod family. [Sw. & Da.]

torsò, n. Trunk of statue apart from head & limbs. [It., = stalk, stump, torso, f. thyrus]

tort, n. (law). Private or civil wrong. [F. = wrong, harm, f. L torquere tort- twist]

torticolis, n. (path.). Rheumatic affection of muscles of neck, stiff neck. [L. aes prec. + colchon neck]

tortile, a. Twisted, curved; (Bot.) coiled. Hence tortillity n. [f. L tortillis (torr-,-ile)]

tortilla (tylo), n. Flat maize cake, Mexican substitute for bread. [Sp.]

tortious (-shus), a. (law). Constituting a tort, wrongful. Hence tortiously adv. [var. of TORTIOUS]

tortoise (tus,-toiz), n. Land (& fresh-water) varieties of turtle, reptile encased in two scaly or hard shells, with either a short or long neck. [f. L. (Rom. Ant.) = Testudo; t.-shell, bitted and clouded outer shell or scale of some sea turtles used for combs &c., t.-shell cat, butterfly, (with black & yellow markings suggesting t.-shell).] [ME TROJUE, tortu (thr. Of TORT), f. LLI t orbita (as TORT)]

tortuos(a), (bot. zool.), = MOLLINEAR. [f. L tortuata dim. of tortuus (as tort), -ous]

tortuose a. (bot., fig., of policy &c.) disputious, circuitous, crooked, not straightforward. Hence or cogn. tortuosity, tortuitiousness, aa., tortuously adv. [f. OF tortus f. L tortuosus (tortus -as twist, foll., -ous)]

torture (t-her), n. & v.t. Infliction of severe bodily pain e.g. as punishment or means of persuading a person to confess or say what he knows of this or that. (v.t.) subject to t., as tortured with neuralgia, tight boots, anxiety; (fig.) force out of natural position or state, pervert meaning of (words, passage). Hence tortureable, torturous, aa., tortureper n., torturingly adv. [v.b. f. n.] f. L tortura twisting (tortuque tort- twist, see -URE)

tortula, n. (pl., -e). Kinds of yeast-like fungi; chain of spherical bacteria, whence torp-
TOUR

TOURINE

TOURIST

TOURISTE
in which two parties of mounted & armed men contended with blunted weapons: any contest of skill between a number of competitors, as chess, lawn-tennis, t. [F. Of tournoiement (tor-ner toy-neri, see -MENT)]

tournay (tor-o), n. Printed worsted upholstery-material. [f. Tournay, in Belgium] & v.t. & v.i. Take part in a tournament (hist.). [f. Of tournoi vb, tourni n., f. tournier TURN]

tourniquet (tor-nik-), n. Instrument for stopping flow of blood through artery by compression with screw. [F. = turnstil, tourniquet, f. tournier TURN]

tournure (tournur, or as f.), n. Curve, contoured; made by women to give rounded outline to hips, backdrapery of dress. [F (as TUREN, see -URE)]

tousle (toulz), r.t. Pull about, handle roughly, make (esp. hair) untidy. [f. Touse (now dial. or obs., cf. Tover as dog’s name), ME tousen, of G tauen, + -LE(3)]

tous-les-mois (toulamwah), n. Food starch and derivatives of species of canna. [F. Lit. = every month]

tousy (tizi), a. Rough, shaggy, dishevelled. [f. Prec. + -Y]

tout (towt), v.i., & n. Solicit custom, pester possible customers with applications (for orders); spy out movements & condition of horses in training; (n.) instance of, (also tourtekn n., rare) person employed in touting. [ME toun, OE totian, vb, peep out, cf. ON tuta peak, Sw. tut point, Da. sudspout]

tout court (towkoor), adv. (Of name &c.) without addition or explanation. [F. Lit. = quite short]

tout ensemble (F), n. See ensemble.

tow (tow), v.t., & n. (Of vessel, horse on bank, &c.) pull (boat, barge, &c.) along in water by means of a line, pull (person, thing) along behind one; drag (net) over surface of water, drag net over (water), to collect specimens; (n.) towing, being towed, esp. take, hare, int., (fig.) assume direction of, take possession of, (person); towning-(line), -rope, (used in towing); towing-net (for dragging water); towning-path (along river or canal for use in towing). Hence tow-ward, toward. Tow (tow), (of tung, Hg zogon, draw, cogn. w. G ziehen draw & w. L dunere lead, draw]

tow (tow), n. Coarse & broken part of flax or hemp. Hence tow-y2 a. [OE (towic tow-like), orig. = spinning, cf. MDu. tow, TO. tow TO. TO. tuft of wool for spinning; cogn. w. twaw1 & root]

toward (towerd), a. (archaic). Docile, apt. Hence toward-y1 a., toward-ness n., (archaic)

towards, toward2 (tords, toerd, twords, towords), prep. (as now more usu. in prose & colloq.). In the direction of. as looks t. the sea, set out t. town, I look t. you (in drinking health); as regards in relation to, as felt some animosity t. him, his attitude t. Home Rule; (archaic esp. bibl.) tooward, us, for, for the purpose of, as saved something t. his education; near, at, noon, t. the end of our journey; (archaic, as adv.) feast is toward (coming). [Of toward a future (to. -WARD), see -ES]

towel (towel), n., & v.t. & i. (II). Cloth for drying oneself after bath &c.; roller-t., endless t. on revolving bar; t. horse, wooden frame for hanging tt. on; (slang) taw, bullet, caltun, taw; taw, wipe oneself &c. with t., (slang) trash; (v.i.) wipe oneself with t. Hence towelling (taweling)1, 2, 3 n. [f. F Touflage f. OHG twahila (G zweihle) f. twahaln wash, cf. OE thwean, ON thvaun]

tower (toover), n. & v.t. Tall usu. equilateral (esp. square) or circular structure, often forming part of church or other large building; (fig.) place of defence, protector; T. MARTELLO; water-t., pipe used to secure high head of water at fires, also, t. supporting tank for distribution of water at high pressure; the T. (of London), large white building on the S. bank of the Thames, & repository of objects of public interest, orig. a fortress & palace & later used as State prison; (v.i.) reach high (above surroundings, often fig. of eminent person, as towers above his contemporaries), (of game-birds mortally wounded) rise vertically to great height, (part.) high, lofty, (v.i.) a towering (violent) rage, passion. Hence to-ward2, 3, towel (towel)

town, n. (Hist.) Collection of houses enclosed by wall or hedge; considerable collection of dwellings &c. (larger than village; often opp. to country), esp. one not created a city; the people of a t., as the whole t. knows of it, is the talk of the t. (talked about by everyone in the t.), about the t. (in the minds of the people of the t.); he is in the tower of London, or the chief city in town in speaker’s neighbourhood, as was once t. (London) from York, is not in t. is out of t. man about t., fashionable idler esp. in London; PAINT the t. red; county t.; &c t. &c.

town adj.

town, n. (Hist.) Collection of houses enclosed by wall or hedge; considerable collection of dwellings &c. (larger than village; often opp. to country), esp. one not created a city; the people of a t., as the whole t. knows of it, is the talk of the t. (talked about by everyone in the t.), about the t. (in the minds of the people of the t.); he is in the tower of London, or the chief city in town in speaker’s neighbourhood, as was once t. (London) from York, is not in t. is out of t. man about t., fashionable idler esp. in London; PAINT the t. red; county t.; &c t. &c.

RAW TEXT END
beam-like projection or process. Hence *trac-
becular* 1, *trabeculate* (adj. [A.T.E. 2(2)]), aa.
[L. dim. of *trubes* beam].

**trace** v. t. & n. Delineate, mark out,
sketch, write esp. laboriously, as traced (out) a
plan of the district, traced the words with a
shaking hand, (fig.) the trace policy (traced) out
by his acts; (also t. v. 1. copy (drawing &c.) by following & marking its lines
on superimposed sheet (esp. of tracing-paper)
made trans-parent with oil of turpentine &c.)
through which they are visible or on sheet
placed below with carbon paper between; fol-
low the track or path of (person, animal, foot-
steps, &c., along, through, to, &c.); ascertain
one's way along (path &c.). Hence *trace-
ability*, *traceable*, n., *traceable* a.

**tracely** adv., *tracer* (1, 2) n. (N.) track
left by person or animal walking or running.
footprints or other visible signs of course pur-
sued (usu. pl.); visible or other sign of what
has existed or happened, as of these buildings
no t. remains, sorrow has left its t. on her face,
to give, to trace, become insubordinate. [L. MF trave,
orig. pl. of *traîr*]

**trácery**, n. Stone ornamental open-work
esp. in head of Gothic window; decorative
pattern or natural outline (e.g. in insect's wing)
suggesting this. Hence *tráceried* 2 a. [F.
**trace** 2, n. Each of the two side straps or
chains by which horse's vehicle in the troth.
in harness (lit. & fig.); kick over the t. (fig. of
person) become insubordinate. [L. MF trave,
orig. pl. of *traîr*]

**trachéa**, n. (pl. -ae). Principal passage of
body from larynx to bron-
chial tubes; each of the passages by which air
is conveyed from the exterior in in-sects, arach-
nids, &c. (Bot.) duct, vessel. Hence **trach-
æal**, **trachéan**, **trachéate** (2), aa., **trac-
choe**, form, **trachécele**, **trachéo-
tony**, **trachitis**, nn. [L. Gk *trachëa* (ar-
terial). lit. rough artery, f. *trach os rough]

**trachéo** (-k) in comb. = Gk *trachêlos* neck.

**trachôma** (-k), n. Disease of eye marked by
granular excrescences on inner surface of
lids. Hence *trachômatous* a. [F. Gk *tra-
khôma* roughness (trächous, rough, see *axl*].

**trachy** (-k) in comb. = Gk *trachús* rough,
as *phônia* hoarseness.

**trachyte** (-kit), n. Light-coloured volcanic
rock round to rough, seer, rough as *wds in *itet, cf. *BARYTES*

**track**, n. & v. t. Continuous line, series of
marks, left by person, animal, or thing, in pass-
ing along, (pl.) such marks, esp. footprints, as
watched the broad t. of departing ship, fol-
lowed through the snow, am on his t. (in pur-
suit of him, fig. in possession of clue to his
conduct, designs, &c.), presently came on some
more of histt.; course taken, as followed in his
*t., indicated the t. in which we were to go, as
of a comet; path, esp. one beaten by use, (fig.)
course of life or routine, as a rough, run round
the hill-side, covered with sheep, &c., afraid to
leave the beaten t. (of ordinary life; also lit.);
pulled racing-path, esp. *cinder*-t. (for run-
ners); continuous line of railway, as single,
double, t., one pair, two pairs, of rails; in one's
*tt. (slang), where one stands, there & then;
make tt. (slang), go or run away, make off;
make tt. for (slang), go in pursuit of, go after;
send tt. (slang), go away from the subject;
t.-clearer, kinds of device attached to lo-
comotive, mowing-machine, &c., for clearing t.
in front or behind. Hence *tracketless* a.,

**tracketless** adv., *tracketlessness* n. (V.t.) follow the t. of (animal, person, to follow &c.;
t. down, reach, capture, by tracking; trace,
make out, course, development, &c.; by, for;
several t. of (usu. pl.), for several courses.

**tracticalness** 1 n. [f. F. *tracé* f. MDU, *treck* (treckdraw); vb. f. n., but in last sense direct f. Du.]

**tracage** (-ij), n. Towage; railway-tracks
collectively, amount of these. [A.G.K.

**tract**, n. Region, area, of indefinite (usu. large) extent, as a *t. of sand, pathless tt.*; (Anat.)
area of organ or system, as *factory*, *optic*.

**tractable** 1 adv. [f. L. tractus - Is, vb. n. t. trahere tract-draw].

**tract**, n. Short treatise or discourse esp. on
religious subject; (R.-C. Ch. &c.) a form of an-
them; in *for the Times*, *Oxford T.*, see *TRACT-
ARIANISM*. [abbr. of *TRACTATE*]

**tractable, a.** (Of persons, rarely of materials
&c.) easily handled, manageable, plant, docile.
voiced by Newman, Purse, Keble, Pusey, &c.,
in 90 tracts ( *Tracts for the Times* ) published
at Oxford 1833-41. [-1SM]

**tracée*, n. Treatise. [f. L. *tractatus* - is,
*tractare*, see *TRACTABLE*]

**traction**, n. Drawing of a body along a sur-
face, as electric, steam, t.; line of t., that
in which the force of t. acts, angle of t. (between
the plane or surface on which the body goes
& the direction of traction e.g. of muscle, ast-aneuryms (produced by t.);
*t.-engine*, movable steam-engine for drag-
ging heavy load on ordinary road; *t.-wheel*,
driving-wheel of locomotive &c. Hence or cogn.

** tractorial, tractive, aa., [F. f. L. *trahere*
tract-draw, see -1on]

**trade**, n., & v. t. & i. Bulk, esp. mechanical
or mercantile employment opp. (or oc-
clusion, carried on as means of livelihood or pro-
fit: *JACK* 1 of all tt.; *trick of the t.*, device for
attracting custom, gaining advantage of rival,
&c.; exchange of commodities for money or
other commodities, commerce, as *foreign t.*,
exportation & importation of goods from to
& home country or exchange of commodities
between counties or districts (carried on within
a country); *carrying-t.*, transportation of
goods from one country to another by water;
the persons engaged in a t., as the t.
will never submit to it, is unpopular with the
book t.; Board of T., committee of Privy
Council supervising commerce & industry,
*balance* 1 of t.; *free* 1 t.; *fair* 2; = *t.-wind;
*t.-tide* (of meetings of traders &c.: *t.-mark,
legally registered mark or name used by manu-
facturer &c. to distinguish his goods; *t.-name*,
that by which a thing is called in the t., also,
named given by manufacturer to proprietary
article; *t.-price* (charged by manufacturer &c.
for dealer to goods that are to be sold again);
tradesman, person engaged in t., esp. shopkeeper; tradespeople, tradesmen & their families; t.-union, organized association of workers of a t. formed for protection & promotion of common interests, t.-unionism, this system of association, t.-unionist, advocate of this, member of t.-union; t.-wind, wind blowing continually towards thermal equator & de- viation from path (t. anti-trade), (pl.) the t.-wind & the anti-t., prevailing over the oceans from about 30° N. to 30° S. (Vb) buy & sell, engage in t. (in commodity, with person); have a transaction (with person for thing); carry merchandise (to place); exchange in commerce, barter, (goods); make a t. of one's political influence, make corrupt bargain; (esp. unscrupulous) advantage of (person's good nature, one's knowledge of a secret, &c.).

trader, n. Person engaged, vessel regularly employed, in trade. [-ER]

tradition, n. Opinion or belief or custom handed down, handed down of these, from person to person, traditionary; traditionism, system doctrine of tradition, supposed to have divine authority but not committed to writing, esp. (l) laws held by Pharis- ees to have been delivered by God to Moses, (2) oral teaching of Christ not recorded in writing by immediate disciples, (3) words & deeds of Mohammed not in Koran; artistic or literary pri- mary(s) based on accumulated ex- perience or continuous usage, as statue of the Dutch School; [Law] formal delivery, Hence or cogn. traditional, traditionary, adv. [F. Of tra- dition l. traditionem, surrender, delivery, tradition, t.tradere dit- dare give], -ON]

traditionalism, n. (Excessive) respect for tradition esp. in religion; philosophical system referring all religious knowledge to divine revelation & tradition, So T. (al)ist n., traditionalist c. [Lns] -Tf ditor, n. (pl. -ors, -ores). Early Christian who to save his life surrendered copies of Scripture or Church property to persecutors. [Lt. tradere, see tradition, -OR]

trade, v.t. Caluminate, misrepresent. Hence traducian, traducement, n., traduce, traducer, n. (L t. tradux-usc, lead over, bring over, display, disgrace, propagate)

traducian(lst), n.n. One who believes that soul as well as body is propagated (cf. creationism, 1st sense). So traducianism n. [L. traducianus l. tradux- unus, layer of vine (as prec.), see -AN]

traffic, v.i. & t. (-ck). & n. Trade (in commodity, lit. & fig.), commerce, barter; (esp. fig.). Hence trafficker 1 n. (N.) trade (in commodity lit. & fig.), as the t. in rare hides, unscrupulous t. in lucrative appointments; transportation of goods, coming & going of persons or goods by road, rail, steamship route, &c., number or amount of persons or goods conveyed, as there is little t. on these roads, the t. reforms, (esp. in part) t. on all railways show marked increase, apply to the superintendent of t. (on railway). Hence traffickeress a. [n.f. vb] f. F. trafiquer f. It. trafficare, etym. dub.]

tragédian, n. Writer of tragedies; (w. fem. tragedienne, pr. -en) actor in tragedy. [f. F. tragédien, fem. -enne, or f. foll. + -AN]
as missed my t., put on a special t., EXPRESS. fast, slow, UP, DOWN, THROUGH, CONVEY, TRAVEL, TRAVEL by sea (F); (adj). combustible material to lead fire to mine &c.; (archaic) ordered arrangement; condition; matters were in a fine t.; series of connected wheels or parts in machinery; t.-band (hist.), each division of London citizen soldier esp. in Stuart period; t.-bearer, person employed to hold up t. or nut; t.-mill, bit for the work in railway accounts. Hence trainless a. [f. T rain retention, hinder part, work, &c., trainer vb train, trail, f. LL trai-nare f. L trahere draw]

trainer, n. In vb senses, esp. one who trains horses, athletes, &c., for races &c. [t.r]

training, n. In vb senses, to be in (process of) t., go into t., (for race &c.); t.-bit, gag-bit for vicious horse; t.-college, school, (for t. teachers); t.-ship (on which boys are taught seamanship &c.). [t.r]

train-oil, n. Oil got from blubber of whale (esp. of the right whale). [earlier also train, f. ME. train, vb, cf. groan, draw]

trainor, n. One who violates his allegiance or acts disloyally to country, king, cause, religion, principles, himself, &c. Hence or cogn. trainorous a., trainorous, adv. trainourous, pp. [f. OF trainor, L traditorem (see TRADITION & OR)]

trajectory, n. Path described by projectile moving under given forces; (Geom.) curve of surface cutting system of curves or surfaces at constant angle. [f. L TRAJECTICRE JECT. = jaceere throw], see -ory]

tram, n., & vb & t. (Also t.-car) passenger car running on rails laid in public road; such rail; (also tramway) line consisting of such rails; four-wheeled car used in coal-mines; t.-road (hist.), road with wooden, stone, or metal wheels; tracks; (vb) convey in, perform (journey) in t.; (vb) go into. [Norw. = wooden doorstep, cf. Sw. dial. tramum, tramum, log, G Trammel lump, stump; in Eng. prob. first shaft of car]


tramme1, n., & vb & t. (Ll). Kinds of net for fish, esp. (also -net) triple drag-net; shuttle, esp. one used in teaching horse to amble; hook in fireplace for kettles &c.; instrument for drawing ellipses; beam-compass; (usu. pl.) impediments to freedom of movement or action (chiefly fig.); as tt. of etiquette, official routine; (vt.) confine, hamper, with tt. (usu. fig.); (p. o. h) with white marks on fore & hind feet of same (or cross-tramelled) different sides. [vb f. n. f. F tramail f. med. L tramacula (tri, triple + macula mark)]

tramontana [-ah,-ah], n. In Mediter- ranean, wind; cold blighting wind in the Archipelago. [It., see fall.]

tramontane, a. & n. (Situated, living) on other side of the Alps; (fig., from It. point of view) foreign, barbarous; (n.) person, also prec. [f. Of tramontain f. It. tramontano f. L. T-OUNTANUS L MONS -NTIS mountain] be- comes mounts]

tramp, vi, t. & f. Walk heavily, as heard him tramping about overhead; walk, go on foot, perform (journey), traverse (country), on foot (usu. w. implication of reluctance, weariness, &c.), as have tramped up & down all day looking for you, decline to t. ten miles in this heat, have tramped the whole country in my time, missed the train & had to t. t. (N.) sound of person(s) walking or marching or of horse's steps; journey on foot, walk; iron plate protecting sole of boot from wear & tear of spade in digging; vagabond; freight-vessel running on no regular line; t.-pick, lever for turning up hard soil. [ME & G trampein, cf. Da. trampoline, f. fr. Irish, to move, roll]

trample, v. t. & i., n. Tread under foot, crush thus, as trampled to death by elephants; t. on, tread heavily on, (fig.) treat roughly or with contempt, show no consideration for, (person, hence or cogn.)

trans1, prep. -TRANS. before s.

transcend, n., & vb. State suggesting that the soul has passed out of the body; ecstasy, rapture, extreme exaltation; (Path.) state of insensitivity to external surroundings with partial suspension of vital functions, catalepsy, also, hypothetic state; (vt., poetically) = TRANSMIT. [vb f. n. f. Of transe f. transi return into trance; there seems to be go]

transquil (KW), a. Calm, serene, unruffled, not agitated, as preserved a t. mind, t. scene, t. surface of pond. Hence or cogn. tranquil-

transplantation, n. Management of business, as left the t. of the matter to him; piece of esp. commercial business done, as the t. of a firm, the business not being carried on in the same name; to transplant, transfer, transform, translate; as living pref. chiefly in sense 'on other side of, as -Appalachian, -Caucausian, frontier (esp. of Indian empire), -Gangetic (of the Gangs)]

transact (z), v. t. & i. Perform, carry through, (business); carry on business (with person). So transactor1 n. [f. L trans-

transactio, n. Management of business, as left the t. of the matter to him; piece of esp. commercial business done, as the t. of a firm, the business not being carried on in the same name; to transplant, transfer, transform, translate; as living pref. chiefly in sense 'on other side of, as -Appalachian, -Caucausian, frontier (esp. of Indian empire), -Gangetic (of the Gangs)]

transact- (z), v. t. & i. Perform, carry through, (business); carry on business (with person). So transact-

transatlantic (z), a. Beyond the Atlantic, American, European; crossing the Atlantic, as t. line, steamer. [trans-]

transcend (se), v. t. & i. Be beyond the range or domain or grasp of (human experience, reason, description, belief, &c.); (t. & i.) excel, surpass. [f. Of transender f. L TRANscendere = transcend (trans + -ender)]

transcendent, a. & n. Excelling, surpassing, as t. merit, genius; (Scholastic Philos.) higher than, not included under any of the ten categories; (Kantian Philos.) not realizable in experience; (esp. of God) existing apart from, not subject to limitations of the material uni-

transcendence, n. The state of transcendent, as transcended, or transcendent (noun); transcendent, as transcended -ence, -ency, n. transcen-dently adv. [f. Of transcendent (as prec., see -ANT, -ENT)]

transcendental, a. & n. (second sense); (Kantian Philos.) of a priori character,
presupposed in & necessary to experience, as t. cognition, a priori knowledge, t. object, real (unknown & unknowable) object, t. unity (brought about by cognition); explaining matter & objective things as products of the subjective mind (esp. in Schelling’s philosophy); (pop.) abstract, vague, obscure, visionary; (Math., of functions) not capable of being produced by composition of a function of multiplication, & inversion, the inverse operations, t. circire (represented by t. function).

Hence trans* cend*ental*ly adv. [-AL]

transcendentalism, n. Transcendental philosophy, esp. that of Schelling & his followers e.g. Emerson. So trans* cend*ental*ist n.

trans* cend*ental*ism, n. -ism 1. Extending across a continent, as t. railway. [-TRANS-]

transcribe, v.t. Copy out in writing. Hence or cogn. trans*cribe*r, n., trans*cription, n., trans*scriber*al, n., trans*script*tive, aa. [f. L trans*scribere script-write]

transcript, n. Written copy. [as prec.]

transcript, a. (nat. hist.) Set or running across. [f. L transcriptus (transcurrere run), -ent]

transsection, n. Cross-section. [-TRANS-]

trans*se*nt*na, n. Marble or metal lattice-work enclosing shrine. [L, = net, lattice]

trans*sequent, n. Each of the transverse arms of cruciform church running out between nave & choir (north, south, t. Hence trans* se*nt*al] a. (f. L transcursus, adj.) Across, over, (thing &c. from person or place to another); make over possession of (property, ticket &c. conferring rights, to person); convey (drawing &c.) from one surface to another esp. to lithographic stone by means of transfer-paper; remove (picture) from one surface to another esp. from wood or wall to canvas. Hence trans* se*nt*al*ly, adv. (in character or mind trans* fem* able, trans* fem* ent*ial, aa. [f. L trans* ferre (ferre bear)]

transfer, n. Transferring; conveyance of property or right, document effecting this; design &c. (to be) conveyed from one surface to another; small toy coloured picture or design transferred. t. be transferred (to) is sold to other surface; soldier exchanged from one regiment &c. to another; t.-book, register of tt. of property, shares, &c.; t.-days at Bank of England, days for t. of consols &c. free of charge (but all Sat. & Sun.); t.-ink for making designs on lithographic stone or t.-paper; t.-paper (special) coated to receive impression of t.-ink & transfer it to stone). [f. prec.]

transfiguration, n. Change of form or appearance, esp. that of Christ. [Mat. xvii. 1-9]; (T) festival of Christ’s t., Aug. 6. [F, f. L trans*figurationem (as foll., see -ATION)]

transfigure (ger), v.t. Change in form or aspect esp. so as to elevate or idealize. [f. OF transfigurer f. L trans*figurat*um figure]

transfix, v.t. Pierce through. [f. L trans*fix*um]

transfixion, (-kshn), n. Piercing through; (Surg.) amputation by piercing transversely & cutting outwards. [I0X]

transform, v.t. Make (esp. considerable) change in the form, outward appearance, character, disposition, &c., of, as caterpillar is transformed into butterfly. 10 years in India has transformed the major (in character or physique), a beard may t. a man beyond recognition. Hence trans*form*able, trans* form*ative, aa. [f. L trans*form*are form3]

transformation, n. Transforming, being transformed, as has undergone a great t.; metamorphosis esp. of insects; change from solid to liquid or from liquid to gaseous state or vice versa; (Math.) change from one figure or expression to another equal in quantity; change in blood during passage through capillaries of vascular system; morbid change of tissue into form proper to some different part; (Sci.) change of one substance into another, in which chief pantomime characters are supposed to change into chief actors of the harlequinade that follows. [F, f. LL transformationem (as prec., see -ATION)]

transform*er, n. In vbl senses, esp. (also trans*form*er) a n. device for producing by means of an electric current another of different quantity & potential. [E, f. L trans*form*a]
transmucineous (z), n. Change the form, nature, or substance of. Hence or cogn. transmutability, transmuter, &c., transmutable, transmutative, aa., transmutably 2 adv. [f. L transmutare change]

transnormal (z), a. Beyond, exceeding, or out of the normal.
TRANSPORTABLE

TRAVEL

tion, as in a t. of rage, was in tt. (usu. of joy). [F, as prec.]
transportable, a. That may be transport-
ed, whence transportabili-ty n.; (offender or offence) punishable by transportation. [F
(as transport 2, see -ABLE)
transportation, n. Conveying, being con-
veyed, from one or other to place; removal to penal
colonies. [F, L transpotationem (as trans-
PORT 1, see -ATION)]
transpose (-z), v.t. Cause (two or more
things) to change places; (Alg.) transfer (term
with changed sign to other side of equation;
change the natural or the existing order or posi-
tion of (words, a word) in sentence; (Mus.)
write (key), in different key, as transposed from
G, to C, etc.
transposition (tiz), n. Transposing, being trans-
posed; also, transposed; also, transposition
(place, -ing).
transitive (tiz-), a. & n. Affording
the nature of the rock
TRAP 3. So trappoid, trappus, trappus,
aa. [-EAN]
trapper, n. One whose business is to trap
animals esp. for furs; one who tends airs-doors
in mines. [F trap 1 + -ER]
trappings, n. pl. Harness of horse esp.
when ornamental; (fig.) ornamental accessories
of 

[...]

transport, n. & v.t. Worthless or waste stuff.
trash, refuse; loppings of trees; thing, e.g.,
literary production, of bad workmanship or
material; nonsensical talk; canet-, bruised
canes; t-house (on sugar-plantation, for storing
garages); t-ice. broken ice mixed with water;
(v.t., archaic) lop (tree), wear out, maltreat.
Hence trassery(t), trassiness, trassiness,
trassily, etc. a. (tr.) cf. OF.
trash, ribbons, leaves & twigs as fuel. Sw.
krossa, krasa, bruise; vb prob. different wds[
trans. See terhace 2.
trattoria(-e), n. Italian eating-house. [It.
travaille) n. Morbid condition of body
produced by wound or external violence. So trau-
matism n. [F. Gk trauma-malos wound]
traumatize, v.i. & n. Of (medicine) for
wounds. [F. Gk traumati-kos (as prec., see -IC)
travail, n. & v.i. (archaic). Suffer
pangs of childbirth; (make) painful or laborious effort.
[vb f. OF traualier] OF = toil, etym. dub.
travel, v.i. & t. (ll.) & n. Make a journey
esp. one of some length to distant countries, as
ordered to t. for his health, spent his life in
traveling; adv. (pl. excl.) t. travelled (as a commodity); (of machine or part) move
(along bar &c., in groove &c.); pass esp. in
deliberate or systematic manner from point to
point, as his eye travelled over the scene, mind
travels over the events of the day; (of deer &c.)
move onwards in feeding; move, proceed, in
specified manner or at specified rate, perform
(distance), as horse travels slowly, light travels
faster than sound, travels thousands of miles
per second, train travelled 1,000 miles a day;
journey through, as travelled France from end.
to end; cause (herds &c.) to t.; (p.p.) experienced in travelling, as is a travelled man; t. out of the record, wander from subject; travelling-cap, -dress, &c., (of form convenient for travelling). 
(N.) travelling esp. in foreign countries, as is much improved by t., has returned from this t., as a result of this t., not to be called on deceptively, as t. memory in t. (as given). 
Hence or cogn. t.cheorous.

tra'cheous (-etsh), a. Violating allegiance, betraying trust, pernicious; not to be relied on deceptively, as t. memory in t. (as given). 
Hence or cogn. t.cheous.

tra'velor (-v'l), n. In vbl. senses, esp.: kinds of moving machinery (e.g. account of his t.); conqueror t. (rev., esp. the to t. itself, one entitled to call for refreshment on Sunday at public-house by having walked 3 miles; tip person the t., impose on him, tell him lies; t. tale, presumable lie; t. sjoy, a climbing plant. [ER]

tra'verce, a., n., & v. t. & i. (Archaic in gen. use = transverse; (Herald.) crossing shield from side to side; t. sailing (on zigzag track). 
(N.) thing, esp. part of structure, that crosses another; (Forti.) earthwork in form of parapet protecting covered way &c.; gallery from side to side of church &c.; (Geom.) transversal line; (Naut.) zigzag line taken by ship owing to contrary winds or currents (work, solve, a t., compute direct distance so covered); sideways motion of body or limb when walking through; across face of precipice from one practicable line of ascent or descent to another, place where this is necessary; (Law) denial esp. of allegation of matter of fact; (archaic) thwarting circumstance; turning of gun to required direction; t. table, nautical table used in solving tt., platform for shifting engine &c. from one line of rot to another; etc.; to lie across, as must t. a vast extent of country; district traversed by canals, wall traversed by beam; make a t. in climbing; (fig.) consider, discuss, the whole extent of (subject); turn (gun); plane (wood) across grain; deny esp. (Law) in pleading; thwart, frustrate, oppose, (plan, opinion); (of needle of compass &c.) turn as (on) pivot; (of horse) walk opposite; (fig.) go wrong; (running over rope &c. that supports it). 
[vb f. F traverser, n. partly thr. adj. f. F traverser, -verse, F. l. as transverse]

tra'versar, n. In vbl. senses, esp. railway traverse-table. [ER]

tra'verten(e), n. Porous light-yellow rock, a calcareous deposit from springs, hardening on exposure and used in Italy for building. 
[f. It. travertino f. L triturinus (lapis stone) of Tivoli (Tivoli, seen -1e)]

tra'vestiy, v. t., & n. Make (subject &c.) ridiculous (intentionally or not) by treatment of it; (of person or thing, e.g. literary work) be a ridiculous imitation of (another); (n.) such treatment, such imitation, (of). 
[vb & n. f. obs. adj. f. F traverter, -teirest (travesty) 1. g. to traverter cloth, the clothes of F. t. (vestire cloth f. L vestire f. vestis clothing)

trawl, v. t. & i., &n. Drag (t.-net), catch fish in t.-net. Hence trawling 1. n. (N.); (also t.-line) buoyed line to which short lines with baited hooks are attached at intervals; (also t.-net) large bag-net with wide mouth held open in front; for other or opposite, meant to be dragged along the bottom by boat; t.-anchor (for anchoring t.-line); t.-boat (for setting or drawing t.-line or drawing t.-net). 
[n. f. vb f. OF trauler, trawler, go to & fro, see TROLL]

trawler, n. Person who trawls; trawl-boat. [ER]

tray, n. Flat shallow vessel usu. of wood or metal for placing or carrying esp. small articles on, as tea-, pen-, developing-t. (in photography); shallow lidless box forming a compartment in trunk. Hence trawl'fyl n. [OE]trey, cf. OE trow trogh]

tra'cherous (-etsh), a. Violating allegiance, betraying trust, pernicious; not to be relied on deceptively, as t. memory in t. (as given). 
Hence or cogn. t.cheorous.
treasonable, n. [F. Of treason, as tradition. Hence treasonous a. [F. Of traitre, as tradition. Hence treacherous, adj. (Archaic). A. N. (surr., guilty of treason. Hence treachery, n. [A. N. (surr., dealing with or relating to persons in whom the confidence of others is misplaced, (adj.) 2. a. N. (surr., deal-, as dealt.] 3. a. N. (surr., deal-]

treacherous, adj. -ABLE]

treacherously, adv. -ABLE]

treachery, n. -ABLE]

treasure (échir), n., & v.t. Precious metals or gems, hoard, or mass of accumulated wealth, as buried t., had amassed great t. or t., a voyage in quest of t. (not now in collog. use); thing valued for rarity, workmanship, association, etc. (as in a book, picture, &c.); (collog.) beloved person esp. child, as (voc.) m y t. (collog.) highly efficient or satisfactory person eg. servant, as the girl is a perfect t. (Vb) store (usu. up) as valuable; receive, regard, as valuable, store (usu. up) in memory, (person's words, looks, &c.); city (bibl.), city for stores & magazines; house, place where t. (esp. figs.) are kept; t. trove [see trover], gold &c. found hidden in earth & of unknown ownership. [f. Of tresor f. L f. Gk thé̆sauros (thê̆ithē̆m place, lay up)]

treasurer, n. Person in charge of funds of society, company, club, &c.; officer authorized to receive & disburse public revenues; Lord High Treasurer (hist.), crown officer with duties &c. of of High Treasurer; T. of the Household, official ranking next to Lord Steward. Hence treasurership n. [f. Of tresorer] f. med.L thesaurarius (as prec., see -ARY 1, -ER 1]

treasury (zhir), n. Place, building, where treasure is stored, (fig.) book, person, &c., viewed as repository of information &c.; place where public revenues are kept; department managing public revenue of country, officers of this, T. Board, Lords (Commissioners) of the T.; board in charge of British public revenue, viz. First Lord of the T., usu. prime minister, Chancellor of the Exchequer, &c. 3 junior lords; T. bench, front bench on right hand of Speaker in H. of Commons, occupied by First Lord of T. (if a commoner), Chancellor of Exchequer, &c. &c. members of ministry; T. note (issued by T. & receivable for government dues); T. warrant (issued by T. for sums disbursed by Exchequer). [f. Of tresorier f. med.L thesaurarius (as prec., see -ERY 1, -ARY 1, -ER 1]

treat (ét), v.t. & i., & n. Act towards, behave to, as how did they t. you?, treated me abominably, kindly, as if I were a child, better t. it as a joke; deal with (person, thing) with or without regard to the subject to chem. agent &c., as treated him for smallpox, how would you t. a, sprained ankle?, must next be treated with sulphuric acid; manipulate, present, express, (subject) in literature or art; give (person) food or entertainment at one's expense, as I will t. you all, think you might t. me to an ice, a theatre, (of candidate for election) to vote, (fig.) to give to (electors) in order to influence election, whence treating 1 n. - arrange terms (with person); t. of, handle, discuss, (subject). (N.) that thing which gives great pleasure, as pantomime is a great t. to him, what a t. it is not to have to get up early; entertainment designed to do this, as school-t., picnic &c. for (esp. Sunday) schoolboys, for entertainment or expense of entertainers. Hence treatment 1 n. [n. (f, vb) F traiter f. L tractare handle frequent. of trahere tract- draw]

treatment 1 n. (Mode) of dealing with or behaving towards a person or thing, as received strange t. from him, must vary the t., is now ready for t. with an acid. [f. Of treatment (curare, see -ARY 1, -ER 1)

treaty, n. Formally concluded & ratified agreement between nations; agreement between persons (to do &c.); be in t. (negotiating) with (person for purchase &c.). [f. Fraité p.p. as treat]

tréble, a. & n., & v.t. & i. Threefold, triple, whence treble- y adv. *SOPHANO a., n.; treble-tredition 1 adv. [v.b.] namely, multiplied, by three, as has trebled its value, this value has trebled. [vb & n. adj. Of. f. L tripulus TRIPLE; mus. sense from early contrapuntal music in which t. was third part]

trébuchet (shh), trébucket, n. (Hist.) military engine for throwing stones &c.; tilting balance for weighing light articles; kind of trap for small birds &c. [Of. f. trebucher tumble, perh. f. TRANS. OF buce trunk of body & OHG buch belly (G bauch)]

trechtí (treatished), n. The 14th century in Italian art & literature. So treichtínt 1 n. [t. = three (for thirteen) hundred]

trécho-meter (k-), n. = HODOMETER. [f. Gk tρεχθον run + METER]

tréfoil, n., & v.t. Perennial plant with single woody self-supporting stem or trunk usu. unbranched (cf. SHRUB 1) for some distance above ground; piece or framework of wood for various purposes, as AXLE, BOOT 1, SADDLE, SWINGLE-, - CROSS-TREES; (archaic) gibbet, cross used for (esp. Christ's) crucifixion; CHRISTMAS t.; (Math.) diagram of branching lines; family or GENEALOGICAL t. up a t., (fig.) cornered, nonplussed; at the top of the t., at the top of one's profession; t. agate (with t.-like markings); t. calf, calf binding for book stained with t.-like design; t. fern, kinds of fern attaining size of t.; - gorge, = BARNACLE 2; t.-milk, juice of a shrub used in Ceylon instead of milk; trec-nail, pin of hard wood for securing planks &c.; t. of knowledge of good & evil (Gen. III); t. of liberty, (dedicated to liberty & set up in public place); t. of life (Gen. II. 9). Hence treecless 1 a., treeclessness n. (Vb) force (animal, fig. person) to take refuge in t.; stretch (boot) on t. [vb f. n.] OE třĕo tree, timber, cf. ON try, Da. tøe, Sw. trā]

treen, n. Territorial division in Isle of Man.

trefoil, n. Mine with three chambers; = foll.

trefoil, a. & n. Kinds of leguminous plant with leaves of three leaflets & flowers of various colours, clover, kinds of plant with similar leaves; three-lobed ornamentation in tracery &c.; (thing) arranged in three lobes, whence trefoiled 1 a. [f. Of trifoli, trefeul, trefle f. L trifolium leaf]

trekerla, n. Manna of starch, sugar, & gum, excreted in cocoon form by an insect in Turkey & Persia. [f. native tigalo]

trek, v.i., & n. (S.-Afr.). (Of ox) draw vehicle, pull load; travel by ox-wagon; migrate, &c. (n.) such journey, each stage of journey, organized migration. Hence trekker 1 n. [f. Du. trekken vb, trek n.]

treks, n., & v.t. (Also t.-work) lattice, grating, of light wooden cross-bars nailed together where they cross, similar structure of wire or metal; summer-house, screen, &c., made of t.-work; (vb) furnish, support (vine &c.) with t. [vb n. f. Of deflect trellis (trelle arbour f. LL trichila etym. dub.)

tremble, v.i., & n. Shake involuntarily from fear, agitation, physical weakness, &c., as he trembled with anger, voice trembled with
triangular, a. Of the shape of a triangle, three-cornered, so trigonoid a; t. treaty, duel, &c. (between three parties); t. compasses (with three legs); t. numbers, sums of the series 1, 2, 3, &c., taken to any number of terms, e.g. 6, 28, 55 (w. ref. to mode of disposing such number of points in form of equilateral triangle); t. pyramid (with t. base). Hence triangulately a, tri-ang-ularly 2 adv. [I. L. triangulāris (as prec., see -āre 3)]

triangulate, v.t. Make triangular; divide (area &c.) into triangles for surveying purposes; determine (height, distance, &c.) thus. Hence triangulation n. [I. L as TRIANGLE + -ATE 3]

triangulate 2 (at), a. (zool.) Marked with triangles. Hence triangulately 3 adv. [as prec. + -ATE 3]

triás, n. (geol.) Division of rocks underlying the Jurassic. Hence triás'sic a. [as TRIAD, t. threefold subdivision in Germany]

triábalism, n. Tribal organization. [as TRIAL, b.]

tribe, n. Group of barbarous clans under recognized chiefs; (Rom. Hist.) each of the political divisions (orig. three, probably representing clans, ultimately 9) of the Romans; any
tribesman, tipsy.
tricycle, n., v.i. & t. (Ride on) three-wheeled cycle; TANDEM, sociable, (t.). Hence tricyclist(t), n. (vt. & vi.) TRIM(I)

trident, a. (Of hunter’s pace) short & swift. [f. L tri(dens) tooth]

trident, n. Three-pronged implement, e.g. fish-spear; such spear or sceptre as attribute of Poseidon or Neptune. [f. L tri(dens) tooth]

Tridentine, a. & n. Of the Council of Trent (1545-63) esp. as basis of Roman Catholic doctrine & practice, as T. theology; (n.) Roman Catholic. [f. L Tridentum Trent + -INE]

Trimming, n. Service of prayer in preparation for saint’s day or for obtaining saint’s intercession. [CO IT] f. L tri( duniw f. dies day) space of three days triennial, a. & n. Lasting, happening or done every three years, as t. plants, parliaments. T. Act (requiring t. parliaments, repealed 1710); (n.) t. plant, mass performed daily for three years for soul of dead person, every third anniversary of event. Hence triennially, adv. [f. L triennium f. annus year] space of three years + -AL

trim, a., v.t. & i., & n. In senses of TRY, esp. (also trior) person appointed to decide whether challenge to juror is well founded. [-ER]

trimarch (k), n. (Gk ant.) Commander of three per ships. [f. L tri(mares) of ship]

trimbery, n. Office, duty of trimarch; (Athenian formation of fleet at expense of) the trimarchs. [f. Gk trimarchia (prec., -Y) 3]

trim, a. (bot., zool.) Partly or wholly divided into three clefts. [f. L tri(fidus) of three, found+ cleave]

trifle, n., v.i. & t. Thing, fact, circumstance, of slight value or importance, waste time on t., the merest t. puts him out, (iron.) shall probably break our necks, but that is a t.; small amount esp. of money, as spare a t. for the porter, (adv.) seems a t. (rather) angry; confection of whipped cream or white of eggs, with nuts or soaked in wine, fruit, almonds, &c.; common pewter; t.-ring, kinds of puzzle-ring. (vb) talk or act frivolously; t. with; treat (person, thing, matter) with flippancy or derision, refuse to take seriously, (also) occupy oneself carelessly with, toy with, (novel, cigarette, &c.); throw or foul away (time, energies, money, &c., or object); (part.) a tripling error, correction, circumstance, &c. (unimportant). Hence tri- fal 2 n. tri- tippingly adv. [v.t.] ME & OF trifle mockery, var. of truifje jest, trifle, TRIMMIE (viewed as worthless object)

trimorium, n. (pl. -it.) Gallery, usu. in form of arcade, above arches of nave & choir (transpetes) of church. [med. L TRI- FORIS door]

trig, v.t., & n. Check, stop, (wheel) with skid, stone, &c.; (n.) obstacle so used. [f. L agrigatio, (fr. agrigos, farm) or markers]

trigger, n. Device for releasing spring or catch & so setting mechanism in action, esp. in firearms &p. articles. [f. L trigo, hammer that liberated a hammer of lock; HIR-T. Hence -TRIGGERED 2 a. (earlier tricker f. Du. trekker (trekken pull), see TRick]

triglyph, n. Each of the grooved tablets alternating with metopes in Doric frieze. Hence triglyphal, triglyphically, (al), aa. (f. L. Gk TRIGLPHOS f. glupho carve)

trigon, n. (Astrol.) each of four groups (waterly, earthly, airy, fiery, t.) of three signs of zodiac; triangular instrument used in dialling; = TRIN, (Gk ant.) game at ball for three persons, also triangular figure; (n.) triangle, whence TRIGONIC, a. (f. L trigonon f. gonia angle) triangle trigonometric, a. (Math.) triangular in cross-section, as t. stem, antennae. Hence or cogn. TRIGONALLY adv., TRIGONICUS a. [AL]


trig, n. & vb (coll.) = TRICYCLE. [Abr.] TRILL, v.i. & t. & n. (Of person or thing) give forth sound with tremulous vibration, as TRILLING laughter; sing (t. & i.) in quavering manner, esp. (Mus.) with shake. (N.) quavering sound, esp. (Mus.) quick alternation of two notes a (semitone apart, shake; consonant pronounced with trilling sound, e.g. r. [f. n. vb] f. IT. tril-lare, trill)

trilling, n. Compound crystal of three individuals; each of three children born at a birth. [f. L tres three + -ING]

trillion, n. & a. A million million million; (U.S., after F) a million million. Hence trillionth a. & n. [f. TRILLION, cf. BILLION]

trilogy, n. (Gk Ant.) set of three tragedies to be performed in immediate succession; set of three parts from (also) set of three positions, speeches, &c., each complete in itself but with common theme. [f. Gk TRILOGIA -LOGY]

trim, a., v.t. & i., & n. In good order, well arranged or equipped, neat, spruce, whence TRIMLY 2 adv., TRIMNESS n. (Vb) set in good order, make neat or tidy, remove irregular or superfluous or unsightly parts from, (lamp &c. strictly its wick, hedge, beard, &c.); remove unsightly parts from (ship &c.); remove (a horse or ship or house) of. Hence TRIM (one’s) self, (a person, one’s) person, neat in dress & appearance; ornament (dress &c. with) ribbons, lace, &c. (of school of fish) t move along close to the shore; (Naut.) adjust balance of (ship, boat) by distribution of cargo or passengers &c. around (yards, sails) to suit wind, as t. by the head, stern; hold middle course in politics or opinion, attach oneself to neither of contesting parties, be a time-server, (adj.) rebuke sharply; (coll.) t. person’s jacket, flag him. (N.) state, degree, of adjustment or readiness or fitness, as found everything in perfect t. am in no t. (state of dress, health, &c.) for rough work, in fighting t., (of ship, & fig.) ready for battle; good order (esp. Naut.), as in, out of, t., (Naut.) t. (relative position of the masts, try, ob. THE TROUGH, no. of masts, set in order) t. (adj.) OE trum strong, cf. LG TRIM

trimmer, n. & a. (Verse) consisting of three measures (see DIMETER), esp. iambic t. six-foot iambic line usual in ancient Greek dramatic dialogue. Hence TRIMMETRAL a. [f. L. Gk TRIMETROS f. metron measure]

trimmer, n. In vb senses, esp. one who cuts or shapes (a coat, hat, &c.); person who stands neutral, time-server, (orig. of party following Marquis of Halifax 1680-90); kinds of instrument for clipping &c.; piece of timber supporting end of joist &c. [OE]

trimming, n. In vb senses, esp. ornamentation of lace &c. on dress &c. (pl. co., leg of mutton &c. &t. (accessories. [ING]
trine, a. & n. Threefold, triple, made up of three parts, whence trio- (trí-, tri-), adj.; t. aspersion or immersion, thrice sprinkling in baptism; (Astrol.) of a t. in t. (N.): (Astrol.) aspect of two planets 120° apart, in t., so related (to). [f. L trio-, tres three (trí-) making of (clew, 3 threads)]

triple, adj. & v. & i. & t. Threefold, of three parts (often in comb., as t.-headed, -nerved); T. Alliance, (1) between England, Sweden, & Netherlands, in 1711 chiefly against Spain, (3) between Germany, Austria, & Italy; in 1892-3 against Russia & France & crown, Pope's niara; (Mus.) t. time of 3 or 9 beats in bar. (Vb) increase (t. & i.) threefold; be three times as great or many as; alter (engine) to t. expansion.

triplist, n. Set of three things; 3 verses rhyming together; (Mus.) 3 notes performed in the time of two; (coll.) each of 3 children born at a birth: (Naut.) 3 links of chain between cable & anchor-riding. [f. prec. + -TY]

triplex, n. (mus.). Triple time; composition in three parts. [L tríplex (pl. trípicæ) fold] threefold)

triplicate, a. & n. Threefold, esp. of which three copies are made, as t. certificate; t. ratio of two numbers, ratio of their cubes; (n.) each of a set of 3 copies or corresponding parts, or the number of being thus, as document drawn up in t. [f. L triplicare (TRIPLEX), -ATE]

triplication, n. State of being triple. [f. TRIPLEX + -TY]

tripod, n. Stool, table, utensil, resting on three feet or legs; when t. placed on end, as for candle or lamp, a tripod is formed, or tripod; (Gk Ant.) bronze altar at Delphi on which priestess sat to utter oracles, imitation of this esp. as prize in Pythian games &c. [f. L tripus f. trípous pods foot]

tripoll, n. = ROTTEN-stone. [f. T. in Africa]

tripposes, n. (Camb. univ.). (List of successful candidates in) honours examination. [as tri- pod, v. ref. to stand on which M.A. set to deliver satirical speech at commencement]

tripych (trijk), n. Picture carving, on three panels side by side, set of three associated pictures so placed; set of three writing-tablets hinged or tied together. [f. Gk tri- (plukhón f. pluses fold), neut. adj. as n.]

tripètra, n. (pl.-are). Symmetrical ornament of three interlaced arcs. [f. fem. of tri- (quetres unexplained) three-cornered]

tripètrous, a. Three-cornered, esp. (Bot., of stem) having 3 acute angles. Hence tripètrously adv. [f. L as prec. + -OUS]

tripémne, n. Ancient esp. Greek warship with three banks of oars. [f. L tríemus f. rémus oar]

tripépia, a. Sing.-pl. (g-). n. Hymn in Greek & oriental liturgies with triple invocation of God as holy. [f. Gk trisagios (tris thrice + hagios holy)]

tripést, v.t. Divide (line, angle, &c.) into three equal parts. Hence tripéstion n. [f. TRI- + L secare sect-cut]

trimmes (TRIMMS) -mus, -n. (path). Lockjaw. [f. Gk trimus (trí or trís squeak)]

tripétique, n. (adj. & adv.), a. Divided into 3 parts; (Bot., of leaf) divided into 3 segments almost to the base; t. indument (with 3 corresponding parts or copies); made, existing, between 3 parts, as animal, 3-partite (in 3 sections); to part (participle p. of partiri divide f. pars -riti part)

tripne, n. Principal part of stomach of ox &c., as food, will stand anything but t. (archaic t.;) (now vulg., usu. pl.) entrails, belly; t. de roche (tré-péro-sh' [f. lit. rock-t.]) bitter nutritious vegetable substance obtained from some lichens & used at a pinch by hunters &c. as food; tripicen, man who prepares & hawks t. Hence tripény (3) n. [OF. cf. Sp. & Port. tripeta, t. tripeta, tripay, tripata, tripe &c.]

tripy, a. & i. Threefold, of three parts (often in comb., as t.-headed, -nerved); T. Alliance, (1) between England, Sweden, & Netherlands, in 1892 against Louis XIV, (2) between France, Great Britain, & Netherlands, in 1711 chiefly against Spain, (3) between Germany, Austria, & Italy; in 1892-3 against Russia, France & crown, Pope's niara; (Mus.) t. time of 3 or 9 beats in bar. (Vb) increase (t. & i.) threefold; be three times as great or many as; alter (engine) to t. expansion.

tripy, a. & i. Threefold, of three parts (often in comb., as t.-headed, -nerved); T. Alliance, (1) between England, Sweden, & Netherlands, in 1892 against Louis XIV, (2) between France, Great Britain, & Netherlands, in 1711 chiefly against Spain, (3) between Germany, Austria, & Italy; in 1892-3 against Russia, France & crown, Pope's niara; (Mus.) t. time of 3 or 9 beats in bar. (Vb) increase (t. & i.) threefold; be three times as great or many as; alter (engine) to t. expansion.

tripy, a. & i. Threefold, of three parts (often in comb., as t.-headed, -nerved); T. Alliance, (1) between England, Sweden, & Netherlands, in 1892 against Louis XIV, (2) between France, Great Britain, & Netherlands, in 1711 chiefly against Spain, (3) between Germany, Austria, & Italy; in 1892-3 against Russia, France & crown, Pope's niara; (Mus.) t. time of 3 or 9 beats in bar. (Vb) increase (t. & i.) threefold; be three times as great or many as; alter (engine) to t. expansion.
trusty, a. (Chiefly archaic) trustworthy, as t. steed, sword, servant, whence trustily 2 adv., trustiness n.; (n.) well-behaved & privileged convict.

truth (vb); pl. -dhz), n. Quality, state, of being true or accurate or honest or sincere or loyal or accurately shaped or adjusted, as the t. of the mould is doubted, there is t. in what he says, may depend on his t., which is out of t.; what is true, as have told you the (whole) t., the t. is that I forgot, am a lover of t. (or T. personified), fundamental t., homologous line (of descent); t. of t. gosp.; t. in (literary), of a t. (archaic), truly, really. [OE trowethu (as true, see -THU)]

truthful, a. Habitually speaking truth, veracious; in accordance with truth. Hence truthfully 2 adv., truthfulness n. [-FUL]

try, v.t. & i., & n. Test quality, test the qualities of (person, thing), by experiment, subject (person &c.) to suffering or hard treatment (as if) for this purpose (whence try'ing 2 a., try'ingly 2 adv.), as t. the effect of soap & water, t. (buy) our ginger ale, did you ever t. quinine (as cure) for t.? (as usual of) risk, as t. it all, each trial in which it is tried before it leaves the shops, t. your hand (skill) at, this will t. his courage, patience has been sorely tried, should not t. your eyes with that small print; make experiment in order to find out, as t. how far you can throw, let us t. which takes longest, whether it will break; t. conclusions, a fall 2; investigate (case, issue) judicially, subject to trial (or, for a charge of, crime); settle (question, disputed point) by examination or experiment; attempt to achieve or perform, as t. a jump & fell, better t. something easier; attempt, endeavouref, to do or abs.; colloq. often &c. do, seldom after neg. or quasi-neg. & never after past tense), as do t. to (or &c.) attend, must t. to (or &c.) &c. get it finished to night, if at first you don't succeed t., t. again, much is gained by the second t. (or &c.) palliate it, have often tried to mend it; (also t. up) dress (roughly-planned board) with try-planing to give fine surface; (also t. out) purify (metal, fat, oil) by melting or boiling; t. back, = hark (injt.) back, lit. & fig.; t. for, aim (at a calmer tone &c.), apply or compose for (appointment &c.); t. on, put (clothes &c.) on to test fit, begin (it, one's games, tricks, &c.); t. off, let down, settle; subject to a practical examination to see how much will be tolerated, as no use trying on with me; tryrail, fore- & aft sail set with a gaff on foremast & mainmast; tryking-square, carpenter's square usd. with one wooden & one metal limb. (N.): (colloq.) attempt, as have (make) a t. at it, for it, to catch it; (Rugby foot.) right to carry ball in front of goal & t. to knock on &c. &c. sub j. F. trier L. TRITARE tria(turate (as trite)

tryma, n. (bot.; pl. -leta). Inferior drupe with two-valved separable flesh, e.g. walnut. [G. Gk tramna hole (trubad, see -M)]

tryst, n. & v.t. (archaic). Appointed meeting, appointment, as keep, break, t.; (vb) engage to meet (person), appoint (time, place) for meeting. [G. OF trystre station to watch in hunting]
tube through which railway &c. passes; (of sound in breathing) like sound of air passing through tube. So tu'bulose', tu'bulous, a. [f. fol. + -AR]

tu'-bule, n. Small tube. Hence tu'bu-led. [f. L tubulus dim. as tube]

tu'ck, v.t. & i., & n. Gather (material) into flat folds for stitching; draw or thrust or roll the parts of (cloth &c. up, in) close together, as t. in the loose ends, tucked up his shirt-sleeves (so as to leave arms bare); draw together into small compass, as tucked his legs under him like a tailor, bird tucks his head under his wing; cover (person, oneself) snugly & compactly by tucking in/one's clothes. (of spare material &c.) be disposed of by tucking away; empty (seine) by means of smaller one; (slang) hang (criminal) up; t. in (slang), eat heartily at (food or abs.). (N.) flat fold, often one of several parallel folds, in fabric fixed in place by stitches as ornament or to dispose of spare stuff, as make a t. in sleeves (when too long); (Naut.) part of vessel's hull where after planks meet; (slang) eatables esp. pastry & sweets, t.-in, out, full meal, t.-shop (where t. is sold); t.-net, -seine, small net for taking fish from larger one. [in. f. vb] ME tucken f. LG tucken to-, cf. G zucken & touch] tu'ck', n. (archaic). Blast, flourish, of trumpet, [f. Picard toque, var. of F tocher touch]

tuc'ker, n. In vbl senses; also or esp.: piece of lace, linen, &c., covering neck & shoulders of woman in 17th & 18th cc. (best rib & t.), part of sewing-machine used in making tucks; (slang) food. [Tuck<1 + -Er] tu'cket, n. (archaic). Flourish on trumpet. [f. L tuca, (include tocare touch, cf. -ade)]

tu'cum (too'), n., Brazilian palm with fibre used for cordage &c. [Braz.]


Tuesday (tūz-z), n. Third day of week; shrove T. [OE Tīues-dag (Tīues genit. of Tīues, god of war, cogn. w. L dieus god, (he is Jupiter + dag day)]

tu'fà, n. Rock of rough or cellular texture of volcanic or other origin. Hence tu'fa-cous a. [It. as foll.]


tu'g, v.t. & i., & n. Bunch, collection, of threads, grass, feathers, &c., held or growing together at the base, whence tu'fy<2 a.; (Anat.) bunch of small blood-vessels; Imperial (beard); titled undergraduate [from t. formerly worn on cap]; t.-hunter, -hunting, one who seeks t. fishing, society of titled persons. (Vb) furnish with, make fit for, furnish with t. according to intervals in (mattress &c.) by passing thread through; grow in. [vb f. n.] f. F touffe prob. of Teut. origin, cf. Sw. dial. toppa, G zopf]

tu'mbling, n. In vbl senses; t-barrel, -box, -wheel, revolving box or barrel containing em-
TUMBLY: a. Rough, lumpy. (TUMBLE, = y 2)
TUMBREL, -i, n. (Mil.) two-wheeled cart used for manual hauling or ammunition; dung-cart; (improp.) cart conveying votaries to guild-lot in French Revolution. [f. OF tumbrel (tumbrel, fall, of Tourn., orig. of TUMBLE)]
TUMID, a. (Of parts of body &c.) swollen, inflated; so TUMESCENCE n., TUMESCENCE a., (fig., of style &c.) inflated, bombastic. Hence or cogn. TUMIDITY, TUMIDNESS, n., TUMIDLY adv.; TUMIDNESS n., TUMIDLY adv.
TUMIFY, v.t. & i. (Cause to) swell, inflate, be inflated, (lit. & fig.) So TUMFACTOR n. (path)., TUMFACTOR a. (path)., [f. F tumérer ult. n. I L tumescere (tumère swell, -OR)]
TUMMY, n. (nursery.). STOMACH. [y 3]
TUMOUR, n. Local swelling esp. from morbid growth; malignant t. (tending to recur after removal & cause death, opp. to benign t.). [f. L tumour (L tumère swell, -OR)]
TUM-TUM, n. W.-Ind. dish of boiled plantains beaten soft in mortar; = TON-TON (drum); (Anglo-Ind.) light vehicle, dog-cart. [perh. init. of beating sound]
TUMULT, n. Commotion of a multitude esp. with confused cries &c.; noisy uprising of mob or crowd, disturbance of settled state of mind, as the t. within him had subsided. Hence or cogn. TUMULTUARY 1, TUMULTUOUS, aa., TUMULTUOUSLY adv., TUMULTUOUSNESS n. [f. F tumulte I L tumulus (as foll.)]
TUMUS, n. (pl.-i). Sepulchral mound often enclosing monarchy. Hence or cogn. TUMULAR(Y) 2 a.
TUMER, -s, v.t. & v.i. To cause &c. the adjustment of an instrument for this, as piano is out of t., sings out of t., must learn to sing in t.; agreement, concord, harmonious relation, as t., out of t., with one's surroundings or company; suitable mood (for purpose &c.); change one's t., sing another t., assume a different style of language or manner, e.g. change from insolent to respectful tone; to t. (the serious or exorbitant amount) put a serious or exorbitant cost. [vb put (v. pl.), &c. in t., whence TUMER(-I, 2) n.; (fig.) adjust, adapt, (thing to standard, purpose, circumstances, &c.); be in harmony (with, lit. & fig.); (poet.) produce (music), as lark tunes it's song: express, celebrate, in music; t. up, (of orchestra) bring instruments to common pitch, begin to play or sing, (facet., in a band, begin to cry. Hence TUMBERLY adv. (vb v. f. & I) AF tau I. AS TONE]
TUNEFUL, a. Melodious, musical. Hence TUNEFULLY adv., TUNEFULNESS n. -FUL
TUNELESS, a. Not in tune; unmelodious; (of music, instrument) not played, silent. -LESS
TUNGSTEN, n. A steel-grey heavy metallic element. Hence TUNGSTATE (-I) a., TUNGSTIC, TUNGITIC n. (chem.). [Sw. tung heavy + sten stone]
TÚNICH, n. Ancient Greek or Roman short-sleeved body-garment reaching about to knees; woman's loose blouse or coat gathered or belted at waist; military surcoat; (colloq.) undress military coat esp. of private; (Anat., Zool.) natural covering e.g. of ascidia, (Bot.) loose membranous skin of an organ, whence TÚNICA 2 a., & n. (zool.). [Eccl.] = foil. [f. Of tunique f. L TUNICA]
TUNING, n. In vbl senses; t.-crook, hook for varying pitch in cornet &c.; t.-fork, two-pronged steel fork designed to give particular note (esp. middle C) when struck; t.-hammer, hammer-shaped wrench for altering tension of strings in turning the pegs (t.-pegs, pins) to which they are attached. [ING]
TUNNEL, n., & v.t. & i. (cl.). Artificial subterranean passage through hill &c. or under river &c.; subterranean passage dug by burrowing animal; (Mining) adit or level open at one end; main flue of chimney; t.-bore, kind of machine for making t.; t.-net, fishing-net wide at mouth & narrow at other end. (Vb) make a t. through (hill &c.); furnish with t.; make one's way (through, into, &c.), make one's way, by tunnelling. [vb f. n.] f. TONNEL DIM. OF TONNE TUN]
TUNNY, n. Large oceanic scowboard fish used as food. [f. F Thon n. L. Gk thynnos]
TUP, n. Male sheep, ram; striking of face with a tup. [f. Old Fr. tump, t. &c; [MF tumppe, cf. Sw. & Norw. tuppp cock, Da. t. cock's crest, ON toppp PROP.]
TÚQUE, n. Kind of Canadian cap. [Canad. F form of TOQUE]
TÚQUOQUE, n. The retort So are (or did &c.) you. [L = you too]
TURABIAN, a. Of the Asiatic languages that are neither Semitic nor Indio-European, esp. of the Ural-Altaic group of languages. [Turanian, mythical founder of Turkish race, + -IAN]
TURBAN, n. Oriental man's head-dress of scarfl wound round cap; modification of this, esp. early-19th-c. European woman's head-dress; modern woman's or child's hat with narrow or no brim; spire of univalve shell; t.-shell, kinds of gasteropod or shell; t.-stone, Mohammedan pillar tombstone with t. carved into top of kind of mushroom. Hence TURBANED 2 a. [f. MF turbant f. it. turbante f. Turk. turbend, prop. d. f. Pers. dvlbend perh. of Hind. orig.]
TURBARY, n. Right of digging turf on another's ground; place where turf or peat is dug. [f. OF turberie f. LL turbaria (OHG zurba TURF, see -ARI)]
TURBID, a. (Of liquid or colour) muddy, thick, not clear; (fig.) confused, disorder. Hence TURBIDITY, TURBIDNESS, nm., TURBIDLY adv. [f. L turbidus disturbed (turbare disturb f. turba crowd, tumult, see -ID)]
TURBINATE (-AT), a. Shaped like a top or inverted cone, so TURBINIFORM, TURBINOID, aa.; (Anat., esp. of some nasal bones) of scroll-like formation, whirling like a top. [f. L TURBINA a. TURBULATION n. f. L TURBINATUS (as foll. see -ATE)]
TURBINE, n. Kinds of water-wheel driven by impact or reaction or both of a flowing stream of water; air t., wheel of similar form driven by wind or by air from tube; steam t. (driven by steam jets); t. boat &c. (driven by t.). [f. L TURBO,-inis wheel, top, whirlwind, (ILL) t. (turbo wheel) + TURBINE]
TURBIT, n. Kind of domestic pigeon with flat head & short beak. [?]
tumultuous; insubordinate, riotous. Hence or cogn. *turbulence* n., *turbulently* adv. [F. *turbulente* (turba tumult, see -LEN*]].

Turbism, n. Religion, manners, &c., of the Turks. So *Turco-Phil.* Turco-philia, Turco-phonics, Turco-phonics. [mod. L. TURK, -ISM].

*Turco-*(ter, or as F.) n. Algerian tirailleur in French service. [F.]

turd, n. (not in polite lang.). Ball or lump of excrement. [OB: *tord*]

turdine, a. Thrush-like. So *turdiform*, turdoaid, aa. [F. *L. turdus thrust -NE*].

turee, n. Deep covered dish for holding soap &c. and tabs. [earlier terra F. TURRE].

turpentine, adj. [t. v.] Cover (ground) with a flatted roots of grass &c.; piece of this cut from the ground, sod; (in Ireland) peat; the t., the race-course, occupation or profession of horse-racing, esp. on the t., so occupied; t-bound, covered with close t.; t-drain (covered with t.); t-grandman, person interested in horse-racing, so *turftie* n. (v.t.) cover (ground) with t. Hence *turffiness* n., turff*fa*. [OE & Du., cf. ON & Sw. *torf*, Da. *tørr*].

tur gid, a. Morbidly swollen or inflated or enlarged, whence *turgescence* a.; (fig. of language) pompous, bombastic, inflated. Hence or cogn. *turgescence*, *turgidity* n., *turgident* a., *turgidly* adv. [F. turge, to swell. See *turgid*.]

turion, n. (bot.). Young scaly shoot rising from ground as in asparagus, hops, &c. Hence *turionic* a. [F. *L* turio-onis shoot].

Turk, n. Ottoman, Osmanli; member of the race from whom the Ottomans are derived; ferocious, wild, or unmanageable person (now chiefly facet. of children); Mohammedan; Turkish; Turk-speaking; Turks, kind of dogs & other animals; T.'s-head, kind of knot, long-handled kind of baking-pan for cakes. [F. Ture, mod. L TURCUS t. TURK].

turkey, T., n. Large (esp. domestic) gallinaceous bird native of America related to pheasant, esteemed as food & associated with Christmas festivities; (F.) country of the Turks; as a color, red; as a quality, a very inferior person (especially of velvety appearance); t.-cock, male t. (fig.) pompous or important person; T. corn, maize; T. leather, kind treated with oil before the hair side is removed; t.-poul, young of t.; T. red, a pigment or colour, cotton cloth dyed with this; T.-stone, kind of oil-stone for sharpening knives &c. [F. *Turque* Turkey, whence the bird was held to come (as prec.)].

Turkish, a. & n. (Language) of Turkey or the Turks; T. bath, hot-air bath followed by soaping, washing, rubbing, kneeling, &c. (also pl. name of a house or building used for this; T. (= TURKEY) carpet; T. music (produced with instruments of percussion); T. pound (usu. written F. Fr. as a foreign word), T. pound (rough with long nap usual of uncleasts). [RESH].

Turkoman, n. Member of any of various Turkish hordes in Turkestan, Afghanistan, Persia, & Russia; T. carpet, rich-coloured kind with soft long nap. [F. TURK + MAN].

turmalin(e). See TOURMALIN.

Turmeric, n. E.-Ind. plant of ginger family; root, rhizome, a yellow compound condiment esp. in curry-powder; t.-paper (saturated with t. & used as test for alkalis). [F. terre-serit, corrup.t. of Arab, as CURUMA].

turmoil, n. & v.t. Agitation, trouble; (v.b. archaic, chiefly in p.p.) agitate, trouble. [perh. f.moil with intensive *tur*].

tur*; v.t. & i. Move (t. & i.) or on or as on axis, give rotary motion to, receive such motion, as crank turns wheel, wheel turns, t. the key in the lock, t. the tap, tap will not t., he turned on his heel(s), t. person round one's finger, everything turns (depends) on his answer; execute (somewhat &c.) with rotary motion; change from one side to another, invert, reverse, (fig.) revolve mentally, as turns everything upside down inside out into state of confusion, whole world has turned topsy-turvy, umbrella turns inside out, turned the body with its face upwards, turned (inverted) comma, turned period (?), t. turtle, t. the tables on, t. pages of book (read on other side), t. over new leaf, not t. a hair, dress must be turned (soiled outside in), t. the matter over & over in my mind; give new direction to, take new direction, adapt, beapted, as t. your face this way, (Mil.) left, right, t. change front to left, right, river turns to the right, turned his flight northwards, scarcely knew where or which way to t. (fig. what course to follow, where to seek help), turned to God in his trouble, t. one's back on t. a dear car to t. the edge of (knife &c., fig. remark &c.), blunt the attention to this, have often turned my thoughts, thoughts have often turned, to the subject, can t. his hand to (learn to do) any thing, turns even his errors to account (profits by them), all turns (tends) to his profit, tide turns (ebb or flow); move to other side of, go round, as t. the corner; as t. the corner; t. a sink, fig. decide question in suspense, t. (the flank or position of) an army, pass round so as to attack it from flank or rear, t. person's flank, out with him, defeat him in argument &c.; be turned (have passed the age) of, &c.; cause to go, send, put, as was turned adrift in the world, t. it out as a basin, never turn (away) or beggar the last bit of, &c.; t. as, t. once; t. in condition, &c., change for the worse, (cause to) become, as, turned water into wine, has been turned into a joint stock company, fear he will t. crusty, has turned traitor, Mohammedan, botanist, joy is or has turned to bitterness, t. (translate it) into French, how would you t. this passage, t. milk will t. (sour), thunder will t. when it rains, (fig.) t. over a thought, t. my stomach, stomach turns at the sight, success has turned his head (intoxicated him), head has turned with success, head turns (with giddiness), overwork has turned his brain; shape (object) in lathe, (of material) lend itself (easily, well, &c.) to treatment in lathe; give t. (elegant) form to, as can t. a common turkey, &c.; t. a Latin verse in my day, well-turned phrase, exquisitely-turned wrist. Spec. uses with adv. & prep.; t. about, t. so as to face new direction. T. against, become hostile to. T. down; fold down; place (playing-card face downwards; reduce flame of igas, lamp, &c.) by turning tap, &c. T. in; fold inwards; t. in the corner; t. in the bed. T. off; check passage of (water, gas, &c.) by means of t. &c.; achieve, produce (epigram, piece of work); dismiss (servant &c.) from employment; (slang) hang (criminal), marry (couple). T. on (adv.); give free passage to (water &c.) by turning tap (collq.); give free go to, as t. the waters, go round. T. on (n.); fold inwards; t. in the corner; t. in the bed. T. out; expel; cause to point or incline outwards, ast. out your toes or feet; produce (manufactured goods &c.); t. inside out, bring to view, as made him out his pockets; assemble for duty &c.; as 15 men turned out; be found, prove to be the case, as this turns out to be true, he turned out a humbug, it turns out that he was.
tut, int., n., & v.i. Int. expr. impatience, contempt, or rebuke; (n.) this examination; (vb) exclain t. [cf. Tush & F true]
tut², n., & v.i., (miming). Joke, trick, piece-work [cf. TRIBUTE]; (vb) work by the job. [job]
tutâ men, n. (anat., pl. -mina). Protective part. [L]
tutânia, n. Kind of Britannia metal. [trade-name; ult. as TUTTY]
tutélage (i-j), n. Guardianship; (period of) being under this. [f. L tutela (tuti tvixr tuti-watch) + -age]
tutânia, n. Serving as a guardian, protective; of a, guardian, as t. authority. [f. L tutelâris (as prec., see -AR1, -ARY 3)]
tutânâg, n. Zinc imported from China & E. Indies; white alloy like German silver. [f. F tutaneage prob. f. Arab, as TUTTY]
tutôr, n., & v.t. Private teacher, esp. one having general charge of person's education; [Eng. Univ.] college official directing studies of undergraduates & responsible for discipline; (Law) guardian of a minor. Hence or cogn. tutôrâgeð, tutôrêss, tutôrship, un., tutôrâlâ, tutorially adj. adv., (v)b act as t. to, instruct. [f. OF tutur f. L tutorum (tuti tuti-watch, see on]
tutôrâs, n.'s-wort, plant once held to heal wounds &c. [f. OF toutesaine (toute all f. L totus + saine sound f. L sanus)
tutôti (tôtiô), mus, direction, &n. All (voices, instruments) together; (n.) music for these. [It.]
tutôti-frîtti (tôtiô-froîtiô), n. Confection, ice-cream of mixed fruits. [It., all fruits]
tuttty, n. Impure zinc oxide used as polishing powder. [OE tuti f. Arab. tutiya]
tûum, n. See MÉUM.
tu-whit (fô ô-hû), tu-whoo (tô ô-hô), n., & v.i. (Make) cry of owl. [imit.]
tuyère (tuýär', tuýô-r', twôr'), n. Pipe through which air is forced into furnace &c. [f. Fr, as nozzle, cf. F tuyau pipe & TWEELE]
tuâdlêll (twôô), n. Kind of hydrometer for liquids heavier than water. [inventor's name]
tuâdlé (twôô), v.i., &n. (Indulge in) senseless, feeble, or prosl talk. Hence tuâdléâbô, n., tuâdléâbô 2a. [orig. -dle, var. of TATTLE]
tuâ, a. & n. (archaic). Two; two persons or things; cut &c. in t. (in two). [see TWO]
tuâng, v.i. & t., & n. (Cause) to make ringing metallic sound as of string of musical instrument when plucked, (contempt) play on or on (tiddle &c.) thus, as the fiddles twanged, twanged (on) his fiddle, twanged his bow, whence tuângâni (3) v.i. & t.; speak, utter, with nasal sound; (n.) sound of tense string when plucked, nasaltone. [var. OF RANG]
tuânkây, n. Kind of green tea. [f. Chin. (tôôkâi), name of a strain]
tuô, a. (sat.). Contraction of it was.
tuô-laô, n. Kinds of orchid with green or purple flowers & single pair of leaves. [tway two + BLADE]
tuôek, v.i., & n. Pinch & twist sharply, pull with sharp jerk, twitch; (n.) twitch, sharp pull, pinch. [n. t. vb] ME tweeken, OE twiêcian TWOEDG.
tuôed, a. & v.i. & n. Twilled woolen or wool-cotton fabric with unfinished surface & usu. two colours combined in the yarn, used esp. for men's clothes & largely made in S. Scotland. [anec. formed as corrupt. of twille (Sc. teel) encouraged by ass.-nu., with Tweed]
tuôed, v.i. & n. & adj. Tweed; tuôedledum & tuôedleddee, things differing only or chiefly in name. [perh. var. of TWINDLE]
tuôen, adv. & prep. Between, esp. t. decks, (space) between decks. [abbr.]
tuôenîôy, n. (coll.og). Servant assisting two others eg. cook & housemaid. [prec. + -Y]
tuôezêr, n., & v.t. (Pl., also pair of tuôez) marriges pass age for taking of small objects, plucking of hairs, &c.; (vb) exclaim (hair, thorn, &c.) with. (vb f. n) f. obs. tuôez, pair of twises, case, esp. folding case, for small instruments, f. F ERIU
	twelfth, a. & n. Next in order after eleventh (the t. of August, as beginning of grouse-shooting); T-day (after Christmas, festival of Epiphany); T-night, eve of this, celebrated with family, as T-twifal, T-twill, etc.; T.-night, esp. as pronounced for T.-night; (n.) each of 12 equal parts. Hence twelfthly adv. [OE twelfta (foll., -TH)]
tuôle, a. & n. One more than eleven, 12, xii; the T. (apostles); T. tables; in t. (duodecimo); long, square, tit., duodecimo pages of sheet variously folded; tuôelmo, 12mo, = DUODECIMO; tuôelmonth, year, as has been there a t.-m., (adv.) this day t.-m., a year hence or ago; tuôelspeca (archaic exc. shop), a shilling; tuôelspenny, shading (adj.). [OE twelv, lit. two over (as two + if cogn. W. LEAVE)]
tuôenti, a. & n. Tuôentîôy fold & adv. [OE twenti (tuween two, see -TY)]
tuôere, contr. of it were.
tuôl in comb. = two, double, in TWILIGHT & in some archaic or pseudo-archaic forms, as: -full, double-bladed battle-axe, kind of mattock; tuôlade, -fold, -folded; tuôlfold; -folded; -folded; formed.
tuôwe, adv. Two times (esp. of multiplication), on two occasions, as t. 3 is 6, told him t.; doubly, in double degree or quantity, as t. as strong, has t. the strength, is t. the man he was (t. as strong &c.); (collog.) did it in t. (two attempts or instalments). [ME twis, written -ce to show pronunc. (as not -2), OE twyes (as two, see -ES)]
tuôwer, n. Composer who is also pressman. [f. prec. + -ER]
tuôlîd, v.t. & i., & n. Twirl idly, esp. t. one's thumbs (for lack of occupation); triffe with (object); tuôlîdling-line, string attached to compass-gimbal & pulled to make compass-line (vis) tight. [n. f. vb] f. Norw. tvîlde var. of tvîlde TWIRL]
tuôg, n. Small shoot or branch of tree or plant; (Anat.) small branch of artery &c.; (Elec.) small distributing conductor; divining rod, esp. work the t.; hop the t. (collog.), die. Hence (-)tuôggaô, tuôglês, tuôgles, tuôggv, &c.; cf. Du. (t., tuôglês, cogn. w. two), tuôg, &c.; (collog.) die. Tuôg, (person, words, plan, that &c., or abs.) perceive, observe. [cf. dial. tuôg n. glance, twig vb twitch; but perh. f. Ir. tuôgain understand]
tuôlîght, n., & v.t. (lighted). Light from sky when sun is below horizon in morning or evening. Hence (-)tuôlîght, -lightless, tuôlîgvy, &c.; cf. Du. (t., tuôlgvy, cogn. w. two)
tuôlî, n., & v.t. Textile fabric in which twelteits &c. as alternate one warp-thread & under (not one as in plain weaving but) two or more, thus producing diagonal lines; (vb) weave (material) thus (esp. in p.d.). [OE twî
'twill, cont. of it will.

twin, a., n., & v. t. & i. Forming, being one of a pair of esp. children born at a birth, as t. children, brother(s), sister(s), the T. Brothers or Brethren, Castor & Pollux; (Bot.) growing in pairs; consisting of two closely connected & similar parts; t. boat, steamer, (with two hulls supporting one deck & having paddle-wheel between them); twinflower, slender creeping evergreen bearing a pair of opposite leaves; t. propeller, one of two propellers on separate shafts having opposite twist. (N.) each of a closely related pair esp. of children born at a birth; exact counterpart of person or thing; compound crystal one part of which is in a reversed position with reference to the other; The Tt., Gemini, stamens of twin flower, (Vb) forming, t. sail or mast., (N.) twin, n., & v. t. & i. String of two or more strands of hemp, manila, &c., twisted together; coil, twist, as snaky t.; interlacing, tangle. (of) form of twisting, twisting stilt, whisk. [twin] adj. t.wise, adv. [twin] n. & v. t. & i. (twinning, twinning, twint), (N.) twin, n. & v. t. & i. (twisting, twisting, twist) Forming, t. turn, fig., dexterity, knack. (Vb) wind (strands &c.) one about another; form (rope &c.) thus; interweave (thing with or in with another); give spiral form to (rod, column, &c.) as by rotating the ends in opposite directions; twist (strands) into circle-like form; cause (ball, esp. in billiards) to rotate when lowing curved path; t. (flowers &c. into garland, &c.), make (garland &c.) thus; make one's way, make one's way, (through crowd &c., along, &c.) in winding manner; wrench out of natural shape, distort, as limbs twisted on the rack, features twisted with pain, (fig.) wants to take words &c. out of your &c. adverb. Hence 'twillseeable a. ([vb] ME twisted f.) OE twist (in mess-twit mast-rope, f. root of two)

twister, n. In vbl senses; also esp. twisting ball in cricket or billiards; girder; inner part of thigh as proper place to rest upon on horseback. [-ER]

twixt, a. V.T., Reprocted, upbr'd, taunt, (person with fault &c.). Hence 'twittingly ad. [OE setwitan (set + witon) blame, orig. observe, cogn. w. Goth. -weijjan reprove, witon know, & L ridere see.]

'twixt, prep. = BETWEEN. [abbr.]

two (tō), a. & n. One more than one, 2 i.; one or t., a few (also lit.); cut, divide, &c., in t. (into t. parts); put t. & t. together, make inference from data; t.-clef (bot.), divided nearly in the middle in t. parts; t.-edged, (of sword &c.) having an edge on one side, (fig. of a gradient, compliment, &c.) cutting both ways, ambiguous; two/a/old a. & adv., double, doubly; t.-handed, having t. hands, (of sword) requiring to be used with both hands, (of saw, game, &c.) to be worked, played, &c., by t. persons; t.-handed, -legged, -lipped, -masked, -pattered, -toothed, &c., (having t. handles &c.); t.-line a. (print.), having a depth double that of the size specified, as t.-line pica; twopence (tū'pens), sum of silver coin (now only as maundy money) worth, t. pence; twopenny (tū'peni), (adj.) worth or costing twopenny, cheap, worthless, (n.) kind of beer, (slang) stuck in your t.-p. (head, at leapfrog); t.-ply, of t. strands, layers, or thicknesses, as t.-ply rope, (vbl) adopted for t. t.-speed, as t.-speed gear, bicycle; t.-sided, having t. sides, aspects, &c.; t.-tongued, double-tongued, deceitful; t.-way, (Plumbing, of cock) permitting fluid to flow in either of t. channels, (Math.) having double mode of variation. Hence two/ness n. [OE twigen masce, tara fem., tara or tu neut., cf. Du. twee, G zwei, tardo, L. duo, tardo, Slav. dvo].

two'some, a. & n. (Sci.) pairing, dance, &c. for two persons. [-SOME]

'twould, contr. of it would.

twy- pref. var. of twi.

twyrn. See TUYERE.

'ty', 'ity', 'ety', suff. in abstract nn. repr. F-tl f. L.tatem (nom. tas). L. adj. or n. stems in -t, look -tas without change, as felicitas, domicilia, civitas; adj. stems in -o-changed o-
-TY

TY, or when preceded by -i- to -y-, as aequitas, benignitas, pictas (plus), varietas (varius), satietas (as if f. satius); consonantal stems (nn. or rarely adj.) sometimes added -i-, as auctoritas but paupertas; nn. f. comparatives, as priority, seniority, majority, superiority, date only f. med.L; in plenitas, bonitas, f. dropped -i-, & this type was followed in E. plenty, beauty, fealty, loyalty, poverty, and -tv.

Ty-burn, n. (hist.). Place of execution in London: T. ticket, certificate exempting prosecu-
tor of felo from conviction from parish offices &c.; T. tippet, halter; T. tree, gallows.

Tycho Brahe, n. The Danish astronomer.

Tycoon, n. Title applied by foreigners to shoguns of Japan 1581-83. Hence tycoon-ate (n.) [f. Jap, takuin great prince].

tyling, See TIE.

tyke, See TIE.

tylopod, a. & n. (Animal) with padded not hoofed limbs, as the camel. Hence tylo-podous a. [f. Gk tulos knobby, + podos foot].

tylo-sis, n. (Path.) inflammation of eyelids with hardening of the margins; (Bot.) kind of growth formed in the cavity of a duct. So tylo-tic a. [f. Gk tuloo make knobby (tulos knob), see -osis].

tylo-tic, a. Cylindrical sponge-spicule knobby at the end, as [abstr. &c.]


tymp-an, n. Stretched sheet of membrane or thin material; frame for equalizing pressure in some printing-presses; (Anat., Archit.) tympanum. [f. L. tympanum].

tymp-anic, a. Like, acting like, a drunkard; (Anat.) of the tympanum; t. membrane, drum-shaped membrane of ear; t. bone, bone of ear supporting this. [abstr. &c.]

tym-pa-nites, n. Swelling of abdomen caused by air in intestine &c. Hence tympanic-tit, tymphanitis n., Inflammation of living membrane of ear. [f. L. tympanites of drum (tympanon, -tis)].

tyme-pa-num, n. (Anat.) middle ear, (also tympanic membrane) ear-drum; modified end of trachæ in ducks &c.; (Archit.) triangular space forming field of pediment, similar space over door between lintel & arch, door-panel; drum-wheel for raising water from stream; kind of trendmill. [f. L. tympanon drum].

Tyn-ewalidar (newt-lead), n. Isle of Man legislature. [f. ON thing-velt place of assembly (thing assembly + volr word)].

type, n. Person, thing, event, serving as illustration, symbol, prophetic similitude, or characteristic specimen, of another thing or of a class, as water may serve as a t. of instability, velvet as another t. of Christ, these things are a t. (have a prophetic significance), the treatment he received is but a t. of what patrons must expect, person is an admirable t. of modern athleticism or of the modern athlete; class of things &c. having common characteristics, as her beauty was of or below a t.; a dislike men of that t. (Biol. &c.) plan of structure, as deviates from the t., main division of animal or vegetable kingdom characterized by this, as the vertebrate t., organism having the essential characteristics of its group (so t. genus, genus giving its name to & having the characteristics of a higher group, e.g. a family), whence typa.l a.; (Chem.) compound whose structure illustrates that of many others, esp. hydrochloric acid, water, ammonia, & marsh-gas; (Fine Arts) object, conception, work of art, serving as model for subsequent artists; device on either side of medal or coin; (Print.) piece of metal or wood having on its upper surface a letter or character for use in printing, (collect. sing.) set or supply of (with pl.) kind of these, wooden t. are or used only for posters, ran short of t., short of certain tt., was printed in various t. (kinds or sizes of t.), printed in large t., a large-t. Bible, brilliant, diamond, pearl, ruby, nonpareil, emerald, miser, breerer, bourgeois, long primer, small piece, pece, English, great primer, comen. (Print.) setting order for setting of type, used for ad, letters of the alphabet, numerals, etc., in display type; logotype, logogram. [F. type].

Type 4, v.t. Be a type of; type-write. [prec. tephyritis, n. Inflammation of caecum & vermiform appendix. Hence tephyritic a. [f. Gk tephros blind, w. ref. to CAECUM, + -RIS].

tephyd, a. & n. Like typhus; t. (fever), infectious fever with eczematous eruptions & vesicles on chest & abdomen & severe intestinal irritation, enteric; t. bacillus, germ held to cause t.; t. condition of depressed vitality, occurring in many acute diseases; t. pneumonia (combined with t.). Hence tephydal a. [f. TYPHUS + -D].

tephyphon, n. Violent hurricane in the China seas occurring esp. from July to October. Hence tephymonic a. [f. Arab. tufan f. Gk tophon, + os, whirlwind, cogn. w. tphos smoke].

tephyphus, n. Fever marked by eruption of purple spots, great prostration, & dus-
dium; malignant, simple, t. severe, mild form of t. Hence tephyphus a. [f. L. Gk tupsos smoke, stupor].

tephy, a. T. fever, one that is regular in its attacks or follows particular t. [f. L. Gk tupsos (as type I, see -io)].

tephycal, a. Serving as a type or characteristic example, representative, symbolic, emphatic, cellular, as a t. genus, planaria, Scolochasmus is a t. of the genus, was t. of (foreshadowed) Christ's second coming; characteristic of, serving to distinguish a type, as t. markings, structure, phrasology. Hence tephycally adv., tephycalness n. [f. L. typicus (prec., -al)].

tephyfy, v.t. Represent by a type, foresha
dow or be, be or be t., embody the characteristics of; be a t. of, illustrate, characterize by, typify. 

Typo, n. (colloq.). = TYPographer. [abstr. &c.]

typo, n. In comb. (bef. vowel typ-) = typhus, as: -graph, machine for making & setting type; -lite, stone impressed with figure of animal &c.; fossil; -logy, doctrine, interpretation, of (esp.}
biblical} types, -logical a.; -onym (biol.), name based on a type, -o-ynymal, -ynymic, aa.

typography, n. Art of printing, whence types, -graphy; also, an art, appearance of a type, -o-ynymal, -ynymic, aa. [f. Gr. typō (type) strike + -LOGY]


tyrannical, a. Acting like, characteristic of, a tyrant; arbitrary, imperious, despotic. Hence or cogn. tyrannically r., tyrannous a. [f. Tyrannos (tyrant) saw, (tyrant, see -IZE)]

tyrannize, v.i. & t. Play the tyrant, rule despotically or cruelly (over person &c.); (now) rule (person &c.) despotically. [f. Tyranneer & 19th c.]

tyranny, n. Cruel exercise of power; instance of this, tyrannical act or behaviour; rule of (Greek) tyrant, period of this. [f. Of Tyrannie f. med. L (ia) f. Gk tyrannus, -is, as foll.]

tyrant, n. Oppressive or cruel ruler; (Gk Hist.) absolute ruler owing his office to usurpation, Tyrant P., oligarchs ruling Athens 403-4 BC. (-ese, -ese, -ese) &c., kind of Amer. passerine bird [of Of tirantl f. L f. Gk tyrannos]

tyre, n. E. Ind. preparation of milk & rice. [native]

U


Abbreviations (1): United, as U.K. (Kingdom), U.S.A. (States of America), U.S.N. (States Navy); Utah, U.T. (Territory).

Abbreviations (2): ult.(imo); Univ. (ersity)

Ut, (uh)


ubiquity, n. Omnipresence; being everywhere or in an indefinite number of places at the same time; u. of the king (law), his official presence in courts in the person of his judges. Hence ubiquity, ubiquist, ubiquity, ubiquitously, adv. ubiquitousness, n. [of. Of ubiquitous (L ubique everywhere f. ubi where, see -TY)]

ùbi supra, adv. In the place (in book &c.) above mentioned. [L, lit. where above]

údal, n. Kind of freehold right based on uninterrupted possession prevailing in N. Europe before feudal system & still in Orkney & Shetland (often attrib., as u. tenure); udalman, holder of property by u., so udalier 1 n. [f. ON õðal, cf. OHG wodl farm]

udder, n. Mammary glands of cattle &c. & when large, producing more than one test. Hence (-udder) 2, -udderless, a. [OE uðer, cf. Du. uujer, G uuter, cogn. w. L uber, Gk outher]

údômeter, n. Rain-gauge. Hence udo-metric a. [f. L ultus damp + -O + -METER]

ugh (Ugh &c.), int. expr. disgust or horror.

ugly, a. & n. Unpleasing or repulsive to sight, as an u. beast of a hill-dog, must not be u. to faces the lowest house I have seen; has an u. scar on the forehead; morally repulsive, vile, despicable, unpleasant, unpleasantly suggestive, threatening, unpromising, as u. vices, his conduct has an u. look, u. rumours are about, an u. (awkward) job, an u. customer, formidable person, cloud has an u. look, have had u. weather, an u. gash. Hence uglify v.t., uglily 2 adv., ugliness n. (one had worn as an appendage to bonnet about middle of 19th c. [f. ON ugglý fear cogn. w. Awe + -Lyrly] 1)

Ugrian, Ugtic (Ug.), a. Finnic. [f. name of a tribe + -IAN, -IC]

uhlán (U., ü.), n. Cavalryman armed with lance in some European armies. [G. Pol. Uhlán f. Turk. & Tartar o٪lan son, child]

ulace (-i-), a. (-z), (Amer.), a. & n. of Russian government. [f. Russ. ukaz, ordinandu, edict]

-ul- in comb. = -ULE, forming derivative adj., &c. with or without dim. sense & often preferred to direct formations from parent noun (papular, globulin, nodulose).

ulcer, n. Open sore on external or internal surface of body with secretion of pus &c. (fig.) morose (moral), contemptuous, unpleasant, &c. ulce or cogn. ulcerous, a. & ulcerous 2 adv., ulcerousness n. [f. L ulcus -ris sore, cf. Gk ἁλκος wound, sore]

ulcerate, v.i. & t. Form, convert or be converted into, affect with, an ulcer (lit. & fig.). Hence or cogn. ulcerable, ulcerative, aa., ulceration n. [f. L ulcerare (prec.), -ATE]

ulcerous, a. (-z), (Amer.), a. & n. of Russian government. [f. Russ. ukaz, ordinandu, edict]

ulcers, a.,-ulent, a. Ulv., as globule (L globulus f. globus), granule, pustule, &c. in mod. wds on L anal, aulcillitute; also -e, as angle. In penduile, -ile has diff. orig.

Uléma (O.), n. Moslem doctors of sacred law & theology esp. in Turk. empire. [f. Arab. 'uléma pl. of 'alma learned f. 'alma know] 2 -ulent, suf. of adj. f. L ulen, the normal form of -lenus-LENT, as in fraudulent, turbulent, turbulent. Hence n. suf. -ulence.

uléginose, a. (bot.), Growing in muddy places. [f. L uliginosus (uligo -gins moisture f. uùre be wet, see -OSE)]

ulvage (-i), n. (commerce), What a cask &c. wants of being full. [f. Fr. ulvage (uliga fill up, L ulceus, -en in sense) &c.]

ulm, n. (chem.), Black gummy substance found on elm & other trees & in vegetable mould &c. Hence ulmic, ulmus, aa. (chem.). [f. L ulmus elm + -IN]


ulster, n. Long loose overcoat often with belt orig. of Ulster fiscence, whence ulstered 2 a.; U. custom, form of tenant-right in U.

ulterior, a. Situated beyond; more re-
mote, not immediate, in the future, in the background, beyond what is seen or awared; [L. aux., ‘beneath, near’], adj. [L. compar. of adj, seen in ultra-]

{ultima, a. Last, most remote, (in phr.: u. ratio, final argument esp. force, u. ratio re- genu, last argument of kings, resort to arms, u. Thule). [f. L. terminus, superl. as prec.][ultimately (at), a. Last, final, beyond which nothing can be posited, as u. result, anal- ysis; fundamental, primary, as u. basis, u. principles, truths, u. cause (beyond which no other can be found), the u. facts of nature (beyond reach of analysis). Hence ultimately adv., ultimately- ness n. [f. L. ultimare come to an end (ultimus, as prec.), see -ate]

[ultimatum, n. (pl. -ums, ta). Final proposal or statement of terms, rejection of which by opposite party may lead to rupture, decla- ration of war, &c.; ultimate conclusion; fundamental principle. (neut. p.p. as prec.)]}
uncoiled, recan, unchain, nnreeve, unravel, unhook (esp. &c.), for loss of u.-cf. ADDER.

un-1, pref. of vbs. w. neg. sense & usu. denoting action contrary to or annulling that of the simple v. The pref. being unlimited in use, often with the v. occurring after un- as in unwholesome, unlighted, &c.; 1. un- in unbridled, uncoiled, unscrolled, unstrung, &c., are identical in form with vds in un-2, with or without material difference in meaning; undoable, unstrappable, may mean 'that can be undone, unstrapped', or 'that cannot be done, strapped'; unbracing may mean 'that unbraces or that does not brace'; an unbinding person is one fond of or averse to relaxation; an uncoiled rope must be coiled before it can be uncoiled; an unbridled horse may (un-1) or may not (un-2) have been previously bridled, in either case he is now unbridled 2. As a rule, the un-2 forms of such adj. are current, the others not. The stress in the foll. vds is not marked, the same as in the un-1 forms, or, where that is not marked, falling on the second syllable (unbridle, unstep); out p.p. or adj. in -ed, whether in un-1 or un-2, tend in attrib. use to take stress on un- (cf.-ED3), as an unmasked villain, an unmuzzled hound, villain was unmuzzled.

(l) Wds formed with a simple vbr. & with contrary sense (rarely w. intensified negative sense, as unloose). The distinction between some of these & the vbs in the following groups, which appear to be formed rather on a noun, is necessarily arbitrary, the assumed simple v (identical in form with the noun, from which it is usu. derived) being often rare or non-existent in the required senses of 'furnish with', 'place in', &c. Exx.: unanchor v.t. & i., unattire v.t. & i.; unbalance v.t.; unbank v.t., cause (fire) to burn briskly by removing ashes from top; unbar v.t., remove bar from (gate &c.); unbar open, often (fig.); unbar v.t., take off or relax bearing-rein of (horse); unbend v.t. & i., change from bent position, straighten, relax (mind &c.) from strain or exertion, rid oneself of constraint, be affable, whence unbend in figure; unbind v.t. & f., remove shifts, cast (cable) loose, untie (rope); unbeseech v.t., be unbecoming to; unbias v.t., free from bias; unbind v.t., release from bonds or binding; unblindfold v.t.; unblock v.t. (whist), play high card to avoid interrupting partner's long suit; unbolt v.t., release (door &c.) by drawing back bolt; unbouton v.t. & i., take off cap &c. of. unbutton (esp. &c.); unbolster v.t. & i., discard, cast aside; unboil v.t., separate the strands of; unbreach v.t., free the breech of (cannon) from fastenings &c.; unbridle v.t., remove bridle from (horse, fig. person, tongue, &c.); unbrace v.t. & i., separate, detach; unburden v.t., relieve of burden, relieve (oneself, conscience, &c.) by confession &c. to person; unbutton, v.t., open (coat &c.) by withdrawing buttons from buttonholes; unchain v.t.; unchristianize v.t.; unclasps v.t., loosen the clasp of; unclench -inch, v.t. & i.; unclay v.t.; unclose v.t. & i., open; unclothe v.t.; uncock v.t., let down hammer of (gun) softly so as not to explode charge; uncoil v.t. & i.; uncord v.t.; unjacket v.t., draw cork from (bottle), (col-}

log.) give vent or expression to (feelings &c.); uncouple v.t., release (dogs, railway-cars, &c.) from couples or couplings; uncover v.t. & i., remove covering from, lay bare, disclose, take off one's hat or cap; uncurl v.t.; uncver v.t.; undecive v.t., free from deception, whence undeciveed 1 a.; undefine v.t.; undo v.t., annul (cannot u. the act, but one's will); unfasten v.t. & f., unfasten (for) is no vbr; unfastened 1 a.; unfeather v.t., whence unfastened 1 a.; unfeudalize v.t.; undig v.t., remove (paper) from file; undist v.t., make unsuitable (for); undrape v.t., undo v.t.; undredge v.t. & i., take off the clothes of, take off one's clothes, whence undressed 1 a.; unegoize v.t.; unentangle v.t.; unequalize v.t.; undilute v.t., whence undiluted 1 a.; unfold v.t. & i., open the folds of, spread out, (fig.) reveal (thoughts, designs), become open, developed; unform v.t.; unfulfil v.t. & i., spread out (see become spread out), wherein unfulfil v.t., strip of gear, throw out of gear; undo v.t.; undo v.t. & i.; undress v.t. & i.; undress v.t. & i.; undress v.t.; undress v.t., remove (dressing-gown &c.); undrape v.t.; undrape v.t., remove (dress &c.) by detaching its hooks; unhoop v.t.; unhoe v.t., deprive of shelter, drive from house; unhumanize v.t.; unjoin v.t.; unjoint v.t., separate joints of (fishing-rod &c.); unkink v.t. & i.; unknit v.t.; unknit v.t.; unknot v.t.; unlace v.t., loose or open by undoing (for) (of dress, &c.) as knit v.t., remove (for) (of dress, &c.) with detached hooks; unhoop v.t.; unhoe v.t., deprive of shelter, drive from house; unhumanize v.t.; unite v.t., remove lining of; unlink v.t.; unloose v.t., remove load from (ship, cart, &c. or abs.), remove (load) from ship &c., withdraw (for) (of dress &c.); unmake v.t. & i., remove coupling (of door, box, &c. fig. mind &c.); (fig.) disclose (secret &c.); unloose v.t.; undodge v.t.; undolce v.t., loose; unmake v.t., destroy, unmilk, unmask v.t. & i., remove the mask from; expose (villain, villain); take off one's mask, reveal one's true character &c. unmove v.t. (poet, rhet.) release; unmoor v.t., lose the moorings of (vessel &c.); unmoor v.t., lose the moorings of (vessel &c.), lose the anchors of (vessel); unmortise v.t.; unseal v.t., change the form of; un muffle v.t. & i., remove muffler from (face, bell, &c.); remove muffler &c. from one's face; unmuzzle v.t.; unnaturalize v.t., make unnatural; unnerve v.t., deprive of nerve or strength or resolution, whence unnerved 1 a.; unpeck v.t. & i., open &c. unplan v.t., open &c. unplant v.t.; unprice v.t., recant in preaching; unsecure v.t. & i., separate (threads &c.), separate the threads of (material), disconnect (lit. & fig.); unweel v.t. & i.; unwind, become unwound from, from reel; unweave v.t. (naut.);
un- vb. form, un-, or vb.-see (I)—having sense 'deprive of', 'separate from'. A simple vb sometimes exists in same sense, e.g. (un-)bone, (un)whisk, (un)shell. Exx.: unapparel v.t.; unarm v.t., deprive of arms or armour, whence unarmed 1 a; unballast v.t.; unembellish v.t.; unbind v.t.; unboot v.t.&i.; unbowel v.t.; unchamber v.t.; unchaste v.t., deprive of chastity; unchristen v.t.; unchristen (nee); unclean v.t., deprive of purity; unclasp v.t.; unconfine v.t.; uncontrive v.t.; undefrey v.t.; undereate v.t.; underright v.t.; underright (as) v.t.; underride v.t.; underring v.t. & i, undress; unroof v.t.; unsc Ramp v.t.; unseal v.t., remove seals of; unsell v.t., rid of self, ungozei; usen.v.t., deprive (usu. woman) of the qualities of the sex; unshell v.t.; unhoe v.t., take shoe(s) off (horse &c.); unshot v.t., remove shot from (gun); unshutter v.t.; unsine v.t.; unsister v.t.; unsolder v.t.; unspar v.t.; unstarch v.t., free from starch or a. sol. &c.; unthread v.t.; unthread (as) v.t.; unwind v.t.; unin v.t.; unbooth v.t.; unurf v.t.

(3) Vbs similarly formed with sense 'release from', 'take out of', 'displace from'. Exx.: unbag v.t.; unbed v.t.; unbilt v.t. (naut.); unbox v.t.; uncage v.t.; uncart v.t.; uncase v.t.; unchurch v.t., excommunicate; unloister v.t.; unreserv v.t.; unload v.t.; unweave v.t., drive (garment &c.); disenrobed (as) v.t.; disrobe (as) v.t.; disrobe (light); unfold v.t., release (sheep) from fold; unhic v.t.; unhorse v.t., throw from horse (of horse) throw (rider), cause to dismount; unlease v.t.; unnest v.t.; unpen v.t.; unperch v.t.; unroost v.t.; unsnare v.t.; unspell v.t., release from spell; unseen v.t.; unstep v.t. (naut.); unstring v.t. & i; unstrung v.t. & i, divide (intellec-

(4) Occasional vbs formed chiefly f. nouns with sense 'cause to be no longer', 'degrade from the position of'. Exx.: unbishop v.t.; unduke v.t.; unking v.t.; unlord v.t.; unman v.t., deprive of many qualities, break the courage of, dishearten, emasculate, see also (2) unmonk v.t.; unpepe v.t.; unrelate v.t.; unplant v.t.; unprop v.t.; unprize v.t.; unquire v.t.; unvanic v.t. [OE. cf. Du. on-; ent-, Goth. and- (as in ANSWER) 1 cogn. w. Gk ANT-]

un-, un- pref. giving negative sense to adj. with their derivative nn. & advv., & to a miscellaneous group of nn. chiefly of independent formation.

(1) Of vts. many adj., formed with un-, esp. of those in-able, -ed, -ing, for which cf. UN-1, only a selection here is given. The sense of un- is either simply 'not' (as in most adj. in -able, -ed, -ing, & in some others, as unofficial) or more commonly 'the reverse of', with implication of praise, blame, &c. Between un- & -a differentiation has been suggested according to 'stylistic' connotations of the latter. 'Contrary to rules of art' such as an artist would 'fake art' is compared thus: the signifying sense is thus ascribed to art; thus art is not found in many of the most familiar adj. (unbeautiful, unfair, ungracious, unkind, unjust, ungenerous, untruthful, unmanly, unmanly, unshrivelous, unlovely, unchristian), including some of the exact type of unartistic, (unscholarly, unphilosophical): when we say that a thing is untrue, we do not mean that it does not matter, we only mean that it is not to our purpose whether it is true or not, but that it is culpably inconsistent with truth. Apart from the adj. in-able, -ed, -ing, both un- & in-more commonly have this implication of blame &c., the purely neutral sense being often given by NON- (3). UN-2 is preferred to non- in certain cases: L organ, e.g. -ate, -ite, -ent, -ible, (exc. able, non-), &c. is the most part archaic with ed- (indigested &c., but cf. inexperienced), and is not used with -ing, -ful, -like, -ty, &c. Derives in -ly, -ness, -ity, -ly, &c. are briefly recorded. The stress follows that of the simple adj.; but for adj. in-ed see UN-1. Exx.: unabashed; un-
;;;;
;

;

UN-

-ness); unpared; unparenta parent unparliamentary
(-ily, -iness), contrary to parliamentary usage
(u. language, often facet.); unpatented; unpatriotic {-ally) unpatronized unpaved unpawned; unpeaeeful; unpedaidic; unpedigreed unpeeled unpensioned unperceived
unperforated unperformed unperjured unpersuadable unpersuaded unpersuasive; unperturbed;unperused; unper verted; unphilosophical (-ly, -ness), not according to philosophical principles, wanting in philosophy; unpicked,

pardonable

(-bly,

unworthy

ed,

UN-

968

of

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

not selected, (of flowers) not plucked; unpicturesque unpiloted; unpitied unpitying (-ly);
unplaced, not placed esp. in race or list tinplagued; unplaned; unplanned; implanted;
unplastered unplastic unplated unplausunplayable unpleasant (-ly), not
ible (-bly)
pleasant, disagreeable; unpleasantness n., in
adj. senses, also, misunderstanding, quarrel, the
late u. (U.S. facet.), the civil war; unpleasing
un pliant (-ly) unplough(-ly); unpliable(-bly)
ed unplucked unplumbed unpoetical (-ly,
•ness) unpointed, having no point, not punctuated, without. vowel points (in Hebrew &c),
(of masonry) not pointed; unpolished; unpolitical, not concerned with politics; unpolled,
not polled (u. elector, vote) unpolluted un;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

popular (-ity, -ly), not popular, esp. not liked
by the public unportioned, portionless un;

;

possessed, not possessed, not possessed of; unposted, uninformed, (of letter) not posted unpractical (-ity, -ly), (of person, plan, method,
&c.) not practical; unpractised, not experienced or skilled, not put into practice unpraised unprecedented, for which there is no
precedent, unparalleled unprefaced unprejudiced; unprelatical; unpremeditated (-ly),
not previously thought over, not deliberately
unplanned, unintentional unpreoccupied
prepared (-ness), not prepared (found everything u., was u.for this objection, delivered an
;

;

;

;

;

;

u. speech);

;

unprepossessing; unprescribed;un-

presentable, not presentable, npt fit to be presented to company, not fit to be seen unpre;

suming; unpresumptuous; unpretending (-ly);
unpretentious (-ly, -ness); unpreventable ; unpriced, with the pr-ice(s) not fixed or marked or
stated (u. goods, catalogue); unpriestly; unprimed; unprinzely unprincipled, lacking or
not dictated by good moral principles (u. person,
conduct); unprinted unprivileged unprized,
not valued unprobed unproclaimed unprocurable unproductive (-ly, -ness); unprofaned
unprofessional (-ly), not pertaining to one's profession, not belonging to a profession, contrary
to professional etiquette &c, (knows nothing of
u. matters, ask any u. man, u. conduct); unprojitable (-bly, -ness); unprogressive (-ness), not
progressive, conservative
unprohibited un;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

unpromising; unprompted, spontaneous; unpromulgated; unpronounceable unpropagated; unprophetic; unpropitious (-ly,
-ness) unproportional, not proportional
unproposed; unprosperous (-ly, -ness); unprotected; unprotested; unprovable; unproved,
-en; unprovided, not supplied (with money &c),
not prepared; unprovoked, (of person or act)
without provocation unpruned; unpublished,
not made public, (of MS &c.) not published;
prolific;

;

;

;

;

unpunctual (ity, -ly) unpunctuated; unpunishable unpunished unpurified unquailing
;

;

;

;

unqualified (-ly), notcompetent, notlegally
or officially qualified, not modified, (am u. to
serve, an u. practitioner, gave' his u. assent);
uixquarried; unquelled; unquenchable (-bly);
unquenched unquestionable (-bly, -ness), that
cannot be questioned ordoubted; unquestioned,
(-ly);

;

notdisputed or doubted, not interrogated unquestioning (-ly), asking no questions (u. obedience &c, yielded without questions asked);
unquiet, restless, agitated, (u. spirit, times);
;

unquilted unquotable unquoted unransomed unrazored, unshaven unreachable unread, (of book &c.) not read, (of person) not
well-read
unreadable (-ness) unready, not
ready, not prompt in action unreal (-ity, -ly),
illusive, sham, visionary
unrealizable unrealized unreaped unreasonable (-bly, -ness),
not reasonable, exceeding the bounds of reason
(u. demands, conduct, &c), not guided by or
listening to reason unreasoned, not rationally
thought out; unreasoning (-ly), not using or
guided by reason unrebuked unrecallable
unrecalled unreceipted unreceived unreciprocated unreckoned unreclaimed unrecognizable (-bly); unrecognized ; unrecompensed
unreconciled; unrecorded; unrectified; unredeemed, not redeemed, (of promise) not fulfilled,
(of bills &c.) not recalled by payment, not taken
out of pawn, (of faults &c.) not mitigated or
relieved (by merits &c. or abs.); unredressed
unrefined, not refined (u. sugar, manners) unreflecting (-ly); unreformable ; unreformed unrefuted unregal unregarded unregenerate
unregistered, unregretted unregulated unrehearsed unrelated unrelaxed unrelenting
unreliable (-bility, -bleness, -bly)
(-ly, -ness)
unrelieved unreligious, not concerned with
religion unremembered; unremitting (-ly), not
abating, incessant, (u. care, exertions); unremunerative, not profitable
unrenewed unrenounced unrepealed unrepentant (-ance)
unrepining (-ly) unreplenished unreported;
unrepresentative unrepresented unreproachful unreproved unrequited, not requited or
returned (u. ajfection); unrescinded; unresented unresenting (-ly) unreserved (-Mly, -ness),
without reservation (u. compliance &c), open,
frank, (an u. nature), not reserved (u. seats)
unresisted unresisting (-ly) unresolved, not
having formed a decision, not solved or cleared
up (u. doubts, problem), not separated into
constituent parts unrespected unresponsive
(-ness); unrestful (-ly, -ness); unresting (ly);
unrestored unrestrainable (-bly) unrestrained (-edly, -ness); unrestricted (-ly); unretarded
unretentive; unrevenged; unreversed; unrevised unrevoked unrewarded; unrhetorical
unrhymed unrhythmical, without (satisfactory) rhythm unridable unridden unrighted; unrighteous (-ly, -ness), not upright or
honest or just, evil, wicked ; unripe (-ness), not
ripe (lit. & fig.); unrisen; unrivalled, having
no equal, peerless ; unromantic (-ally) unroofed unroyal (-ly), unlike or unworthy of a
king unruffled unnded, not governed, not
ruled with lines unrwly (-iness), lawless, refractory, [un- +nde + -ly 1 ]; unsafe (-ly, -ness),
dangerous; unsaid 2
unsaintly; unsalable
(bility, -bleness); unsalaried; unsalted; ununsanctioned
sanctified
unsanitary, unhealthy; unsatcd; unsatisfactory (-ily, -iness);
unsatisfied; unsatisfying (-ly); unsaved, not
saved (esp. in religious sense) unsavoury (-ily,
-iness), uninviting, disgusting, (an u. dish,
smell, theme)
unsayable
unscalable* that
cannot be climbed
unscannable, that cannot be scanned (u. verses); unscared; unscarred unscathed unscented unscheduled ;
unscholarly unschooled unscientific (-ally)
unscoured unscourged unscreened unscriptural(-ly), not in accordance with Scripture;
;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

unscrupulous

;

;

;

(-ly, -ness),

having no scruples,

shameless, unprincipled
unsculptured, not
covered with sculpture, (Zool.) smooth un;

;


;;;

UN-

;
;;;

UN-

969

unsearchable, beyond the reach of little or no solidity or reality (u. air, visions,
;
; unsearched, unseasonable (-bly, -ness);
forms, an u. building) unsubstantiated, not
unseasoned; unseated 2 not provided or fur- confirmed or established (u. rumours) unsucnished with seat(s) unseaworthy (-iness); un- cessful (-ly) unsugared ; unsuggestive
unseconded unsectarian (-ism), free from sec- suitable (-bility, -bleness, -bly) ; unsuited, unfit
unsecured
unscduced
tarian limitations
(J'or purpose), not adapted (to); unsullied
unsummed unsummoned ; unsung, not sung or
unseductive
unseeing, blind, unobservant
unseemly (-i)iess) a. & (archaic) adv.; unseen a. (poet.) sung of ; unsunned, not lighted by sun
& n., not seen (the u., the world of spirits), u. unsupple; unsupplied; unsupportable (-bly,
sea Zed
search

;

;

,

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

(translation), translation of

sages as school exercise

unprepared pas-

unseizable; unselect,

;

unselccted ; unselfish
promiscuous, mixed
(-ly, -ness), regardful of others' interests rather
than of one's own ; xinsensational (-ly) ; unsent; unsentenced; unsentimental; unseparated ; unserviceable (-bly, -ness) ; unset, not
set (sun, gem,trap, broken leg, is u.); unsettled 2
not settled, liable to change, open to further
discussion, not paid, having no fixed abode, (of
lands) not occupied by permanent inhabitants,
(his mind is still u., u. weather, the point, the
bill, is u.); unsevercd ; unshackled ; unshaded
unshadowed ; unshaken, not shaken esp. in
resolution; unshapely; unshared; unshaven;
unshed; unsheltered; unshipped 2 ; unshocked ; unshod ; unshorn, not shorn or shaven ;
unshoion ; unshrinkable, that will not shrink
(u. flannel) ; unshrinking (-ly), unhesitating,
fearless, firm; unshrunk; unshut; unshuttered ; unsifted ; unsighted, not sighted, not furnished with sights, (ship is still u., v. gun);
unsightly (-iness), repulsive to the sight, ugly
unsigned ; unsiiiged unsisterly (-iness) ; unsized, not stiffened with size ; unskilful (-ly,
-ness) ; unskilled, not possessing or requiring
skill or special training (u. labour, simple
forms of manual labour) unslaked ; unsleeping, unslumbering, (fig.) watchful ; unsmoked;
unsociable (-bility, -bleness, -bly) ; unsocial
unsoiled
unsolaced
unsold unsoldierly
unsolicited
unsolicitous ; unsolid (-ity) unsolvabTe; unsolved; unsophistical unsophisticated (-ness), artless, innocent, simple, not
adulterated, not artificial; unsoothed; unsorted; unsought; unsound (-ness), not sound,
diseased, morbid, rotten, ill-founded, erro;

,

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

neous, fallacious, unreliable, (u. lungs, fruit,
doctrine, policy, argument; ofu. mind, insane);

unsounded, unfathomed unsoured unsown
unsparing (-ly, -ness), profuse, lavish, (u. praise,
;

;

of or in praise, it. in his efforts), merciless
unspeakable (-bly, -ness), that words cannot express, good, bad, &c, beyond description (u.
joys, an u. bore) unspecified unspeculative
unspent unspilt unspiritual (-ity, -ly) unsphced unspoiled, -It unspoken unspontaneous, forced, artificial; unsportsmanlike
(colloq. also unsporting)
unspotted, not spotted or (fig.) contaminated; unsquarcd; tinstable unstaid unstained, not stained (esp.
fig.); unsta?nped, without stamp (u. deed, let-'
unstated unter) ; unstarched ; unstartled
statesmanlike unstatutable (-bly), not warranted by statute unsteadfast (-ly, -ness) unsteady
(-ily, -iness), not steady or firm, shaking, reeling,
changeable, fluctuating, of irregular habits,
(an u. hand, walked with u. steps, ladder vi u.,
was u. in his adherence, u. winds, is notoriously u., dissipated)
unstigmatized unstimulated
unstinted
unstirred
unstocked,
not stocked (with, or abs.) unstopped; unstored unstrained, not forced, not subjected
to strain, not put through a strainer ; unstratified unstressed, not pronounced with stress;
unstudied, easy, natural, spontaneous, (t*. ease,
eloquence) unstuffed ; unstung ; unsubdued
unsubjugated ; unsubmissive (-ly, -ness) ; unsubscribed unsubstantial (-ity, -ly) having
u.

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

unsupported ; unsuppressed unsure
unsurgical; unsurmised; unsurmounted unsurpassable {-bly) ; unsurpassed unsurrendered unsurveyed unsusceptible unsuspected (-ly); unsuspicious (-ly, -ness); unsustainable; unsustained; uns wallowed; unswayed,
not controlled or influenced unsweetened unswept: unswerving (-ly) ; unsworn, not sworn
-ness)

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

oath, witness); unsymbolical ; unsymmctrical (-ly), failing in or not characterized by
(u.

symmetry; unsympathetic

unsympa-

(-ally);

unsystematic (ally); untainted
untalented ; untamable (-ness) untamed untanned ; untarnishable ; untarnished
untasked untasted ; untaught, (of person &c. or
subject &c.) not taught, ignorant; untaxed;
unteachable (-7iess) ; untearable untechnical
untempercd, not tempered (u. mortar, steel,
severity)'untempted;
untenable (-bility,
-bleness) ; untenantable, not fit to be occupied; untenanted; untended; untendered,
not offered unterrified untested untethered
unthanked
unthankful (-ly, -ness)
unthatched; unthinkable, that cannot be
thought or conceived, (colloq.) unlikely unthinking (-ly), thoughtless; unthought, not
thought, esp. u.-of; unthoughtful (-7iess); unthrashed; unthreadable ; unthreaded; unthreshed unthrifty unthwarted untidy (-ily,
-iness) untied 2 untiled untillable untitled
untimbered untimely (-iness) a. & adv. untimous (Sc); untinctured untinged untired
untiring (-ly) untithed, not subject to tithes
untitled ; untold, not told, not counted, beyond
count (u. gold) untormented ; untorn untortured; untouched; untoward (archaic), perverse, refractory, awkward, unlucky, (an u.
generation, accident) ; untraceable untraced
untracked, not followed by means of or marked
with tracks ; untragic, not tragic or suited to
tragedy untrained, not trained or practised or
instructed, not prepared by exercise, diet, &c,
thizing

(-ly);

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

; untrammelled ; untransferable,
that cannot or must not be transferred; untranslatable (-bility, -bleness, -bly); untransmutable; untransportable ; untravelled, that
has not travelled ; untried ; untraversable untrimmed ; untrodden ; untroubled, not troubled, calm wntrue (-uly), not true, contrary to
the fact, false, not faithful or loyal (to person,
principle, &c), deviating from correct standard; untrussed(u.fowl &c.); untrusticorthy
(-iness); untruthful (-ly,-ness); untuned; untuneful (-ly); unturned, not turned (leave no
stone u.) untutored, not taught or schooled ;

for race &c.

;

;

;

unurged unused; unusual (-ity rare, -ness, -ly),
not usual, remarkable unutilized unutterable (-bly), above or beyond description (u. torment, joy, &c, an u. foot) unuttered unvac;

;

;

;

;

cinated ; unvalued, not esteemed or prized, not
estimated or priced unvanquished unvaried
unvarnished, not varnished or embellished (u.
surface, the u. truth) ; unvarying (-ly)
unvenerable ;unvenerated ; unvenomous; unventilated xinveracious ; unverifiable unverified
unversed, not versed or skilled {in) unvexed
unvictualled ; unvindicated ; unviolated unvisited ; unvitiated ; unvoiced, not spoken or
uttered, (Phonet.) not voiced unvouched, not
31*
;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;

;


vouched (usu. for); unwakened; unwanted; unearlike; unarmed; unwarned; unwed; unwarrantable (-by, -ness); indefensible, unjustifiable, improper; unwarrented, unauthorized, not guaranteed; uneasy (-ly, -iness); unwashed, not washed (the great un-, the rabble); unclothed; uncloathed (-iness); unwatered, not watered or supplied with water (the term, the capital); unwarming (-ly); unwaxed; unwavering (-ly); unwilling, not willing or inclined to do for, thing for, thing to be done, that, or abs.; uncaged; uncircling, not winking, vigilant; unwise (-ly), foolish, imprudent; unwashed, not wished (usu. for); withdrawn; unwithering; unwithered; unwitnessed; unwittingly; not consciously or intentionally [see WRT]; unconscionably; unconcealed; unconcealed, not covered (usu. for) and unwatched; unwatched, not watched (usu. for); unwept; unweary, weary; unwieldy, wieldy; unwept; unwisely, not wisely, not well, not wisely (usu. for); unwombed, not wombed; unworn, unworn; unwritten, not written (usu., the hand). (2) Nouns are occasionally formed either directly on a simple noun (unbelief, unfriend, unrepair) or by back-formation or otherwise on correspond. Exx.: unbelief, incredulity, disbelief esp. in divine revelation or in a particular religion, so unbeliever, unbeliev’ly, unbeliev’ness, to become unbeliever. (3) No. inf., not being circumcised. (4) See also avunculus, avunculism, avunculin, avunculin, the avuncular, avunculent, avunculism, avunculin, avunculan, avunculine, avunculine (Rom. ant., pl. -ae). In medical usage: avunculus, avunculism, avunculin, avunculine. (5) See also unbelief, incredulity, disbelief esp. in divine revelation or in a particular religion, so unbeliever, unbeliev’ly, unbeliev’ness, to become unbeliever. (6) See also avunculus, avunculism, avunculin, avunculin, the avuncular, avunculent, avunculism, avunculin, avunculan, avunculine, avunculine (Rom. ant., pl. -ae).
underact, see UNDER- 3; under-agent, UNDER- 1; underbid, UNDER- 2; underbred, UNDER- 3; underbrush, UNDER- 4; undercarriage, UNDER- 5; undercoo, UNDER- 6; underclothing, UNDER- 1.

undercurrent, n. Current below the surface; (fig.) unperceived influence or feeling of different or contrary tendency; (Mining) large shallow box beside main hydraulic sluice serving to aid in saving gold. [UNDER- 1]

undercut', see UNDER- 2.

undercut' n. Under side of sirloin; upward blow in boxing. [UNDER- 4]

under-develop, underdo, underdose, see UNDER- 3; underdrain 1 v.t., UNDER- 2, underdrain' 2 n., UNDER- 1; underdraw, underdress, underestimate, underestimation, under-expose, under-exposure, underfeed, underflow, UNDER- 4; underfoot, UNDER- 1; undergarment, UNDER- 1.

undergo, v.t. Be subjected to, suffer, endure esp. with firmness, as has undergone many trials, underwent a rapid change, an operation. [OE undergáan]

undergraduate, n. Member of university who has not taken his degree (often attrib.). Hence undergraduate's, adj.

underground, adv., a., n. Beneath surface of earth; (adj., in attrib. use un- & n.) situated, as the u. (railway). [UNDER- 1]

undergrowth, see UNDER- 3; undergrowth, UNDER- 4.

underhand, adv. & a. (in attrib. use un-). Clandestinely, secretly, not above-board; (Crick., of bowling) performed with hand underneath both elbow & ball, as bowls u. u. bowling. [UNDER- 1, 4]

underhung (attrib. ün-), a. (Of lower jaw) projecting beyond upper jaw; having u. jaw. [UNDER- 4]

under-king, see UNDER- 4; underlay v.t., & a., & b., UNDER- 3; under-lease, UNDER- 4; underlet, UNDER- 2.

underlie, v.t. Lie, be situated, under (stratum &c. or abs.); (fig., of principle &c.) be the basis of (doctrine, law, conduct, &c. or abs. esp. in part.). [UNDER- 2]

underline 1 v.t, see UNDER- 2; underline 2, underlineen, UNDER- 1.

underman, undermasted, see UNDER- 3; undermentioned, UNDER- 2.

undermine, v.t. Make mine or excavation under, wear away base or foundation of, as rivers u. their banks, u. the walls; injure (person, reputation, influence, &c.) by secret means; injure (those out, health) insidiously or imperceptibly. Hence underworld', n. [UNDER- 2]

underneath, adv. & prep. At or to a lower place (than), below (not in fig. senses). [ME underneth UNDER- cf. BENEATH]

underpay, see UNDER- 3; underpin, underplay v.t. & b., UNDER- 2; underplot, UNDER- 3; underplot, UNDER- 3; underprop, UNDER- 1; underquote, UNDER- 2; underrate, under-reckon, under-ripe, UNDER- 3; underrun, underscore, UNDER- 1; undersell', UNDER- 2; under-serv', UNDER- 1; upset', see UNDER- 2; underrun, underscore, UNDER- 1; undershot, UNDER- 2; undershrub, UNDER- 1; undersigned, UNDER- 2; undersize, UNDER- 3; underskirt, undersleeve, undersoil, UNDER- 1.

understand, v.t. & i. (p.p. archaic -stand). Comprehend, perceive the meaning of, (words, person, or language &c.), as does not u. what you say, do you u. me?, French?; grasp mentally, perceive the significance or explanation or cause or nature of, know how to deal with, as I do not u. why he came, what the noise is about, the point of his remark; quote u. your difficulty, cannot u. him, his conduct, his wanting to go, thoroughly understand children, could never u. mathematics. (abs.) don't u. (the situation &c.); infer esp. from information received, take as implied, take for granted, as I u. that doors open at 7.30, that they are always deserting him to be out; (of a duality) relate or confine ourselves to, as I u. that expenses were to be paid, no one could u. that from my words, what did you u. him to say (u. from his words)?, (expr. uncertainty or surprise or indignation) do I u. (you to say) that or am I to u. that you refuse?, (introducing warning or threat) now u. me, he gave me or I was given to u. I thought he said or meant that he was one supply (stood mentally, as the verb may be either expressed or understood. [OE UNDER(stan)D]

understanding', a. Intelligent. [-ING]

understanding', n. In vbl senses, esp. intelligence, as has an excellent u., men without u.; power of apprehension, power of abstract thought, (often opp. to reason); agreement, harmony, union of sentiments, convention, thing agreed upon, as must come to an u. with him, disturbed the (good) u. between them, had a secret u. with other firms, consented only on this u., on the distinct u. that. [-ING]

understatement, understock, see UNDER- 3; understrapper, under-sta- tum, UNDER- 4.

understudy, n. & v.t. One who studies theatrical part in order to play it at short notice in absence of the usual actor; (vb) study (part) thus. [UNDER- 1]

undertake, v.t. & i. Bind oneself to perform, make oneself responsible for, engage in, enter upon, (work, enterprise, responsibility); accept an obligation, promise, (to do); (archaic) enter, enter into (person, responsibility &c.) by personal guarantee, assure, affirm, as I will u. that he has not heard a word, that you shall or will be no loser by it; (archaic) be guarantee for (person, fact); (colloq.) manage funerals. [ME UNDER(take)]

undertaker, n. In vbl senses, esp. one who manages funerals; (Hist.) influential person who interferes in combat, and usually esp. to procure supplies from Commons if king would grant some concession. [-ER]

under-taking, n. In vbl senses, esp. work undertaken, enterprise, as a serious u.; management of funerals. [-ING]

under-tenant, under-tenancy, see UNDER- 4; undertent, undertone, undertow, UNDER- 1; undertump, UNDER- 2; undervaluation.
consolidated for administration of poor-laws, (in full u. workhouse) workhouse erected by such u.; association of independent (esp. Congregational or Baptist) churches for purposes of co-operation; part of flag with device emblematic of u. normally occupying upper corner next staff (flag hoisted u. down, with u. below as signal of distress); U. Jack or flag, national emblem of U. Kingdom; U. Crosses of St George, St Andrew, & St Patrick; kinds of joint or coupling for pipes &c.; shallow vat in which beer is at clear to u., cord, kind of white cord for stay-laces. [F, f. LL unio unity (unus one, sec.-ion)]

unionist, n. Member of a trade-union, advocate of trade-unions; person opposed to suppression of trade-unions, esp. in Great Britain & Ireland, opponent of home rule in Ireland, as liberal u., (attrib.) u. party, principles; (U.S. Hist.) one who during the civil war opposed secession. So u.nis:n champions of a.-[ist]

unique (ek), a. & n. Unmatched, unequalled, having no like or equal or parallel as its partner; u. this rose is as u. an oak tree is known u., (vulg.) the most u. (remarkable) man I ever met; (n.) thing. Hence u.que'l adv., u.unque ness n. [F, f. L unicus (unus one)]

unison (zn, -sn), a. & n. (Mus.) coinciding in pitch, whence or cogn. u.unsonal, unisonant, unisonous, aq, unisonance n.; [n. string (tuned in u. with another string & meant to be played with it).] (N.) unity of pitch, interval between one tone & another of same pitch; interval of an octave; state of sounding at same pitch, esp. in u. = u. string; concord, agreement, as acted in perfect u. [in. thr. F unison f. med. L unisoneus sound]}

unit, n. Individual thing or person or group regarded for purposes of calculation &c. as single & complete, each of the individuals or groups into which a complex whole may be analysed, as take the family as the u. of society; quantity chosen as a standard in terms of which other quantities may be expressed, as abstract u., the number one (l), c.g.s. system of u. (in which centimetre, gramme, second, are basic); length, mass, temperature, electrical, magnetic, thermal, u. [shortened f. unity]

unitarian, n. & a. ('U.'-one who, member of a Christian body that, denies the doctrine of the Trinity, whence Unitarianism n., Unitarianize v.t.; advocate of unity or centralization e.g. in politics. (Adj.) of the U., as U. Church; = Unitarians]

unite, v.t. & i. Join (t. & i.) together, make or become one, combine, consolidate, amalgamate, as u. the parts with cement, give the parts time to u., the two nations gradually became united, oil will not u. with water, United States's, United Irishmen, United Irishmen, Irish society formed in 1791 for purposes of parliamentary reform, &c., United Provinces, Holland, Zeal., & other provinces united in 1579 & forming basis of republic of Netherlands, United Brethren, the Moravian sect; agree, combine, co-operate, (in sentiment, conduct, doings). [ArE] 1

united, v.t. & i. u. adv., u. a.

universal, a. Adj. u. (universal; unit) unity, n. = MONISM. [I-M]

unite, v.t. Reduce to, treat as, a unit. [ize]

unity, n. Oneness, being one or single or individual, being formed of parts that constitute a whole, due interconnexion & coherence of parts, as disturbs the u. of the idea, pictures jack u., national u.; things showing such u., thing that forms a complex whole, as a person regarded as a u.; (Math.) the number one, factor that leaves unchanged the quantity on which it operates; the dramatic um, um of time, place, & action, limitation of supposed time of drama (in acting it or to a single day, use of same scene throughout, & abstention from all that is irrelevant to development of single plot; harmony, concord, between persons &c., as dwell together in u., at u. will; (Law) joint tenancy of different tenants, joint possession by one person of different rights. [I. OF und.] L. unatem (unus one, see -TV]

universal, a. & n. Referring to or done &c. by all persons or things in the world or in the class concerned, applicable to all cases, the terror was u., met with u. applause, has the u. sanction of philosophers, the rule does not pretend to be u., u. agent (empowered to do all that can be delegated), u. provider, u. competency, u. constitution (with legs that may be extended for large circles), u. purpose (all parts to move in any direction), u. legatee (to whom the whole of a property is bequeathed), u. proposition (in which predicate is affirmed or denied of the entire subject). Hence or cogn. universality, universalization, un.; universalize (s.) v.t., universalize adv. (N.): (Logic) u. proposition. [It. ulterior] General notion or idea, thing that by its nature may be predicated of many. [F universal f. L universalis (as UNIVERSE, see -AL)]

universalist, U., n. One who holds, esp. member of an organized body of Christians who hold, that all mankind will eventually be saved. Hence or cogn. universalism n., universalist a. [ist]

universe, n. All existing things; the whole creation (& the Creator); all mankind; (Logic) all the objects under consideration. [F univers f. L universum neut. of universus p.p. of vertere turn) combined into one, whole]

university, n. Educational institution designed for instruction or examination or both in some branch of learning, consisting of important branches of learning, conferring degrees in various faculties, & often embodying colleges & similar institutions; members of this collectively; team, crew, &c., representing a u., as the u. had four victories to fall; U. extension; U. Test Act (abolishing subscription to Thirty-nine Articles &c, as requisite to taking of degree, 1871). [L universitas whole, universal, corporation, (as prec., see -Y), understood also w. ref. to number of subjects taught]

university politics, n. Science of all created things; science of all that is of human interest. Hence universological a., universologist n. [F, universe + o + -logy]

unjoin, unjoint, see UN-JOIN (l)

unload, unloot, unload, unloot, unload, UN-(-1); unload, UN-(-2); unload, UN-(-1); unload, UN-(-3)

unleash, see UN-(-2); relieve, UN-(-1); relieve, UN-(-3)

unons, conj. If not, except when, as shall (not) go u. I hear from him, u. absolutely compelled, always walked u. I had a bicycle; u. his boss, u. as he had, as he had (dt & cte).] [earlier unless (ON+LESS); u. I hear = on less provocation than my hearing, short of my hearing, cf. F à moins que ou de]

unlimber, see UN-(-2); line, UN-(-1); line, UN-(-3)

unload, unlock, unload, unlock, UN-(-3)

For other words in uni- see uni.
UPANISHAD

work; upstair's adv., up'stair(s) n., on, to, an upper storey; up-stream' adv., up-stream a., (moving, done) against the current. 3. W. adj. force, as: up-land a. & n. (sing. or pl.), of the higher or inland parts of a country; upstroke, upward line made in writing.

up'anishad (opahn-, opa-) n. Each of a series of Sanskrit philosophical tracts forming a division of the Vedas. [Skr.]

upas, n. (Also u-tree, antiar) Javanese tree yielding milky sap used as arrow-poison & formerly believed to be fatal to whatever came beneath its branches, (fig.); pernicious influence, practice, &c.; poisonous sap of this & other trees. [Malay, poison]

upbraid, v. Chide, reproach (person &c. with). Hence upbraiding n.1, upbraidingly adv. [OE up'draen, prob. orig. = lay hands on]

uphold, v.t. Hold up, keep erect; support; give support or countenance to (person, practice, &c.); maintain, confirm, (decision, verdict). Hence upholder n. [up-]

upholster, v.t. Furnish (room &c.) with hangings, furniture, &c.; provide (chair &c.) with textile covering, padding, springs, &c., cover (chair &c. with, in, tapestry &c.). [back-formation f. foll.]

upholsterer, n. One whose trade it is to upholster; u-bee, kind that furnishes its cell with regularly cut bits of leaves &c. So upholstery n.1, 2 n. [earlier upholsterer broker, lit. one who holds up goods for inspection (up-hold, -ster) W. superfluous -ER]

u'phoe (0), n. (naut.) Long wooden block with holes through which cords are rove for adjusting an awning. [f. Du. juffrouwe young lady, (naut.) ornamental pulley &c. (Jong young + crow woman)]

up'shine, v.i., up'shine on & up'on are perhaps always idiomatically interchangeable; is perhaps the commoner word esp. in colloq. use; upon is perhaps preferred when the prep. follows its object, as had no evidence to go upon, nothing to depend upon, not enough to live upon, but cf. which table did you leave it on?; other idiomatic preferences are perhaps rightly shown in upon my word, on the whole; tier upon tier, upon him unawares, had him on toast, came at once on receiving your message, take it on trust, will go on the chance, went on the spree, thrown upon his own resources, stretched upon the rack. [formerly also as adv.; OE upon (up + on)]

upper, a. & n. Higher in place, situated above, as u. hy, u. storey (of house, also fig. = brain, as something wrong in his u. storey, r. (right-hand side of) keyboard, u. case, u. hare or get u. hand (mastery), u. works naut., parts of ship above water when she is balanced for voyage; higher in rank, dignity, &c., as the u. servants, the U. House, House of Lords, the u. ten (thousand), the aristocracy, the U. Bench (hist.), Court of King's Bench during exile of Charles II.; seats, fell upon him unawares, had him on toast, came at once on receiving your message, take it on trust, will go on the chance, went on the spree, thrown upon his own resources, stretched upon the rack. [ME (up + -ER)]

uppermost, a. & adv. Highest in place or rank, so up'most a.; (adv.) on or to the top, as said whatever came u. (first suggested itself), [prec. + most, formed or AFTERMOST]

upright, a. Straight, straight onward, verticle, pert. Hence uprightly adv. uprightly adv.[OE (up + -IR)']

upright (in pred. use also up'rit), a. (adv.) Erect, vertical, as an u. post, posture, piano², (pred. a. or adv.) stood u., set it u.; righteously, strictly honourable or honest, whence uprightly adv., uprightness n. [OE (up-right)]

uproar, n. Tumult, violent disturbance, clamour. Hence uproarious a., uproarious² adv., uproariousness n. [f. Du. oproer (op up + roeren stir, move, cf. G. rühren, ON hreran, OE hreran)]

upshot, n. Final issue, conclusion; (legal effect, the long & short of a matter). [up-]

up'side-down, adv. & a. With the upper part under, inverted, in total disorder, as evervthing was turned u., an u. arrangement. [altered f. ME up so down, lit. up as if down; cf. TOPSY-TURVY]

upstart, a. Person who has risen suddenly from humble position (often attr.), person who assumes arrogant tone. [up-]

upward, a. Upward(s), adv. Directed, moving, towards a higher place (lit. & fig.), as an u. glance, prices show an u. tendency, whence upwardly adv. [adv. in. direction, as look, move, u., followed the stream u. (towards source); children of 6 years old & upwards (more); found upwards of (more) &c.; specimen of upward(ly)]-ward(s)

u'raemia, n. (path.) Morbid condition of blood due to retention of urinary matter normally eliminated by kidneys. Hence uraemic a. [f. Gk ouron urine + haema blood]

u'raeus, n. Serpent as head-dress of Egyptian divinities & kings. [f. Gk ouraioi of the tail (oura)]

Ural-Altaic (ur-l), a. Of (the people of) the Ural & Altaic mountain ranges; (Philol.) of a family of Finnic, Mongolian, & other agglutinative languages of N. Europe & Asia

u'ran'ium, n. Heavy white metallic element found in pitchblende &c. Hence uranium a., uraniumous a. a.(chem.) [f. URANUS (in compl. form) Uranium (f.) + -ous]

uran-o- in comb. = Gk ouranos heaven, as: -graphy, descriptive astronomy, so-geophysical aa., -graphist n.; -ogy, astronomy; -metry, measurement of stellar distances, map showing positions and magnitudes of stars

u'ranus (ur-l), n. (Gk Myth.) son of Ge (Earth) & father of Kronos (Saturn), the Titans, &c.; planet discovered by Herschel in 1781, outermost of solar system except Neptune. [Gk., heaven, Uranus]

urb-an, a. Of, living or situated in, a city or town, as u. &ys, population, u. sanitary district (subject to u. sanitary authorities). [f. I. urbain of the city, refined, polished (urbs urbis city, see -AV)]

urbanite, a. Courteous, suave, elegant or refined in u. wa. & l., Hence urbainsely² adv. [as prec.]

urb'anity, n. Courteous, polished manners; (archaic) polished wit or humour. [f. I. urbanitas (as prec., see -TY)]

ureeolat-e (ab), a. (bot.) Pitcher-shaped, with large body & small mouth. [f. I. urecoius (der.) pitcher + -AE]
urine, n. [OF, l. urina, cogn. w. Gk ouron, Skr vari water, OE wæter, see -seal].

urinal, n. Fixed vessel or receptacle for use of persons requiring to pass urine; public or private place containing such receptacles; especially, one of polished glass for containing urine for inspection. [OF f. med.L, l. urinalis a. (URINE, -ALL).]

urinary, a. & n. Of urine, as organs, diseases; (n.) reservoir for u. as manure. [ARY1]

urinate, vi. Pass urine. Hence urination n. [med.L urinare (as foll.), see -ATE].

urine, n. Pale-yellow fluid secreted from the bladder by the kidneys, stored in bladder, & discharged through urethra. So urinous a.
as seldom u. a knife, should u. oil for frying.
unconstant to u., a great deal of butter, never u. a dictionary, unheading to u. your hands, u. your wits, must u. the services of an agent, shall u. every means, must u. your opportunities, u. your discretion, should at least u. some moderation, may I u. your name (quote you as authority, reference, &c.); do not fail to u. (in argument, pleading, &c.) this damaging fact, how he used to say, "if I used to say, used to always say, what used he to say, used not (colloq. didn't u.) to answer; (now only in p.p., pron. as last sense) accustomed, as am not used to this sort of thing, to being called a liar, have become used to a vegetarian diet; u. up, consume the whole of (material &c.), find a use for (remaining material &c.), exhaust, wash out, e.g. "the old man," Hence u'sable a. [ER 1] [n. [F. OF] user f. LL usuare frequent of L uti us-use] u'seful (-s), a. Of use, serviceable, producing or able to produce good result, as u. arts, ratchet-brace will be found u. gave me some u. hints, must make himself generally u. (perform miscellaneous services); (slang) highly creditable or efficient, as a pretty u. performance, u. fully u. a. [OE] user v.t. at Greek u. verb. Hence u'sefully 2 adv., u'sefulNESS n. [-FUL] u'seless, a. Serving no useful purpose, unavailing, as a mass of u. erudition, contents were rendered u. by damp, protest is u.; (slang) out of health or spirits, unfit for anything, as am feeling u. Hence u'selessly 2 adv., u'seLESSNESS n. [-LESS] u'se, v.t. u. a. [OE] unu-usual (-s-), n., a. Of use, serviceable, producing or able to produce good result, as u. arts, ratchet-brace will be found u. gave me some u. hints, must make himself generally u. (perform miscellaneous services); (slang) highly creditable or efficient, as a pretty u. performance, u. fully u. a. [OE] user v.t. at Greek u. verb. Hence u'sefully 2 adv., u'sefulNESS n. [-FUL] u'seless, a. Serving no useful purpose, unavailing, as a mass of u. erudition, contents were rendered u. by damp, protest is u.; (slang) out of health or spirits, unfit for anything, as am feeling u. Hence u'selessly 2 adv., u'seLESSNESS n. [-LESS] u'se, v.t. u. a. [OE] unu-usual (-s-), n., a. Of use, serviceable, producing or able to produce good result, as u. arts, ratchet-brace will be found u. gave me some u. hints, must make himself generally u. (perform miscellaneous services); (slang) highly creditable or efficient, as a pretty u. performance, u. fully u. a. [OE] user v.t. at Greek u. verb. Hence u'sefully 2 adv., u'sefulNESS n. [-FUL] u'seless, a. Serving no useful purpose, unavailing, as a mass of u. erudition, contents were rendered u. by damp, protest is u.; (slang) out of health or spirits, unfit for anything, as am feeling u. Hence u'selessly 2 adv., u'seLESSNESS n. [-LESS] u'se, v.t. u. a. [OE] unu-
utterance, n. Uttering, expressing in words, as gave u. to his range; power of speech, as defective u.; spoken words, as his pulpitu u. n. [L, do, utter.] u'vûla, n. (pl. -ae). Pendent fleshly part of soft palate; similar processes in bladder & cerebellum. Hence u'vûlar(a). [mod. L dim. of L uva bunch of grapes] u'xor'ious,a. Excessively fond of one's wife. Hence u'xor'iously adv. u'xor'iousness n. u'xor'yus (u. wife) -ous. U'zbek, n. Member of a Turkish race in central Asia. [native]

V, v., (v.£., letter (pl. fS, 1's, V's, Vees). V-shaped thing, e.g. joint; (Ruman numeral) 5, as IV 4, VI 6, VIII 8, (now usu. 1k) x, xv, ly. 15. (V) f. Vice, as V.C. (Chancellor); Victoria, as V.C. (Cross); Victorian, V.O. (Order). (v.) varia, v.1. (lectio); verse; verse.

Abbreviations: (2): Va., Virginia; Ven. (erale of Archdeacon); verb.s (smpl. sapienti). Vic. (toria); Vis. (count); viz., videlicet; vol. (ume); Vt., Vermont; vv., verses.

Vacancy, n. Being vacant or empty or occupied; emptiness of mind, idleness, listlessness; unoccupied post, as has a v. on his staff, in his warehouse, must fill the v. [f. F vacance f. med. L vacantia (as foll., see -ANCY)] V'a'can'ty, s. Empty, not filled or occupied, as house is still v., a smoking-compartiment, have no v. space, will cover your v. hours, applied for a v. post in the Treasury; not mentally active, not rationally occupied, empty-headed, thoughtless, listless, stupid, as his mind seems completely v., received the news with a v. stare, given up to v. frivolities, whence v'a'can'tily adv. [OF as foll., see -ANTI] V'a'cate, v.t. Go away from so as to leave empty or unoccupied, give up occupation or possession of, (military) position, leave house, throne, office; annul (law, contract, &c.). [f. L vacare be empty (cf. VACUOUS), see -ATE] V'a'cation, n. Vacating of house, post, &c.; holiday, fixed period of cessation from work, esp. in law-courts & universities, as Christmas, Easter, Whitsun, long or summer v. [OF, f. L vacacionem (as precinct, see -ATION)] V'a'cin'ate, v.t. Inoculate with vaccine to procure immunity from smallpox or with modified virus of any disease in order to produce it in mild form & so prevent serious attack. Hence vacinnation, vacinnationist n. vacini'nator, n. [l. foll. + -ATE] V'a'cine, a. & n. Of cows or cowpox or vaccinia (v.7.) virus of cowpox as used in vacination (n.); (rare of respect to cow, got from human subject), modified virus of any disease similarly used, whence v'a'cinal, vaccin'ic, a. & n.: -form (where v. is cultivated by inoculation of heifers); -point, pointed instrument used in inoculation. [f. F vacin f. vaccinis a. (vaccine cow, see -INE)] V'a'cini'na, n. (med.) Cowpox, esp. inoculated. [mod. L, vacinated.]

V'a'cillate, v.i. Move from side to side, oscillate, wave; fluctuate in opinion or resolution. Hence or cogn. v'a'cillatingly adv. v'a'callation, n. [L vacillare, see -ATE] v'a'cuist, n. One who holds that there is empty space between the molecules of matter. [f. VACUUM + -IST]

V'a'cuole, n. (biol.) Minute cavity in organ &c. containing air, fluid, &c. Hence va'cuo'lar, va'cuolate[2] adv., va'cuolism vii. (dim. of VACUUM) va'cuous, a. Empty, void; unintelligent, excèle, orionless, vacant, as a v. stare, remark. Hence or cogn. vac'uiity, va'cuousness, n. [f. L vacuus + -OUS]

V'a'cuum, n. (pl. -ums, -a). Space entirely devoid of matter, as nature abhors a v.; space, vessel, from which air has been almost exhausted by air-pump &c. (Guericke, Torricelli, e., produced by air-pump, by mercury-pump as an air-circulatory instrument); (loosely) partial diminution of pressure below normal atmospheric pressure; v.-brake, continuous train-brake in which pressure is caused by exhaustion of air from bellows pulling brake-rod; v.-cleaner, apparatus for removing dust &c. by suction; v.-gauge for testing pressure consequent on production of v.; v.-tube, sealed glass tube with almost perfect v. for observing passage of electric discharge. [L, neut. as prec. used as n.]

V'a'de-mé'cum, n. Handbook or other thing carried constantly about the person (often in title of book). [L = go with me] v'a'gabond, n. & v.i. Having no fixed habitations, wandering; driven, drifting to & fro, (of spider) not sedentary. (N.) wanderer, vagrant, esp. idle & worthless one; (colloq.) scamp, rascal, low class. [of V's, v. to play the v. Hence v'a'gabondage, v.a'gabondism, n., v'a'gabondish adj., v.a'gabondize vi. & vb. & n. adj. OF, f. LL vagabundus (vagabond) wander] v'a'garity, n. Whimsical or extravagant notion; caprice; freak. [ult. f. L vagari wander] v'a'gina (-j), n. Sheath, sheath-like covering, esp. (Anat.) wall &c. (of vagina) from uterus to external orifice, whence v'a'ginal, v.a'ginally adv.; vaga'notomy, n.; (Bot.) sheath formed round stem by base of leaf. Hence v'a'gina1, v.a'gin(ate) [1]-ate[2] adj. [earlier vagare, AF vakeren, vaurcant, of Teut. orig., cogn. w. WALK altered on L vagari wander]

v'a'grant (-g), a. Indistinct, not clearly expressed or identified, of uncertain or ill-defined meaning or character, as returned only a v. answer, has some v. idea of going to Canada, have not the vaguest notion of his reasons, yields to v. terrors, heard a v. rumour to that effect. Hence v'a'gues[n]y adv. v.a'guen'ess n. [F vagues wander f. L vagari v. vagus wandering] vail1, v.t. & i. (archaic, poet.) Lower or duff (one's plumes, pride, crown, &c.) esp. in token of submission; yield, give place, uncover as veil, as to veils (see AVANCE) vail2, n. (archaic; usu. pl.) Grateful, v. present given for corrupt purpose. [=AVAIL]

vain, a. Unsubstantial, empty, trivial, as v. boasts, v. triumphs, distinctions; useless, unavailing, followed by no good result, as in the v. hope of dissuading him, all resistance was v., to resist is v., it is vain to r.; concealed, conceited, too much in one's beauty, ability, &c.; in v., to no purpose, as we were tested in v., it was in v. that we protested; take v. person's name in v.; rainglorious, loutishness, excessive vanity, whence rainglorious a., rain']giously adv., rain'gloriousness n. Hence va'lnly adv., va'lness n. (rare). [f. F l vaine empty, vain]

vain, n. herald. A fur represented by small
shield-shaped figures alternately azure & argent. [F. L as varius]

va*keel, -il (-êl), n. (E.-Ind.). Ambassador, commissioner, residing at a court; native attorney or deputy. [Hind. -iô]

vâlan*ce, vâlen*ce, n. Kind of damask used for furniture; short curtain round French or canopy of beds. Hence va*len*ced2 a. [prob. f. Valence in France]

val*é, n. Valley (now chiefly poet, or in names as White Horse V.); small trough or channel carrying off water from pump &c. [ME & F val f. L valsis]

val*é, n. a & n. Farewell. [L, imperat. of valere (be strong)]

valé*di*cation n. (Words used in) bidding farewell. So va*led*ic*ta*ry a. [f. L valer(dícere dictate say) bid farewell, see -ION]

va*len*ce2 (for v.1 see VALENCE), n. (chem.). Combining or replacing power of an atom as compared with standard hydrogen atom, as hydrogen, carbon, has a v. of one, four. [f. L valentia strength (as VALE², see -ENCE)]

Valenciennes (einz, or valënsenz), n. Rich kind of lace; kind of pyrotechnic composition. [f. in France]

valë*ncy, n. (chem.). Unit of combining capacity, as carbon has 1 r. = valency. [-ENCY]

val*en*tine, n. St. V.'s day, on which St. V. was beheaded &c. [Hence val*en*tic a., destined to die in this manner; or satirical letter or picture sent to person of opposite sex on St. V.'s day. [f. L Valentinus, proper name]

va*leri*an, n. Kinds of plant, esp. common v., herb with small pink or white flowers & strong odour esteemed by cats & rats; root of this used as mild stimulant &c., whence va*ler*ace, n. (chem.)

va*let, n. (st. -ô, & v.t. (abeled pron. -ild, -èd). (Also v. de chambre, pron. F) servant who attends on man's person; v. de place (de plats), courier esp. in France; iron-pointed stick used in training horses; (vb) act as v. to. [vb f. n. OF, var. of VARLET]

va*letud*inar*ian, a. & n. Of infirm health; seeking to recover health; needly solicitous about health; (n.) v. person. Hence or cogn. va*letud*inar*ism n., va*letud*inar*ism1 a. & n. [f. Varletudinaire f. L valetudinarius (valetudo -dinis health f. valere, be well, see -TUD & -ARY1)]

Val*halla, n. (Norse Myth.) palace in the halls of slain heroes feasted; building used as final resting-place of the illustrious dead, esp. Temple of Fame near Ratisbon. [f. ON valthôl, gen. -hallar, hall of the slain (valr slain + holl hall)]

va*lant, a. (of person or conduct) brave, courageous. Hence va*lant*ly adv. [f. OF valoril part. of valor be worth f. L valere be worth]

va*lid, a. (of reason, objection, argument, &c.) sound, defensible, well-grounded; (Law) sound & sufficient, executed with proper formalities, as v. contract, the marriage was held to be v. Hence or cogn. va*ldit*y n., va*ld*ly adv. [f. F valide f. L validus strong (as preced.], see -ATE3]

va*li*date, v.t. Make valid, ratify, confirm. So va*li*da*tion n. [f. med.L validare (as preced.), see -ATE]

val*is*ée (ê), n. Kind of small portmanteau. [F. f. L valisia, etym. dub.]

val*kyr (-ê), val*kyria, -ié, n. (Norse myth.) pl. -krys, -kýrás. Each of Odin's handmaids who selected those destined to be slain in battle. Hence val*kyr*ian a. [f. ON valkyrja lit. chooser of slain (valr slain + -kyrja chooser cogn. w. kjósa choose)]

valle*cula, n. (anat., bot., &c.). Groove, furrow. Hence valle*cular1, valle*cular*late 2, a. [LL. dim. of L valis valle] val*ley, n. (pl. -le) Low area more or less enclosed by hills &c. with slow flowing through it; any depression compared to this; (Archit.) internal angle formed by sloping sides of roof. [f. OF valez (as VALE1, cf. -ADE)]

val*lo*nia, n. Acorn-cups of the v. oak, used in tanning, dyeing, & making ink. [f. It. vallonia f. Gr balanos acorn]

val*lu*le, n. (Rom. Ant.) rampart; (Anat.) eyebrow. [L]

va*loun, n. (now chiefly poet., rhet., or facet). Personal courage esp. as shown in fighting, prowess. So va*lorous a., va*lorously adv. [f. OF valor f. L valorum worth, courage (valere be strong, see -OR)]

va*luable, a. & n. Of great value or price; worth, as v. property, land, furniture, information, assistance; capable of valuation, as a service not v. in money; (n., usu. pl.) thing(s), esp. small article(s) of personal property, as sent all her v. to the bank. [earlier valliable, f. F valable, see VALUE & -ABLE]

va*lu*ation, n. Estimation of a thing's worth, worth so estimated, price set on a thing, valuation of a thing; estimation of a person's abilities; self-high a v. on his abilities. [f. L valuer + -ATION]

va*lu*e, n., & v.t. Worth, desirability, utility, qualities on which these depend, as now learnt the v. of fresh water, a friend, quinine, accuracy, regular exercise; worth as estimated, valuation, as sets a high v. on his time; commercial, economic, exchangeable v., in commerce, a purchase, a commodity to purchase others, amount of (pop.) money or (Pol. Econ.) other commodities for which thing can be exchanged in open market; face, surrender, v.; surplus v., surplus production of labour after subsistence of labourer & family; the equivalent of a thing, what represents or is represented by or may be substituted for a thing, exchangeable v., exchangeable v., (f. of exchange), good v. for (something well worth) his money, paid him the v. of his lost property, the precise v. (meaning of) a word, acute accent has not always the same v., give the note (in music) its full time-r. (the full time indicated by it); (Paint.) relation of one part of picture to others in respect of light & shade, as out of v., too light or dark in quantity, denoted by algebraical term or expression; (Biol.) rank in classification. (vb) estimate the v. of, appraise (professionally) when v. one n., or otherwise, as should v. the whole at £2000; have high or specified opinion of, attach importance to, prize, esteem, appreciate, pride oneself on, as v. sincerity (being sincere), admiration of oneself, self on his conversational powers, do not v. that a brass farthing. [vb f. n.] OF, fem. p.p. of valoir be worth f. L valère be strong]

va*lu*less, n. Worthless. Hence va*lue*less*ness n. [-NESS]

valve, n. Kinds of automatic or other devices controlling passage of liquid objects or the like, consisting of a pair of leaves, lock, roller, screw, sliding, throttle, v.; key v. (of organ, flute, &c.); safety v.; (Anat., Zoöl.) membranous part of organ &c. allowing flow of blood &c. in one direction & not in another, as v. of the heart, veins, pulmonary v., whence va*lvi*til*is [UL -] n.; (Conch.), each of two or more separable pieces of which shell con-
sists, whole shell in one piece; (bot.) each of the segments into which a capsule dehisces, each half of an anther after its opening; (now rare) leaf of folding door. Hence or cogn. va'lve, n., v.i. & t. [L. valva, = leaf (of a door); cogn. with Valva, v.]. [F. L valve leaf of folding door, cogn. w. volvere roll]

va'mbracé, n. (hist.) Armour for fore-arm.

[If MF avant-bras (avant, before, see ADVANCE) + bras arm f. L. bracium; hence Begone, decamp; decamp from (place). [f. Sp. vamos let us go f. L. radimus we go (radere)]

vamp, n., v.i. & t. Upper front part of boot or shoe; patch designed to make old thing look new; improvised accommodation. (Vb) put new v. to (boot, shoe); repair, furnish usu. up; make up (literary article &c.) out of bits & ends; improvise accompaniment to; improvise accomplishments. Hence vamp'perl

[vb f. n. ME vamppe, vamppe, f. MF avant-pied (avant, before, see ADVANCE) + pied foot f. L. pedum nom. pes]

vampire, n. Ghost (usu. of wizard, hag, cunie, criminal, &c.) that leaves grave at night & sucks blood of sleeping persons; person who attacks w. such vampire, some of which suck blood of horses, cattle, &c.; some of such vampires, (Theatr.) small spring trap of two flaps used for sudden (dis)appearances of one person. Hence vamp'rical a. [F. G vampyr f. Serv. vampir prob. of Turk. orig.]

vamp'pism, n. Belief in existence of vampires; blood-sucking (lit. & fig.). [ism]

van, n., & v.t. (Archaic) winnowing-machine; (archaic, poet.) wing; (vb) test quality of (ore) by washing on shovel or by machine, whence va'nner (I, 2) n., (n.) such test. [vb f. F. vaner f. L. vanus fan]

van, n., & v.t. Highest division of army on the march or of fleet when sailing; front of army in line of battle; (fig.) leaders of a movement, &c., as in the v. of civilization; va'nguard, detachment of army marching in front to guard against surprise (also fig.), [abbr. of vanguard, f. Of avant-varde, -arde (avant, before, see ADVANCE) WARD, GUARD]

van, n., & v.t. Large used covered vehicle for conveying furniture or other goods; rail-way carriage for luggage (luggage v.) for use of guard (guard's v.); (vb) convey in v. [abbr. of CARAVAN, cf. bus, wagg]

vanadium, n. Rare white metallic element some salts of which yield intense permanent black colour. Hence va'nadate (3) n., va'nadic, va'nado's, aa. [chem.] [f. Van, ancient form of Spanish name of a mineral]

Vandal, a. & n. (Member) of a Germanic race that ravaged Gaul, Spain, N. Africa, & Rome, destroying many books & works of art; (fig.) also v. willful or ignorant destroyer of works of art &c., whence Vandalism(2), v., n. Hence Van'daclic, v. a. [f. L. Vandalus of Teut. orig., cf. G. wandelf Wander, to wander]

Vandyke, n. Flemish painter d. 1641, picture by him; each of a series of large paintings forming a border to lace, cloth, &c. (also V. cape, collar) cape, collar, with vv.; (adj., usu. V.) in the style of dress, esp. with pointed borders, common in V.'s portraits; (vb) cut (cloth &c.) in v. vane, n. Weathercock; similar device exposed to current of water &c. as in water-

d -meter; (also dog-v.) cone or other device used on shipboard as weathercock; blade of windmill, screw-propeller, &c.; horizontal piece moved up & down surveyor's levelling-staff to line of sight or levels of quadrant &c. Hence vaned 2, va'neless, va'ne-ferous, 

va'sform, va'sformal 1 [L.], aa., va'le, let, va'leut, -vate (anat., bot.), nn. [F. L valvare leaf of folding door, cogn. w. volvere roll]

va'por, n. (archaic) va'llate similar Rare Upper n. VAPOUR make Each Belief f. preys foot ADVANCE against van'dal, a.或n. Contrivance for working ships, va'mper &c.; crane-brakes. [f. va'nilla, n. Kinds of tall orchid with fragrant flowers; (also v. bean) fruit of this; extract obtained from v. bean & used for flavouring ices, chocolate, &c. Hence va'nillate (3) n., va'nillic a., (chem.). [f. Sp. vainilla pod dim. of vaina sheath, pod, f. VAGINA]

va'nillism, n. Eruptive itching skin-disease common among workers in vanilla. [ism]

vanish, v.i., & n. Disappear suddenly; disappear gradually, fade away; pass away; cease to exist; (Math.) become zero (vanishing fraction, one that becomes zero for a particular value of the variable it contains); (Perspect.) v.-ishing point, point in which all parallel lines in same plane tend to meet, vanishing point in perspective art; at infinity in which given plane cuts all parallel planes. (N., Phonet.) slight sound with which a principal sound ends (e.g. ó, í, at end of ó, á). [ME vanissen prob. f. Of exvanir (-ish) f. L. ex (nescere vanish f. vanus empty)

va'nity, n. Futility, unsubstantiality, unreality, emptiness, unsubstantial or unreal thing; the thought of not worth of political distinction, of human achievements, these things are v. or vr. all is v. poms &c of this wicked world, V. Fair, the world (allegorized in Pilgrim's Progress) as a scene of v.; empty pride, conceit, based on personal attainments or attractions or qualities; ostentatious display; (O.T.) heathen deity, as the vr. of the Gentiles. [f. F. vanité f. L. vanitáveis, vanities v. van'ty]

vanquish, v.t. Conquer, overcome, (lit. & fig.; now chiefly rhet.) Hence vanquish-able a., va'quisher 1 n. [f. Of vincuir (ish) var. of vainece f. L. vincere]

vantage, n. = Advantage (now chiefly in tennis use & in v.-ground, cogn. of v.). [var.]

vapid, a. Insipid, flat, as v. beer. conversation, moralizing. Hence vapid'ity, va-pidness, mn., vapid'ly adv. [f. L. vapidus, cogn. w. vappa, vapid, water & w. VAPOUR]

Vaporize, v.t. & i. Convert, be converted, into vapour. Hence or cogn. Vapori-bility, vaporization, vaporizer fl, mn., va'po (iz) able aa. [ize]

vapour, n. & v. Moisture in the air e.g. mist, fog, smoke, light cloudy substance etc., smoke, (Physcs) gaseous form of a normally liquid or solid substance (cf. gas), whence vaporif'erous, vaporific, vaporiform, aa., vaporimeter n. [Med.] kinds of remedial agent to be inhaled, as v. of iodine; unsubstantial thing, vain imagination; (archaic) empty boasting; [pl., archaic] depression, hence vaporish, vaporous, aa., vaporousness, n. [both (also va'porishm n.) bath in v. or steam, apparatus or apartment for this; v. burner, apparatus for vaporizing a hydrocarbon for lighting or heating purposes; v. engine (driven by steam or other elastic fluid). Hence or cogn. vap-orose, vap'orose, vap'orous, vap'orosity, vap'orousness, mn., va'porous-
Veda (vā), n. (Also in pl.) ancient Hindu scriptures written in old form of Sanskrit (Rig, Sama, Yajur, Atharva, -F), four collections of hymns &c. composing the V. Hence Vedantic a. (Skr. et. lit. knowledge)

Vedanta, n. Each of certain treatises ascribed to the Veda. (Skr. [prec. agua limbī])

Vedanta, n. Hindu philosophy founded on the Veda. Hence Vedantic a., Vedantic-st (n. [Skr. (Veda + anta endi)]

vedette (-ēt), vi. n. Mounted sentinel placed in advance of an outpost. [F (re-), t. It. vedetta altered from veduta fem. p.p. of vedere see f. L veere]

veder, v. t. [It.]. Change direction esp. of wind, cf. back (sunny) (fig.) change one's mind, turn round in opinion or conduct or language; (Naut.) slacken, let out, as a way, away, out, the cable = wear (v. & hld. tight & slacken (rope &c.) alternately, (of wind) change alternately, (fig.) vacillate in opinion &c. Hence veering, v. t. adv. of l. veire f. l. viroling, l. virola brace, l. viira armlets

vega (vā), n. Low moist tract in Spain or Cuba; Cuban tobacco-field. [Sp., etym. dub.]

vegatable, a. & n. Of the nature of (derived from, concerned with, comprising, plants, as a. cocc (caused by use of unripe fruit), ivory, jelly (pectin), kingdom, mammal, naphtha, opium, vegetable. Hence vegetability n. (N.) plant, esp. herbaceous plant used for culinary purposes or for feeding cattle, as cabbage, potato, turnip, bean, loten attrib., as c. dict. soup). [F, f. L. vegetabilitus, not. as vegetable, see -BLE]

vegetal, a. & n. Of (the nature of) plants, so vegeto- comb. form common to animals & plants, as the r. functions (of growth, circulation, generation, &c.); (n.) plant, vegetable. Hence vegetability n. [OF, f. L. vegetus (as vegetate + -AL]

vegetaline, n. Fibre treated with sulphuric acid so as to resemble ivory or coral. [-INE]

vegetarian, n. One who uses or advertises a diet of vegetable food (usu. with additions of eggs, &c. or other portion of meat (often attributed to food, diet, principles, craze). Hence vegetarianism n. [-ARIAN]

vegetable, v. i. Grow as plants do, fulfill vegetable functions; (fig.) live an idle or monotonous life. So vegetative a., vegetatively adv., vegetation n. [t. f. vegetare enliven (vegetus lively f. veere move, quiver, cog., w. viel, vigore), see -ATE]

vegetation n. Vegetating (lit. & fig.); plants collectively, plant-life, as luxuriant v., no sign of v. for miles round; (Path.) excrecence on surface of body. [OF, f. LL. vegetationem (as prec., see -ATION)

vehement (već), a. Showing or caused by strong feeling, impetuous, ardent, passionate, as a. and cog. protezest, man of character; acting with great force, violent, as a. wind, onset. Hence or cogn. vehemently adv., vehemently 2 adv. [OF, f. L. veltemum, nom. -ns, perh. f. where carry or ve. apart from + mens -ntis mind]

vehicle (vēl), n. Carriage, conveyance, of any kind, used on land, liquid &c. used as a medium for trans- missions, causes, &c.; thing, person, used as a medium for thought or feeling or action, as used the pulpitt, the press, as a v. for his political opinions, will not be used as the v. of your ressentiment. So vehicular (h-) a. [f. L. vehiculum (vehere carry, see -CULE)]

vehmgericht (fāmgericht), n. German system of irregular tribunals prevailing esp. in Westphalia in 16th & 17th cc. &c. on the trying of more serious crimes in secret night sessions; such tribunal. Hence vehemic a. [G, also f. f. feme punishment, tribunal, + gericht judgment, law]

veil (vāl), n. & v.t. Piece of usu. more or less transparent material attached to woman's bonnet or hat or otherwise forming part of head- dress, esp. one serving to conceal the face or as protection against sun, dust, &c., as raised, dropped, her v. (as to use as to uncover, cover, face), took the v. became nun; curtain (the v. of the temple); (fig.) disguise, pretext, as under the v. of a mask; search pastoral staff; (Bot., Zool.) velum; slight hussiness of voice, natural or due to a cold &c. Hence veiling (s.) n., veili- less a. (vB) cover (one's face, oneself, or abs. in same sense) v. &c. (fig.) conceal, disguise, mask, as veiled resentment. [v. f. OF veiller f. L. velare, n. f. OF veile, f. VELUM]

veilfulse (F), n. Shaded night-lamp esp. as subject for dream or art.

vein (vān), n., & v.t. Each of the membranous tubes that convey blood to the heart (cf. artery; pulmonary v., returning oxygenated blood from lungs to left side, systemic v., returning venous blood from all parts to right side); (pop.) any blood-veasels (Entom., Bot.) rb of insect's wing or of leaf; (Geol., Mining) vein, fissure, cranny, in which the production of minerals was (reinstone; =GANGUE); streak, stripe, of different colour in wood, marble, &c.; distinctive character or tendency, cast of mind or disposition, mood, as was of an imaginative v., said in a humorous v., other remarks in the same v., am in the v. for high play, am not in the (v) just now. Hence veinless a. veinlike, veiny a.

veined a. & n. f. a. (fig.) with (as with) v. or vv. (esp. in p.p.) f. F. Veine f. L. venae

vela'men (pl. -mina), véla'mentum (pl. -ta), n. Enveloping membrane esp. of brain. [L. covering (veil vb, -MEN, -MENT)

vélar, a. Of a veil or velum, as v. galls, sounds produced by the v. of certain insects (esp. gw., ken.); (med.) pl. v. (velar, v. velum) (velum, see -AR)

velatura (oara), n. Glazing of picture by rubbing on thin covering of colour with the hand as done by early Italian painters. [It. (clore veile, see -URE]

verdt (-It), n. S.-Afr. tract of land with little or no forest, grass country, [f. Du. verd field]

velitation, n. (archaic). Skiltish skirmish, controversy. [f. L. velatatio (velitari skirmish, as foll., see -ATION]

vélette, n. (Rom. ant.) Light-army soldier.

vélèity, n. (archaic). Low degree of volition not prompting to action. [f. med. L. velititas (celle vb wish, see -WICH]

vellicate, v.t. & f. L. Vitch. Hence or cogn. v. vellication n. vellicative a. [f. L. vellicare (vellicre pluck), see -ATE]

vellum, n. Fine parchment orig. from skin of calf; manuscript written on this; v. paper (imitating v.). Hence veillium 2 a. [f. OF veilin f. L. vitilinus of a calf (veil, -INE)]

veloce (velot'sha), adv. (mus.). With great rapidity. [It.]

velocipede (êd), n. Kinds of light vehicle impelled by rider (now chiefly hist. of obs. types e.g. hobby, also as general term = CYCLE)

velocipediast (s) n. [f. L velox -oes swift + pes pedis foot]

velocitv, n. Quickness, rate, of motion usu. of inanimate things, as uniform, variable, v.
a v. of 5 feet per second, initial v., of a body at starting, esp. (also muzzle v.) of projectile issuing from firearm. Hence veloci-METER n. [f. Velocité t. L. velocitatem (velox -os swift, swift)]
vélocité (french), cogn. w. volaré fly & see -TVL]
velout'ine (-en), n. Kinds of corded fabric & of toilet-powder. [F]
vélum, n. (anat., bot., zool.; pl. -la). Kinds of membrane or membranous covering, esp. the soft palate. [L= sail, veil, f. vehere carry]
véture, n., & v.t. Velvet or similar fabric; velvet or other pad for smoothing silk hat; (vb) made with v. [f. Velour (fr.) m. L. villusus velvet, see VILLUS]
vélin'ous, a. (bot., entom.). Velvety. [f. L as VELOUTINE + -E1 + -OUS]
vel'lever, n. Bad kind of velvet. [irreg. dim. of toll.]
vel'vet, n. & a. Closely woven fabric wholly (also silk v.) or partly (cotton v.) of silk with thick short pile on one side (terry v., with pile intact); furry skin covering a growing antler; v.-pile, fabric with pile like that of v.; (adj.) of, soft as, v. (often in names of animals & plants, as v. ant, osier; v. paw, of cat, fig. of cruelty &c. veiled under suave manner, v. tread, soft). Hence vel'veted2, vel'vet2, aa. [OF, f. L. velutum ult. f. villus shaggy hair]
vélvet'ing, v. Velvet goods collectively; pile, nap, of velvet. [ING]
véna'ral, n. (Of person) that may be bought, ready to sell influence or services or to sacrifice principles from sordid motive: of conduct &c. characteristic of v. person. Hence or cogn. vening-ality n., vening-ality 2 adv. [OF, f. L. venalis (vena, sale), see -AL]
venation, n. Arrangement of veins on leaf, insect's wing, &c. Hence venation-al, a. [as VEIN + -ATION]
vend, v.t. Sell (chiefly legal, whence or cogn. vende-, vendor2, nn.), offer (small wares) for sale, so (-)vender1 n. Hence or cogn. vendimi-ality n., vendimi-able adv. [OF, f. L. vendere = venomedare (vemum sale, dare give)
vendace, n. Small & delicate fish found in some British & Continental lakes. [f. OF vendace dye, etym. dub.]
Vendéan, a. & n. (Native) of Vendée, department of W. France; (member) of V. royalist party in 1793-5. [f. F Vendéen (Vendée, see -AN)]
ven'detta, n. Blood-feud in which family of injured or murdered man seeks vengeance on offender or his family; this practice as prevalent in Corsica &c. [It., f. L. vendita, see VINDICATIVE]
véné'er, v.t., & n. Cover (wood, furniture, &c.) with thin coating of finer wood; cover (potters &c.) with thin coat of same substance; (vb) anything that superfluous polish of manner &c.; (n.) thin outer coating, veneering (lit. & fig.); v.-mocht, kinds whose colouring suggests v. [f. G furniren f. F as FURNISH]
véné-nate, a. (med.). Infected with poison. Hence vénéna-tion n. [f. L. venenare poison (venenum, see -ATE)]
vent, v.t. Entitled to venation on account of character, age, associations, &c., as v. priest, relics, beard, ruins, river (also in Ch. of Eng. as title of archdeacons, abbr. V'en.) in R.-C. Ch. as title of one who has attained first of three degrees of sanctity but is not canonized. Hence venerabili'ty, venera-tableness, nn., venerate-ably adv. [OF, f. L venerabili's (as foll., see -ABLE)]
véné-rate, v.t. Consider worthy of & regard with deep respect or warm approbation; venerate. So vénérate 2 n. [f. L. venerari, cogn. w. VENUS & Skr. van serve, honour, -ATE]
vénération, n. Profound respect, reverence; (Phrenol., often facet.) faculty of feeling reverence, as organ, bimp, of v. [OF, f. L. venerati'onem (as prec., see -ATION)]
vené'real, a. Of sexual intercourse, as v. desire; v. disease, communicated by sexual intercourse. Hence veni'sion, n. [f. L. Veneres of VENUS + -AL]
vénery1, n. (archaic). Hunting. [f. OF venere (vener hunt) f. L. venari, see -ERY]
vénery2, n. (archaic). Sexual indulgence. [f. L. Veneria (VENUS) fem. adj. as n.]
véné'sect, v.t. & L. = PHLEBOTOMIZE. Hence venésection n. [f. L. vena vein + -E1 + -OUS]
venetian, a. & n. Of Venice; v. blind, window blind of slats of wood that may be turned so as to admit or exclude light; v. carpet (of worsted, usu. with striped pattern); v. (= FRENCH) chalk; v. glass, glassware made at or near Venice, (also VENICE glass) cup of this said to be destroyed by contact with poison; v. lace, kind of point lace; v. (solid artificial) tobacco; v. velvet, f. velvet; v. v. t. = v. velvet; v. (native of Venice; (usu. r.) V. blind, whence veneti'and 2 a., (pl.) kind of tape for holding slats of this. [f. T. Venitian f. L. Ve'neta country of the Veneti]
venge-ance (-nus), n. Punishment inflicted, retribution exacted, for wrong to oneself or to person &c. whose cause one espouses, as will call a people to the sword of the murderer or for the murder of his children, you lay yourself open to his v.; with a v., in a higher degree than was expected or desired, in the fullest sense of the word(s), & no mistake, as this is punctuality with a v. [f. Veniger avenge f. L as VINDICATE, see -ANCE]
vengeful, a. Disposed to revenge, vindicative. Hence vengeful-ly adv., vengeful-ness n. [f. as venger vb (as prec.) + -LY]
vénial, a. (Of sin or fault) pardonable, excusable, not very wrong, (R.-C. Ch.) not mortal. Hence vening-ality, vening-ality n., vening-ality 2 adv. [OF, f. L. venialis (vénia pardon, see -AL)]
Vénice, n. (attrib.). = (VENETIAN) glass; v. v. v. = THIATRE.
veni'ficai's (sh-), n. (law). Writ directing sheriff to summon jury. [L. = make come]
vénison (-nzn), n. Deer's flesh as food. [f. Of vensun f. L. venacionem hunting (venari hunt, see -ATION, -SON)]
Venit'é, n. (Musical setting of) Ps. xcv. [L. = Come ye, first word of psalm]
venom, n. Poisonous fluid secreted by serpents, scorpions, &c., & introduced into system by stinging, biting (fig.) or prickling, virulence, of feeling or language or conduct. Hence or cogn. venomed2, venomous, aa., veno nomination, n. [ME & OF venim f. L. venenum poison, perh. cogn. w. VENUS]
venó'sity, n. Excess of venous blood in organ &c. Deficient aeration of venous blood in lungs with afflux or abnormal blood into arteries, as sall, see -OSITY]
véno'us, -ose, aa. (anat., zool., bot.) Of, full of, contained in, veins, as v. (opp. to arterial) blood, v. congestion, accumulation of v. blood in organ &c. Hence venously adv. [f. L. venosus (as vein, see -OSE1, -OUS)]
vent, m. & v.t. Hole or opening allowing passage out of or into confined space, e.g. touch-hole of gun, hole in top of barrel to admit air while liquid is being drawn out, finger-hole in musical instrument (also ventage n.), flue of chimney, loophole in embattled wall; = r.-fawct; anns. esp. of animals below mammals; (fig.) outlet, free passage, free play, as gave v. to his indignation, impatience found a v.; r.-fawct, hollow gimlet for making v. in cask &c.; v.-hole, v.; r.-peg, peg for stopping v. of barrel, also r.-fawct; r.-plug, plug for v. of gun, also as for v. in barrel of gun, etc.; vent make v. in gun (gun, cask, &c.); give v. to, as vented his disgust in an epigram, with a snort, on the office-boy. [vb n.f.] F. fente (fendre cleave f. L. tinder); form & sense influenced by foll. 

vent, v.t. Cause air to circulate freely in (room &c.); purify by air, oxygenate, (blood); submit (question, subject, grievance, &c.) to public consideration & discussion. Hence or cogn. ventilation, ventilator, &c. [F. L. ventilus, ventilus wind, see ventus wind.] 

ventilate, v.t. Cause to circulate freely in (room &c.); purify by air; grade, distinguish; (blood); submit (question, subject, grievance, &c.) to public consideration & discussion. Hence or cogn. ventilation, ventilator, &c. [F. L. ventilus, ventilus wind, see ventus wind.] 

vente, a. & n. (zool., bot.) Of the venter; on the anterior side or surface; v. (fin), either of the posterior pair of fins. Hence ventral-ly adv. [F. f. L. ventralis (VENTER, see -AL) 

vente a terre (F.), adv. At full speed (lit. with belly to ground). 

ventricile, n. (anat.) Any cavity of the body, hollow part or organ, as r. of the brain, right, left, r. of the heart. Hence ventri-cular, ventricular, &c. [F. f. ventricule L. ventriculus dim. of VENTER. 

ventricose, -ous, a. Having a protruding belly; (Bot.) distended, inflated. [f. venter + -ose.] 

ventriloquism, n. Act, art of speaking or uttering sounds in such a manner that the voice appears to come from some other source than the speaker. So ventriloquiation, ventrilo-quism(l), ventriloquy, &c. [F. ventriloque L. ventriculus, a. F. ventricule L. ventriculus dim. of VENTER.] 

ven'ture (-tsher), n. & v.t. & i. Undertaking of a risk, risky undertaking, as declined the v., ready for any v.; commercial speculation, as on spec., ready for v. of profit. [v. (adv), (archaic) thing at stake, property risked; at a v., at random. V. dare, not be afraid, make bold, as did not v. to stop him, I v. to differ from you; dare to make or advance or put forward, hazard, as would not v. an opinion, a guess, a step; expose to risk, stake, as men v. their lives for the cause, will v. fire shillings on t; (abs.) undertake risk; v. (up-)on, dare to engage in or grapple with or make, as shall v. on a mild protest, will you v. on a slice of cucumber? Hence ventur'eseome a., ven'turesomely adv., ventur'eness n.
VERDANT
n., verdant adjective [OF. l. verdant greens (viridis, see -ANT)]
adj. Green, fresh, bright, flourishing,繁荣 see -ANT]

VERDANTIQUE
n. Ornamental usu. green building-stone formed chiefly of serpentine; green incrustation on ancient bronze.

VERDENER, -on. n. (hist.). Judicial officer of royal forests.

VERDURE
n. Green crystallized substance formed on copper by action of acetic acid & used in medicine as pigments; green rust. [ME verdere, vertere, AF vert de Grece green of Greece (as VERDURE + Grece f. L. Graccio)]

VERDITER, n. Blue, green, v., pigments got from copper nitrate. [OF cerv de terre green of earth (as foll. + terre f. L. terra earth)]

VERDURE (-yzer), n. Greenness of vegetation; greenness whence VERDURED, VERDURE,-YERED, -YERous, adv. (OF cerv de terre green, of which see -YER)]

VEREN (feri'n), n. Association of persons or parties, organized body. [G]

VERGE
n. Extreme edge, brink, border, (usu. fig.), as drew near to the very e. of the stream, on the v. of 70, destruction, betraying his secret; grass edging of flower-bed &c.; wand, rod, carried before bishop, dean, &c., as emblem of office; kinds of shaft or spindle in various mechanical mechanisms; (Archit.) shaft of column, edge of tiles projecting over gable, v.-board, = BARGE-BOARD; (hist.) area of jurisdiction of Marshalsea. [F. l. viree twig, rod]

VERGE, vi., on, border on approach to edge. [OF l. vergee or vergier, a. pr. of verger, n. officious abusing power, cases which influence by proc.]

VERGE(n) (-je), n. Channel-Island measure of area, four-ninths of acre. [F. vergée measured (VERGE)]

VERGENCY, n. (optics). Reciprocal of focal distance of lens as measure of divergence or convergence of rays.

VERGER, n. Official of a church who shows persons to their seats &c.; officer who bears staff before bishop, vice-chancellor of university, &c. Hence VERGERSHIP n. [OF, f. med.L virgaruis rod-bearer (VERGE 1, -ARY 1, -ARY 2)]

VERDICAL, a. (facet). Veracious. Hence or cogn. VERDICALLY adj. [OF virgier, f. med.L virgiam rod-bearer (VERGE 1, -ARY 1, -ARY 2)]

VERIFIABLE, v. t. Establish the truth of, examine for this purpose, as must v. the statement, his figures, am now verifying the items; (of event, action, &c.) bear out, make good, fulfill, (prediction, promise); (Law) append affidavit to (gleanings), support (statement) by proofs. Hence or cogn. VERIFIABILITY, VERIFICATION, VERIFIED, VERIFICATION, VERIFIABLE a. [OF virgier, f. med.L verificare (verus, true, see -Y)]

VERIFIABLE adj. (archaic). Really, truly, in very truth. [F. VERIFERABLE]

VERISIMILITUDE, n. Probability, likelihood, (of story &c.); thing likely to be true. So VERISIMILARLY (see -Y), -LIKE, adj., adv. [OF l. verisimilitudo f. verus, true, see -Y]

VERITABLE, a. Real, actual, genuine, as a v. boon. Hence VERITABLY adj. [OF VERITABLE, see -ABLE]

VERITAS, n. (Also birea, veritas) French justice like Lloyd's. [F. -VITABLE, -VITABLE, -VITABLE, f. L. veritatem (verus, true, see -TY)]

VERJUICE, n. Acid liquor got from crabapples, sour grapes, &c., used in cooking. Hence VERJUICED a. [OF VERJUS (verd, see -VITABLE, -VITABLE, -VITABLE, -VITABLE)]

VERMEILL (mil), n. Silver gilt; varnish used to give lustre to gilding; orange-red garnet; (punct.) vermillon. [OF, see VERMILLION]

VERMIL- in comb. = L. vermis worm, as: -cide, drug that kills worms, so -cidal a.; -form, worm-shaped (e. APPENDIX), structurally allied to worms; -frage, drug that expels intestinal worms, so -flagal a.; -grade, moving like worm, wriggling also; -cope, worm-like.

VERMILION, a. Of worms, worm-like. So VERMEOLOGIST, VERMEOLOGY, nn. [F. l. vermis worm + -AN]

VERMICELLI, n. Paste of same materials as macaroni made in slender threads. [It. pl. of vermicello dim. f. L. vermis worm]

VERMICULAR, a. Like a worm in form or movements, as = VERMIFORM appendix: of worm-eaten appearance; marked with close wavy lines. [f. med.L vermicularis (L VERMISOMES dim. of vermis, worm, see -ARI)]

VERMICULATE, a. & v.t. (Entom.) having thick tufts of parallel hairs; = prec. worm-eaten; (vb) ornament with wavy lines. [F. L. VERMICULAR be full of worms (prec.), -ATE]

VERMICULATION, n. Worm-like motion esp. = PERISTALTIS; (art of) vermiculating; worm-eaten state. [F. L. vermiculatio (prec., -ATION)]

VERMICOLOSE, -OUS, aa. Worm-eaten, full of worms; worm-shaped. [F. L. vermiculosus (as VERMICONICAL, see -OSE 1, -OUS)]

VERMILLON, n., a., & v.t. Cinnabar: brilliant red pigment made by grinding this or artificial (of) this colour; (vb) colour (as) with.

VERMIN, n. (usu. treated as pl.). Mammals & birds injurious to game, crops, &c., e.g. foxes, weasels, rats, mice, moles, owls, &c.; noxious insects, e.g. fleas, bugs, lice; parasites worms or insects; those vile parasites, that infest race-courses. So VERMINOUS a. & adj. VERNICATION, n. See -ARI]

VERMINATE, a. & v.t. (of) to infest with parasites. So VERMINATION n. [F. L. verminare (worms) worm, see -ATE 1]

VERMOUGHT (goth), n. Liqueur flavoured with wormwood &c. [F. vermois, &c. WORMWOOD, WORMS, see -WOR]
done in, spring, as v. breezes, flowers, EQUINOX, migration, v. (malarial) fever, v. grass, sweet-scented grass grown among hay. Hence ver-

nally 2 adv. [f. L. vernalis (vernus f. v. spring, cogn. w. Gk ear, ON var, see -AL)]

vernion, n. (bot.) Arrangement of leaves ( cf. AESTIVATION) within leaf-bud. [f. L. vernation, a kind (vernace turn) of small movable scale for obtaining fractional parts of the subdivisions on fixed scale of theodolite &c. [F. f. P. F., inventor, d. 1637]

Veronese (vz), a. & n. (pl. the same). (Inhabitant of Verona) [f. Esper. verrnere, to make dance].

veronica, n. Kinds of herb or shrub with blue, purple, pink, or white flowers; clover with representation of Christ's face, esp. one miraculously so impressed after being used by St V. to wipe sweat from Christ's face. [f. woman's name, ult. f. Gk Berenike]

verricle, n. (entom.) Thick tuft of up-right hairs. Hence verrICULATE 2 a. [f. L. verriculatus (verrere, to spread)

verruca, n. (path., zool., bot.) Wart, wart-like elevation. Hence or cogn. verruciform, verrucoxte, verrucostes, verruculose 1 [-UL], aa. [L]

versant, n. Extent of land sloping in one direction, general slope of land. [f. L. Versare frequent of vertere v. turn]

verset, n. Turn ready from one subject or occupation to another, capable of dealing with many subjects, as v. author, genus, disposition, mind; capable of being moved or turned as on hinge, as V. spindle (Bot., Zool.) moving freely about or up & down on a support, as v. author, head, antennae; changeable, inconstant. Hence or cogn. versatile 2 adv. versatilis, n. [f. L. versatilis (as prec., see -ATLLE)]

verse, n. & v.t. & i. Metrical line containing definite number of feet, as quoted some v. of the Iliad, has a good v. here & there, CAP 2 cc.; group of definite number of v., stanza; metrical composition in general, particular type of this, as wide pages of v., expressed in lines of verse. Hence verse is v., a prize for Latin v., blank verse, i.e., a. of blank verse is v., a prize for Latin v., blank verse, &c.; e. of each short division of chapter in Bible (chapter & v.); short sentence as part of liturgy: solo part of anthem &c.; v-mongering, maker, making of bad v. Hence verselet, n. (vb) express in v., make v. (vb f. n.) Ob vers f. L. versus - as turning, line, row of lines, verse, verse turn.

versed, a. Experienced, skilled, proficient, (in subject, occupation, &c.); reversed (now only in v. sine). [adaptation of L. versatus p.p. of versari be engaged in, see versant]

verset, n. (mus.) Short prelude or interlude for organ. [F. dim. of vers verse]

versicle, n. Short verse, esp. each of series of short verses in a liturgy said or sung alternately by minister & people. [f. L. versiculus (as verse, see -CULE)]

versicolour(ed), aa. Variegated: changing from one colour to another in different lights. [f. L. versicolorus (vertere v. turn + color colour)]

versify, v.t. & i. Turn (prose) into verse; express in verse; make verses. Hence or cogn. versification. versifier, n. [n. F. versifier, f. L. versificare (as verse, see -IFER)]

version, n. Book &c. translated into another, as Authorized, Revised, V. of the Bible, made 1601-11, 1870-81; abbr. A.T., R.V.; piece of translation, esp. into foreign language, as school exercise; account of a matter from particular person's point of view, as now let me have your v. of the affair; turning of child improperly placed for delivery; turning of print or type for line or page as first presented. Hence versionally a. [f. f. med. L. versionem (L. vertere v. turn, see -ION)]

verso, n. Any left-hand page of book (cf. recto); reverse of coin. [L. abl. p.p. as prec.]

verset, n. Russian measure of length, 3,500 feet. [f. Russ. versta]

versus, prep. (obso. v. r. Against, as (Law) James &c. against Smith &c.; Surrey v. Kent. [L = towards, against (vertere v. turn)]

vert, n. (Law, hist.) all that bears green leaves in forest, right to cut this; (Herald.) the tincture green. [f. L. viridis green]

vert., p., & v.i., (colloq.) Convert or pervert; (vb) leave one church for another [coined as neutral form]

vertebra, n. (pl. -ae). Each segment of backbone (false v. fixed, as os sacrum & coccyx in man, true v., movable; neither expression now used in human anat.), Hence verte-

brat a., vertebrally 2 adv., vertebrocomb. form. [L (vertere, v. turn)]

vertebrate (-at), a. & n. (Animal) having a spinal column or a notochord, esp. (member) of the division Vertebrata including mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, & fishes. Hence vertebrated [-ATE] a. [f. L. vertelatus joined (as prec., see -ATE)]

vertebration, n. Formation of, division into, vertebrae or similar segments. [ATON]

vertex, n. (pl. unus -es). Highest point, top, apex: (Anat.) crown of head: (Geom.) each angular point of triangle, polygon, &c., v. of an angle, meeting-point of lines that form it. [L, gen. -ves, = whirlpool, head, vertex, (verticre turn)]

vertical, a. Of, at, the vertex or highest point; at the zenith; perpendicular to plane of horizon; (Anat.) of the crown of the head; v. angles, each pair of opposite angles made by two intersecting lines; v. (as -AMUTH-) of the angular height of a. of the triangular plane perpendicular to the horizon. Hence verticality n., verticality 2 adv. (N.) v. line, plane, or circle; out of the v., not v. [F. prec., see -AL]

verticil, n. (bot., zool.). Whorl, set of parts radiating from axis. Hence verticillated (-ATE) a., verticillately 2 adv. [f. L. verticillus, v. spiral, dim. of VERTEX]

vertigo (or -il-), n. Giddiness, dizziness, as subjective, objective, v. (in which patient feels as if he, as if surrounding objects, were turning round), essential v. (without apparent cause). Hence vertiginous a., vertiginous 2 adv., vertiginously 2 adv. NN. [L. gen., -inis, = whirling, dizziness, (verticre turn)]

vertumnus, a. (Vertumnus). Of or for Vertus

Verulamian (v., -ian). Of Francis Bacon, Baron Verulam, Viscount St Albans, d. 1626; of St Albans. [Verulam, ancient city near site of St Albans, + -IAN]

vervain, n. Kinds of weedy plant with small blue, white, or purple flowers, formerly believed to have healing virtues & used as a medicine. [f. Of Vorwigne f. L. VERBENA]

verve (vAT), n. Enthusiasm, energy, vigour, in artistic or literary work. [F. perf. f. L. verbos words, talk, (pl. as VERBL]

vervet, n. A small small Afr. monkey often employed by organ-grinders. [L]

evry, a. & adv. Real, true, genuine, that is
VESICA
such in the truest or fullest sense, as v. God of v. God, has shown himself in a v. knave, the veriest simpleton knows that, must consent from v. shame, (somewhat archaic use, in folk. uses); (with the, the, that, or possessive adj., emphatic) the, this, that, or possessive adj., in this, that, or possessive adj., he, she, it, which (in this, that, or possessive adj., he, she, it), to which, that, (fixed degree) this is the v. spot I found it on, speaking in this v. room, the v. fact of his presence is enough, you are the v. man I am looking for, a needle is the v. thing (for our purpose), come here this v. minute, greves me to the v. heart, the stones cry out, his v. servants cling to him, drank it to the v. drags; (with a) a v. letter, not a note, good v. horse; a v. wife; (old, perh. orig. adj., with superl. adj. often abs., or with my &c. own) in the fullest sense, as drank it to the v. last drop, the v. last thing I expected, did the v. best I could, did my v. utmost, may keep it for your v. own; (adv. used with adv.v. & non-verbal adj.) with part. established as independent adj., as a v. dazzling effect, effect was v. dazzling, a v. trying time; with p.p. in attrib. use applied to what is not the real object of the vbl action, as were a v. painted, pleased, puzzled, troubled, vexed, annoyed, surprised, &c., expression, but not his expression was v. painted &c.; & colloq. with the same p.p. in pred. use applied to the true object & fulfilling purely vbl function, as I was v. painted &c., I was v. painted &c. (as with vbs in a degree higher than the superl. use with vbs) in a high degree, as that is v. easily done, v. often fails, v. easy, not v. much use, find v. few instances, gives v. little trouble. [adv. f. adj.] ME & OF v. veRACIOUS.


véscinate, v.t. Raise blisters on. Hence vésicant, n., vesicatory, a., &n., vésication n. [f. prec. + -ate].

véscile, n. (anat., bot., geol.). Small bladder, cell, bubble, or hollow structure. Hence vésicular, a., vésiculate, a., vésicularious, a., vésiculo, a., vésiculation n., vesiculo, comb. form. [L. vésicle dim. of vésica].

vésper, n. (F.) Venus as evening-star, (poet.) evening; (pl.) sixth of the seven canonical hours in R.-C. & Gk Churches, corresp. to EVEN1song; v. (bell), bell that calls to v. ; Sicilian Væ, massacre of French residents in Sicily in 1282, begun at stroke of v. bell. [L. cf. Hesperus].

véspine, n. Of, done in the evening; (Bot. of flowers) opening, (Zool.) flying in the evening; (Astron.) descending towards horizon at sunset. [f. L vespertinus (Vesper)].

véspiray, n. Nest of wasps. [irreg. f. L vespa, wasp, after apiary].

véspline, a. Of wasps. So vésplanform a. [L. vespa wasp, + -ine].

vésse, n. Hollow vegetable esp. for liquid, e.g. chestnut, melon, bottle, dish, ship, boat, esp. large one; (Anat.) duct, canal, holding or conveying blood or other fluid, esp. blood-; (Bot.) chain of cells that have lost intervening partitions, duct; (bibl. or allus. esp. facet.) person viewed as recipient or exponent, as chosen v. (Acts ix. 19), weaker v. (1 Pet. iii. 7), v. of vêrith (Rom. ix. 29). Hence vésseaux, n. [f. L. vésseaux dim. of vésse].

vésseignon (myon). Soft swelling on horse’s leg, wind-gall. [f. f. vesica].

vést, n. (Shop) waistcoat; (also underv.) knitted or woven underwear; piece, usu. V-shaped, on front of body of woman’s gown; (archaic) clothing, dress. Hence vестиng (sl).

n. [f. L vestis garment, cogn. w. Gk esthés dress & w. WEAR].

vést, v.t. & i. Furnish (person with authority, property, power, &c.); v. (property, power) in (person), confer formally on him an indivisible right of fixation on the future possession of it (vested rights, estate, &c., possession of which is determinately fixed in a person & subject to no contingency); (of property, right, &c.) v. in (person), come to him; (poet.) clothe. [f. OF vestir f. vestive-it. clothe (as prec.)].

vésta, n. (Rom. Myth., V.) goddess of the hearth; (Astron., V.) an asteroid; (wax) c., wax melted & cooled in a vessel, esp. a kind for use in strong wind. [L. cf. Gk Hestia].

véstal, a. & n. Of the goddess Vesta in the v. virgins; v. (virgin), virgin consecrated to Vesta, vowed to chastity, & charged with care of sacred fire perpetually burning on her altar, hence, woman of spotless chastity, esp. one who devotes her life to religion, nun. [f. L Vestalis a. & n. (as prec.), see -al].

véstibule, n. Ante-chamber, hall, lobby, next to outer door of house & from which doors open into various rooms; porch of church &c.; (U.S.) v. (= CORRIDOR) train; (Anat.) chamber or channel communicating with others, esp. of v. the ear, central cavity of labyrinth of internal ear. Hence véstival, a. v. (anterior, anteroom); v. bulidous a. [f. L vestibulum, etym. dub.].

véstige, n. Foot-print (now only fig.), track, trace, evidence, sign, as v. of an earlier civilization, found no v. of his presence; (loosely, w. neg.) atom, particle, as without a v. of clothing, has not a v. of evidence for this assertion; (Biol.) part, organ, now degenerate & of little or no utility but well developed. Hence véstigial (esp. biol.), véstigial, a. [f. L vesterium footstep, etym. dub.].

véstiture (tsher), n. (zool.). Hair, scales, &c., covering a surface. [f. L as vést, -ure].

véstment, n. Garment, esp. official or state robe; any of the official garments of clergy, choristers, &c., worn during divine service, esp. chasuble; altar-cloth. [f. Of vestemnt f. VESTMENTUM (as vést, see -ARIUM)].

véstry, n. Room, building, attached to church & in which vestments are kept & put on; chapel attached to non-liturgical church & used for prayer-meetings &c.; (also common, general, ordinary, v.) ratepayers of a parish, (also select v.) representatives of these, assembled for dispatch of parochial business; room used for meeting of either of these bodies; v.-clerk, officer chosen by v. to keep parish accounts &c.; vestryman, member of a v. Hence véstral, a. [f. OF vestairie f. L vestariwm wardrobe as vést, see -ARIUM].

véstrydom, n. (Corrupt, inefficient) government by vestry. [Dox].

vésture (fisher), n. & v.t. (poet., rhet.). Garments, dress, clothing, (vb) cloth. [f. Of vesture as vêture].

vésturer, n. Church official in charge of vestments; sub-treasurer of cathedral or church. [f. prec. + -ER].

vésu'vian, v. & n. Of Vesuvius; volcanic. (N.) v. kind of fusee match; (also vésu'vianite) n. brown or green mineral first found on Mount Vesuvius. [It. vesuvio + -ion].

vét, n. (collog.) = VETERINARY. [abbr.]

vetch, n. Kinds of plant of bean family largely used, wild or cultivated, for forage, esp. common v., tare. Hence vetchy a. [f. Of vetch f. L vicia].

vetching, n. Plant allied to vetch. [LING].

véteran, a. & n. (Person) who has grown

VETERAN
or climbs, as hop, melon, &c.; v. -borer, kinds of insect destroying v.; v. -disease, due to phylloxera &c. Hence vin*ny*2 a. [F. F. Vigne f. L. Vinline vineyard (vinnun wine, cf. Gk. oinos wine, oine, L. vinum wine, viére twist)]]

Vina*nary, adj. (Archaic) A plant grown from wine, cider, &c., by aceto-bar fermentation & used as condiment or for pickling (fig., often attrib., of type of sourness, as a v. countenance; aromatic v. (holding campbhm &c. in solution); mother3 of v.; v.-eel; v.-plant, microscopic fungus producing fermentation. Hence vi*-nega*si*n, vi*ne-gar*ry, vi*ne*gar, v. (Vb. apply to v. &c.; v.-iere, & fig.) (L. F. vinagre (вин wine, Л. Linum + aigre, see EAGER)]]

Win*ery (ēr-ē), n. Vine greenhouse. [-EY (2)]

Vi*ne-yard (yerd), n. Plantation of grape-vines. [v. YARD]
nament. Hence Virginia(ian) a. & n. [f. Virgin(gin) (Queen) + -IAN]

Virgin, n. Sixth zodiacal sign; a constellation. [L = virgin]

viridescent, a. Greenish, tending to become green. Hence viridescence n. [f. L viridescere (viridis green, see -ESCENT)]

viridity, n. Greenness, esp. of oysters &c. after feeding on certain vegetables. [L = viriditas (viridis green, see -TY)]

virile (also vi'le), a. Of man as opposed to woman or child; of, having, procreative power; (of mind, character, literary style, &c.) having masculine vigour or strength. So virility n. [OF (-il, -ile), f. L virilis (vir man, cogn. w. OE wer, ON verr, see -ILE)]

viral (also vi'ral), n. (Of female animal) assuming in advanced age some male characteristics. So virilise n. [f. L as prec., -ESCENT]

virile, n. = FERULE. [OF, f. L as prec.]

vir'ose, a. Poisonous, full of virus, so virous a.; (Bot.) having fetid smell. [f. L virosus (virus, see -OSE)]

virtu (-60), n. Love of fine arts; articles of (esp. German) workmanship, antiquity, rarity, &c. [f. L virtù VIRTUE, VIRTUE]

virtual, a. That is such for practical purposes though not in name or according to strict definition, as is the manager of the business, take this as a promise, constitutes a condition; v. focus (optics), point at which the lines of a pencil of rays would meet if produced; v. displacement, displacement of the point of application of a force measured in the direction of that force. Hence virtuality n., virtually 2 adv. [f. Med. L virtutis (irreg. as foll., see -AT)]

virtue (-u), n. Moral excellence, uprightness, goodness, as v. is its own reward, make a virtue of necessity, feign alacrity or sense of duty while acting under compulsion; particular moral excellence, as patience is a virtue, she has every virtue, the (seven) cardinal virtues (natural, justice, prudence, temperance, fortitude, theoretical, faith, hope, charity); chastity esp. of women, as a woman of virtue; good quality, as has the virtue of being adjustable, of resisting temperature; inherent power, efficacy, as no virtue in such or in such a thing; done with virtue, done not in virtue of, on the strength of, on the ground of, as claims it in v. of his long service, is entitled to it by v. of his prerogative. Hence virtuous a. [f. F vertu f. L virtùe nom. -TU (vis, see VIRILE)]

virtuoso, n. (pl. -i, pron. -i). Person with special knowledge of or taste for works of art or virtue; person skilled in the mechanical part of a fine art. Hence virtuosity, virtuosish, mn. [it. as virtùe, see -OSE]

virtuous, a. Possessing, showing, moral rectitude; chaste. Hence virtuously adv.

virtuosishess n. [of Virtuoso f. L virtùshus (as VIRTUE, see -OUs)]

vriule (vi'ul, -d), n. Poisonous; caused by or containing virus, as v. ulcer, so [irreg.] viruliferous a. (med.); malignant, bitter, as v. animosity, tone, abuse. Hence or cogn. virulence n., virulently adv. [f. L virulentus (foll., see -ENT)]

virus, n. Morbid poison, poison of contagious diseases; m&dpos; v.; (fig.) moral poison; (fig.) malignity, acrimony. [L = poison, cf. Gk tóos, Skr. víśam]

vis, a. (mech.). V. INERTIA; v. mortúa, force that does no work, dead force; v. ‘úa, living force (= mass \* square of velocity) of living body. [L = force]

visa. See VIIS (etyl.)

visage (-zág), n. (now chiefly literary). Face. Country. Hence visaged a. [of f. L visa look (videre vis- see), see -AGE]

visard. See visor.

vis-à-vis (vēzahvēz), adv. & n. In a position facing one another; opposite to. (N.) Person facing another esp. in some dances; kinds of carriage &c. in or on which persons sit facing each other. [F = face to face (vis face f. L as VISAGE)]

viscàcha, viz- (tsha), n. S.-Amer. burrowing rodent with valuable fur. [of native orig.]

viscerà, n. pl. The interior organs in the great cavities of the body (e.g. brain, heart, liver), esp. in the abdomen (e.g. the intestines). Hence visceràl a. visceral, viscera, comb. forms. [F, of LL visceràte, v.t. Disembowel. [prec., -ATE]]

viscid, a. Sticky; semifluid. So viscidity n. [f. L viscidus (viscum mistletoe, birdlime, cf. Gk ἵσος, & see -ID)]

viscín, n. Sticky substance got from mistletoe &c. used in birdlime. [f. L viscinum viscum, &c. see -TY]

viscount, n. Noble ranking between earl & baron (esp. as courtesy title of earl's eldest son). Hence or cogn. viscountcy, viscountess, viscounturess, mn. [f. Of viscomte (vise, & count) 3rd]

viscous, a. Sticky; (Physics) having viscosity. Hence viscousness n. [f. L viscosus (as VISCID, see -OUS)]

visé (vēzá), n., & v.t. (risèd or -èd). Indorsement on passport &c. showing that it has been found correct; (vb) mark with v. [p.p. of viser, viser, f. L vietrō, vietrō, viæ, viæ, viæ to sight, sense] visible (viz, viz), a. That can be seen by the eye; that can be perceived or ascertained, apparent, open, as has no means of support, spoke with v. impatience; the v. church, whole body of professed believers; v. horizon, the line that bounds sight; v. speech, system of alphabetical characters designed to represent all possible sounds; v. apparatus, apparatus of sight; v. distinctness, v. distinctness, mn., visibleness, mn., visiblest adv. [of f. L visibilitis (vëstè vis- see, see -BLE)]

vision (vizhun), n., & v.t. Act or faculty of seeing, sight, as beyond v. has impaired his v., the field of v., all that comes into view when the eyes are turned in some direction, reflected, refracted, v. (as affected by reflected, refracted, rays of light); thing seen in dream or trance, supernatural or prophetic apparition, phantom; thing seen in the imagination, as romantic v. of youth, had v. of roast beef & plum-pudding; (vb) see, present, (as) in a v. [(vb f. n.) f. f. L visionem (videre vis- see, see -ON)]

visionary, a., & n. Given to seeing visions or forecasting the future; fanciful; existing only in a vision or in the imagination, imaginary, fanciful, impractical; (n., also visionist) n. v. person. Hence or cogn. visionary a.

visionally adv., visionaryness n. [-ARY]

visit (-z), v.t. & n. Go, come, to see (person, place, &c., or abs.) as act of friendship or ceremony, as make a visit; made a visit, had no time to v. the Tower, hope to v. Rome; go, come, to see for purpose of official inspection or supervision or correction; (of disease, calamity, &c.) come upon, attack; (bibl.) punish (person, sin), comfort, bless, person with salvation &c. (N.) Call on a person or at a place, temporary residence
with person or at place, as was a v. to some friends, paid him a long v. during his second v. to the East; formal or official call for purpose of inspection &c., as DOMICILARY v. right of v. (see VISITATION). Hence VISITABLE a. [n. f. V. visite f. OF visiter (see tourist, see -AT)]

visi(t)ant, a. & n. (Adj., poet.) visiting. (N.) migratory bird; (poet., rhet.) visitor; [V. visitant]. Hence VITALITY, n. Vital power, ability to sustain life; (fig., of institution, language, &c.) ability to endure & to perform its functions. [F. L vitalitas (as VITAL, see -AT)]

vitalize, v.t. Endow with life (lit. & fig.), animate. [IZE]

vitellin, n. (chem.). Chief protein constituent of yolk of egg. [F. for v. & -IN]

vitellinus, a. Follicle of the protoplasmic contents of ovum. Hence VITELLINE,

vitiate, v.t. (shi.) impair the quality of, corrupt, debase, contaminate. as so-called vitiated by excess, vitiated air, blood, wind, judgment; make invalid or ineffectual, as a word may v. a contract. See VITATION, VITIATOR, n. [F. L vitiare (as VICE), see -ATE]

vitreous, a. Of the nature of glass; like glass in hardness, brilliancy, transparency, structure, &c.; a. body or humour, transparent jelly-like tissue filling ball of eye; v. ELECTROLYSING, v. making these, or the part so affected, visible.

v. ADJ. VITREOUSNESS, Vitreousness, n. VITRESCENT, n. [F. L vitreus (vitrum glass, perh. f. videre see +ous)]

vitrific, v.t. & i. Convert, be converted, into glass or glass-like substance. Hence or cogn. VITRIFICATION, VITRICATION, n., VITRIFABLE a. [F. p. v. vitrifier (as prec., see -FY)]

vitrinol, n. Sulphuric acid or any of its salts; (fig.) caustic speech, criticism, &c.; black vitr., impure copper sulphate; blue or copper v., copper sulphate, oil of, concentrated sulphuric acid; v. throwing, v. in person's face as act of vengeance &c. Hence VITRILOC, n. VITRI-LOCINE, n. [ME & OF, f. med. L vitellus, neut. adj. as n., dim. f. L as VITREOUS]

vitrilize, v.t. Convert into a sulphate, so VITRIOLATE v.t., VITRALIZATION n.; poison, burn, with vitriol. Hence VITRILIZATION n. [IZE]

Vitruvian, a. Of Vitruvius, Roman architect of the Augustan age; V. scroll, scroll pattern in frieze decorations &c. [AN]

vitta, n. (pl. -ae). (Rom. Ant.) fillet, garland, as decoration of priest, victim, statue, &c.; lappet of mitre; (Bot.) oil-tube in fruit of some plants; (Zool.) strips of colour. So VITATIVETAE a. [L]

vitalar(y), a. Of calves; calf-like; v. appleyce or fever (of cow in parturition). So VITALINE 1, n. f. L vitellus calf + a.

vitalize, v.t. Make visible to the eye, give outward & visible form to, (mental image, idea, &c.; call up distinct mental picture of (thing imagined or formerly seen, or abs.). Hence VITALIZE, v.t. & i. [IZE]

vital, a. & n. (Law). Conained with or essential to, organic life, as v. energies, functions, v. power (to sustain life), wounded in a v. part; essential to existence or to the matter in hand, as a v. question, question of v. importance, severity v. to, the success of the scheme; affecting life, fatal to life or to success &c., as a v. wound, error; v. centre (med.), part in which a v. organ arises, or in which a v. organ is placed, as auditory, olfactory, or organ of smell; v. nerve, nerve-centre in medulla oblongata; v. force or principle (assumed to account for organic life); v. statistics (of birth, marriage, death, &c.). Hence VITALLY adv. (N. pl.) v. parts, e.g. lungs, heart, brain. [OF. v. vitalis (vita life, cogn. w. vitre live & Gk bios life, see -AL)

vitals, n. (biol.). Doctrine that life originates in a vital principle distinct from chemical & other physical forces. So VITALIST, n.
VOLTAIC, a. Of electricity produced by chemical action, galvanic, as v. battery, induction, pile, &c. Hence VOLTAICISM n. [f. A. Volta, Italian physicist d. 1827 &c.

VOLTAIRIANISM, mn. Principles of Voltaire, scepticism. [F.

VOLTE-FACE (t-fahs), n. Turning round, esp. (fig.) complete change of front in argument, politics, &c. [F.

VOLITER, n. Insulating material for electric wires; [as VOLT + -E]

VOLATILE, n. A. Evaporating rapidly, as v. salts, rub. ESSENTIAL oil; (fig.) lively, gay, capable, active, as great European powers, and the influence or cogn. volatileness, volatility, mn. [OF (-il, -ile). f. L volatile (volare - fly, -ILE)]

VOLATILIZE, v.t. & i. (Cause to) evaporate. Hence or cogn. volatalizable a., volatalization n. [f. F volatiliser (as prec. see -IZE)]

VOL-AU-VENT (F), n. Kind of rich raised pie.

VOLCANIC, a. Of, like, produced by a volcano, v. body, massed. V. usually roundish & sometimes hollow, v. glass, obsidian. Hence VOLCANICALLY adv., VOLCANICITY n. [-IC]

VOLCANO, n. (pl. -OSES). Mountain, hill, having opening(s) in earth's crust through which lava, cinders, water, gases, &c., are expelled continually or at intervals active, dormant, extinct, v.; submarine v., originating beneath sea & rising above surface by accumulation; v. ship, ship loaded with combustibles for explosion on contact with another. Hence VOLCANISM(2), VOLCANISTIC, VOLCANOLOGY, mn., VOLCANOLOGICAL a. [It. L AS VOLCAN]

VOLÉ, n. & v.i. (In some card-games) winning all of the tricks in a deal; (vb) win all the tricks. [vb f. n.] f. V. voler fly f. L volare]

VOLÉER, v.t. & i. (in past participle) to ride a bird, v.p-rate. v.pl. rate. [orig. v. mouse, field-mouse, &c. ON volr, Norm. vol. Sw. vall, field, cogn. w. wold]

VôLÉT (-ã), n. Panel, wing, of triptych. [OF. = shutter, as VOLE]

VÔLÉTANT, a. (zool.) = VOLANT. [f. L volitare frequent. of volare, fly, see -ANT]

VOLITION (-shân) n. Exercise of the will; power of willing. Hence VOLITIONALLY adv.

VOLitionally (2) adv. [f. F med. L volitionem (velle wish, pres. volo, see -TION)

VÖLKSISCH (f., -Ich), n. Folk-song. [G.

VÖLKSRAAD (f., -raht), n. (hist.). Legislative assembly of German Free State. [S. Afr. Du.]

VOÎLEY, n., &v. &l. Simultaneous discharge of missiles, missiles so discharged; (fig.) noisy emission (of oaths &c.) in quick succession; (v.) noise. v. (Past participle) return of ball in play before it touches ground; (Cricket) sending of ball full to head of wicket; half-v., (Lawn-tennis) return of ball as soon as it touches ground. (Crick.) sending of ball so that after touching ground it flies towards head of wicket, (v.t.) return, send, (ball or abs.) thus; v. gun, machine gun discharging v. (Vb) discharge (missiles, abuse &c., or abs.) in v.; (Tennis, Cricket) return, send, (ball or abs.) in v.; (of missiles) fly in a v.; (of guns &c.) sound together. [vb f. n.] f. Fr. voler high (as volts, cf. -ADE]

VÔLT, n. (F. Volt) a. electric current; v. Volt. a. Unit of electromotive force, the force that would carry one ampere of current against one ohm resistance. [as VOLTAIC]


VOLUNTEER, n. Ejection from benefice; vacancy in benefice; voiding. [OF (prec. -ANCE)]

VÔLÛDÉ, a. In v. senses, also (Herald., of bearing) having the central area cut away so as to show the field. [-ED]
VOLUNTEER

taryism(3), voluntaryist(2), mn.: (rare) v. agent or performance. [f. F volontaire l. Voluntaryist (voluntas free will: v.ile will, choose, part. st. volente, -unt-ar')]

Whirling, voltrical. [l. VERTIGO, -o-, + -ous]

votary, n. Person vowed to the service of (God &c.); ardent follower, devoted adherent or advocate, (of system, pursuit, &c.). Hence vor
tress(1) m. [l. as foll. + -ary']

vote, n., v. & t. Formal expression of will or opinion in regard to election of officer &c., sanctioned by casting a ballot (see-votar). Hence votoless a. (t.)

votive, a. Offered, consecrated, in fulfilment of a vow, as v. offering, tablet, picture. [F -if-, -ive], f. l. votivus (as vote, see -ive]

vouch, v. & t. Conclude to grant, as vouched me no answer, v. me a visit; conclude (to do). [earlier=guarantee, secure; orig. two words]

vouchsafe, v.t. To give, to bestow, as vouchsafe me vouch. [l. as v.]

vowel, n. In vbl. senses, esp. document, receipt, &c., establishing the payment of money or the truth of accounts. [-er]

vouchsafe, v.t. Condescend to grant, as vouchsafed me no answer, v. me a visit; condescend (to do). [earlier=guarantee, secure; orig. two words]

vowless. (vov'orless), a. Each of the wedge-shaped stones forming an arch. [F. orig.-thing forming a curve, ult. f. l. volterre roll]

vow, n. & v.t. Solemn promise or engagement esp. in the form of an oath to God, as baptismal v., (given at baptism by baptized person or by sponsor), monastic v. (by which monk binds himself to poverty, celibacy, & obedience), lovers' v. (promises of fidelity), am under (have) a v. to you; make a v. to, v. you; as, v. for your v., (F). Promised for, v. promised by, as is this your v.?, (V). Promised solemnly (thing, conduct, as v. a temple to Apollo, v. obedience, v. vengeance against the oppressor; (archaic) utter, make, a v.; declare solemnly (that); (archaic) declare, as I v. you are most obliging. [f. of vow, vow, f. l. as vote]

vowless. (vow'elless), a. Each of the open sounds uttered in speaking, sound capable of forming a syllable, (opp. to, but not sharply divided from, consonant); letter representing this, e.g. a, e, i, o, u; neutral v. (heard in second syllable of cousin, reason, haddock); v. predation, = ablaut; v. mutation, = umlaut; v. point, each of a set of marks indicating v. in Hebrew & other Oriental languages. Hence (vowelled), (vow'elled), (vow'ell'), aa. [f. of vowel f. l. vocalis (littera) vocal]
ing or practical jokes. Hence *wa*g*erry [n.], *wa*ggish [a.], *wa*g*ishly [adv.], *wa*g*giness [n.]. [prob. obs. wag-halter-gallows-bird (prec. vb.)]

**WAGE**

wage, n. Amount paid periodically, esp. by the day or week or month, for time during which workman or servant is at employer's disposal (usu. pl. exc. in certain phrs.; gets wage(s)). *wage w., w. a. week, w. of £1 a week; living w., w. that allow earner to live, without fear of starvation; a fair day's work for a fair day's w.); requital (usu. pl.; the w. of sin is death); wage(s)-fund in Pol. Econ., part of community's capital devoted to paying w. & salaries. [OE = *gagne*]

waggle, v.t. & t. = bet n. & v.t. (but not now in familiar use); (Hist.) v. of battle, ancient form of trial by personal combat between parties or champions, w. of law, compurgation; [f. OF *wagne* f. L *valettudia* (valettudia pledge, as prec., "-GRE")]

wagg(e), v.t. & t., & n. = wag (but in more familiar use). [L-GER]

waggon, n. Four-wheeled vehicle for drawing heavy loads, often with removable semicylindrical tilt or cover, usu. drawn by two or more horses (hitch one's w. to a star, utilize powers higher than one's own); open railway truck; w.-boiler, ceiling, roof, Walton, shaped like w.-t. [f. Du. waggon, cf. OE *waggon*]

waggoner, n. Driver of wagon; (the W.) constellation Auriga. [-ER]

wagonette, n. Four-wheeled open pleasure vehicle (or with removable cover) for one or more horses & with facing side seats. [-ETTE]

wagon-lit [f.], n. Sleeping-car on continental railway.

Wahabi, -ee, (hab-), n. One of a set of Median medieva puritans following the letter of the Koran. [Abd-el-Wahhab, founder c. 1700]

wail, n. Ownerless object or animal, thing cast up by or drifting in sea or brought by unknown agency; homeless & helpless person, esp. unowned or abandoned child; w. & strays, odds & ends, unowned or neglected children. [f. OF *en deel, reif* thing flapping about); n. common w.]

wail, v.t., & t., & n. (Lament. i. & t., with) prolonged plaintive inarticulate ush, high-pitched cry; (fig.) lamentation (in words often over); (of wind &c.) sound (v. & n.) like person wailing. Hence *waifful* a. (poet.), *waifingly* [adv. [f. ON *veil* (see int., see WOE)]

wagon, n. Wagon (chiefly poet. or agricultural); Charles's, Arthur's, or the W.'s, Charles's wain; [f. OE *wagen* (cf. Du. & G *wagen*); cogn. w. L *velare* carry, Skr. *vahana*-vehicle, Gk *okhos* car, & WEIGH]

waidsnct, n., & v.t. Wooden paneling or barding on room-wall; (vb) line with w., whence *waidsnct* [wicz] [n.], & adv. [earlier sense fig. as movement of long object, e.g. puller to & fro, or hourglass; part of ship between forecastle & quarter-deck; part of garment encircling w., band round w. from which petticoats &c. may be suspended; w.-band, -belt, worn round w.; w.-cloth, = LINEN-cloth; w.-coat (also pr. w'skate), garment reaching down to w. with front showing]

coat is open & usu. without sleeves (sleeved w., with sleeves for extra warmth or for use without coat by workmen); w.-deep or -high an. & adv., up to w. Hence -waister [a. ME *waste* (wax)], cf. OHG *wæhast* growth]

wait, v.i. & t. Abstain from action or departure till some expected event occurs, pause, tarry, stay; kick one's heels, be expectant or in suspense; (often w. a. when) shall not w. any longer; kept me waiting; or I made me w.; have a month to w. yet; w. till I come, for high water or a fine day; everything comes to those who w.; always has to be waited for, is unpunctual; wait, abide, (is waiting his opportunity; you must w. my consent); w. on you or your (archaic); in the latter sense, as waiter, as servant waiting at table, (are you accustomed to waiting); (often at table), or as attendant (Lord, Groom in waiting); defer (meal) till some one arrives (don't w. dinner for me); w. (upon, wait) (archaic); await convenience of, serve as attendant esp. at table, pay visit to (person regarded as superior), escort (archetypal, in arch. purpose); as close behind (competitor), follow as result; waiting-room, provided for persons to w. in esp. at railway-station or house of consultant. [f. OF *watter* (now guetter) f. watte sentinel f. OHG *watha* whence G *wacht* cogn. w. WAKE]

waiter, n. 1. (PL) band(s) of persons singing carols &c. from house to house at Christmas. 2.umblr of (a) house (to w. the guests) or (a) train; watching for enemy. ambush, (lie in or lay w. usu. for). [sense 1 f. OF *watte* see prec.; sense 2 f. prec.]

wailer, n. In vb senses; also or esp.: man who takes & executes orders, shifts plates, &c., at hotel or restaurant tables, whence *waistress* [n.]; tray, salver, *DUMB-er*; TIDE-er. [-ER]

wail out. (of) Puncturing (as sighs, sigh, or the train); use, (tacitly or implicitly) relinquish or forgo, (right, claim, opportunity, legitimate plea, &c.). Hence *waiver* [n. (legal)]. [f. OF *gaver* prob. f. ON (vcel. *veifa* Vibrate)]

**WAKE**

wake, v.i. & t. (past wake, waked; p.p. waked, woken, woke). Cease to sleep, rise from sleep, (often up); also fig. as spring wakes, wakened, wakened be (archaic), rise, be woken, rouse, etc., in part or in whole, as in his waking hours, waking or sleeping; cease or rouse from sloth, torpitude, inactivity, or inattention (usu. up); w. up, there; wants something to w. him up: the insult waked his dull spirit, rise or raise from the dead; (chiefly fr.) hold w. over; disturb (silence, place) with noise, make re-echo; w.-robin, wild arum or lords-&-ladies. [mixture of OE *waecan* woe arise; be born, &eawian wake, wake, cf. Du. *waken*, G *wachen*; cogn. w. *VIGIL*, VEGETABLE]

wake, n. (Hist.) anniversary of dedication of church kept by watching all night, merrymaking or fair in connexion with this; (fr.) watch by corpse before burial, laments &c. &c. making in connexion with it. [f. prec.]

wakeful, a. Unable to sleep (of person's night i.e.; passed with little or no sleep; vigilant. Hence *wakefulness* [a.], wakenful, a.]

waken, v.t. & i. Cause to be, become, awake (usu., wake up, but conveying less of abruptness). [OE *vecean* (vecean WAKE)]

**WALDENSES** [wA'lデン], n. pl. Piran sect in valleys of Piedmont, Dauphiné & Provence, started c. 1170 & much persecuted in 16th &
WALE

10th c. Hence Waldensian a. & n. [Peter Waldo of Lyons, founder] wale, weal, 1. & v.t. Raiseed on flesh back. [Behide kind of walt] knot, made end of rope by interweaving strands to prevent unroving or act as stopper; (vb) raise w. on. [orig. sense rod, as in gun- wale, chain-wale or channel2; of OFris. walu rod. Icel. völ round stick; cogn. w. I. volvec. Gk helios, roll] Gk helios, roll]

Walker, n. Horse imported for Indian army from Wallachia. [N.S. Wales, 1813]

Wales, n. Principlity inhabited by the Welsh (Prince of Wales., title usu. conferred on heir-apparent of Great Britain). [OE Wealas pl. of wealh in Welsh weilch]

Walhalla. See Valhalla.

walk 1 (wawk), v.i. & t. (Of men) progress by advancing each foot alternately never having both off ground at once (heel-toe walking), in which both heel & toe are used, as required in walking-races; w. backwards, sideways, go in those directions with analogous motions; w. over course or w. over, have w. 2 over; w. away from, easily out-distance, go with the gait usual except when speed is desired (walking dictionary), (of animals) go with slowest gait corresponding to human w.; travel or go on to which both feet touch, conduct oneself, (in love, humbly, honestly, after the flesh, by faith, with God, &c.); perambulate, tread floor or surface of, (Him that walked the waves, w. the street, in gen. sense, also be prostitute; w. the hospitals, be medical student; w. the boards, be actor; w. the plank 1; w. the chalk, prove sobriety to police &c, by walking straight between chalked lines), whence walkable a.; cause to w. with one have walking-race with, (w. horse, when riding or driving or leading it: policeman walked the man off; Smith will w. Jones for £100 a side; you have walked me off my legs, tried out). walking 1-chair = go-cart; walking 1-dress, for outdoor wear; walking 2-farn, N. Amer. kind with slender-tipped fronds that bow down to ground & take root; walking 2-gentleman, lady, actor, actress, of part requiring good presence but no skill; walking 2-leaf, insect imitating leaf; walking 1-papers or ticket sling, dismissal; walking 1-stick, carried in walking; walking 1-tour, pleasure journey on foot. [OE wacelan roll, rove. cf. Du. walken press hats, Icel. valka roll, G waken full cloth; cogn. Walachia n. [G. ult. f. OHG walh foreigner, cogn. w. welsch] WALL-ROO]

walk 2, n. Walking gait, person's action in walking, (see prec. go at, never gets beyond, a w.; know him a mile off by his w.); excursion on foot, stroll, constitutional, (go for, take, a w.; across the hills from X to Z is a good w.; w. over, race in which from absence or inferiority of competitors winner can go at w. if he has w. over, pace, length of ground, round of hawk &c., place or track intended or suitable for strollers or foot-passengers, promenade, colonnade, footpath, (rope-w.; sheep-w.; w. of life, calling, profession, occupation). [f. prec.]

walker, n. In vb senses; esp. shop-w.; street-w.; (class-name for) bird such as common fowl that neither flies nor swims, also bird that does not hop but walks on alternate feet. [-er1]

Walker 2 (waw), int. (slang) expressing inability or suspicion of being hoaxed (also Hookey W.).

Walkyerie. See Valkyrie.

wall (waw), n. & v.t. Continuous & usu. vertical & solid structure of stones, bricks, concrete, timber, &c, narrow in proportion to length & height serving to enclose (partly) or protect or divide off town, house, room, field, &c., or to strengthen surface of room, (partly or partition w., separating two rooms, houses, fields, &c.; w. of partition fig., line of division, gulf; blank w., without door or gate or window, also without decoration; run one's head against a w., attempt impossibilities; see through brick w., have miraculous insight; wall have ears, eavesdroppers are or may be about; with one's back to the w., brought to bay, fighting alone against odds; retaining w.; something resembling w. in appearance or effect (mountain-w., line of steep hills; w. of armed men, fire, bayonets, protection or obstacle consisting of these; cell-w., w. of the chest, &c., enclosing tissue or framework in Bot. or Anat.; hanging, foot, wall, in mining, upper, lower, rock enclosing lode; (position) w., as at a gate, a wall of concrete, vertical side of street footpath (give one the w., allow him cleaner part in passing; take the w. of, refuse this courtesy to); side as opp. centre of road (the weakest goes to the w., is pushed aside, gets the worst in competition); w.-creepers, kinds of bird; w.-cress, kinds of plant growing in stony places; w.-fern, common polypody; wallflower, fragrant wild plant with usu. orange or brown clustered flowers; w.-fruit, of fruits fastened against w. for protection & warmth; w.-painting, on w. usu. of room, esp. fresco; w.-paper, for pasting over room-w., usu. with decorative printed patterns; w.-pepper, kind of stone-crop; w.-plate, timber laid in or on wall to distribute pressure of girdle &c.; w.-ree, small fern growing on w. & cliffs; w.-washer, plate used with tie-rod in (w.); hence wall-less a. (vb) provide or protect with w. (esp. in p.p., as walled towns); block up aperture &c. with w. [OE weal f. L. callum rampart, palisade]

wall-a (waw), a. (N. Amer. Person or thing employed about or concerned with something, wall-man, competition w., Indian civilian appointed by competitive examination, a w. in the service of a great man; wallah, servant who works punkah; wall-ke, ship built for voyage by Suez canal). [f. Hind. Avl-alauf. serv. = -er 3]

wallaby (waw-bi), n. Kinds of smaller kangaroo. [Austral.]

Wallach (waw-k), n. Member of a people now included in Roumania. Hence Wallachian a. & n. [A. ult. f. Walachia pl. of w. welsch]

wallaroo (waw-roo), n. Kinds of larger kangaroo. [Austral.]

wallet (waw-lit), n. (Archaic) bag for carrying personal necessaries, food, &c., on journey, esp. pilgrim's or beggar's scrip; small leather case holding repairing tools for bicycle &c.; (slang) one's kit, (thieves') kit.

wall-eye (waw-li), n. (Affection of) eye with opaque white or pale iris showing diseased condition; (loosely) eye showing abnormal amount of white owing to squint &c., or large & glaring as in some fishes. [back-formation f. foll.]

wall-eyed, a. Having wall-eye. [f. Icel. wawli]
WAR

parts of one nation for supremacy; private war, feud between persons or parties. Or, to prepare or carry on war. (2) To be made by members of one State without government sanction upon another; holy war, waged in support of some religion; make or wage war, begin or carry on hostile operations; declare war, announce that hostilities may be expected, often upon another nation, also fig., upon institution, party, custom, &c.; so declare peace, make or wage peace. (3) To wage war with, against; hostilities with enemy or abs., also fig.; roll back tide of war, repel invasion; go to the war; archaic, serve as soldier; has been in the war, usu. fig., of person who has been mauled physically or otherwise; on a war footing, of army, fleet, &c., with full establishment; v. to the knife, struggle to the death, end usu. between persons; Secretary at War, parliamentary head of W. Office; art of war, strategy & tactics; trade of war, soldier's profession; sinews of war, money for waging war or for effecting any object; s.a. CONTRABAND, COUNCIL, HONOUR 1, of war; man-of-war, laws of war, those recognized by civilized nations as limiting belligerents' action; rights of war, those similarly permitting to take prisoners and property of w.; v. of war, word, image, or symbol used by soldiers for the purpose of inciting the spirit of the troops; the dog of war, poet., havock attending war; w. & rumours of war, prevalence of the appeal to force among nations; w. of the elements, storms & catastrophes in nature; all's fair in love & war; w. cry, phrase or name formerly shouted in charging or rallying to attack, party catchword, savages' battle-shout; w. cloud, position of international tension that threatens w.; w. dance, indulged in by savages before w.; w. god, one worshipped as giving victory in w., esp. the Greek Ares or Roman Mars; w. head, explosive head of torpedo, removed in peace practice; w. horse, charger (archaic & poet. exc. in phr. like an old w.-h. of person excised by memorials of abandoned pursuit or controversy); W. Office, State department in charge of army; w. point, put on body by savages before battle, (fig.) ceremonial costume, full fig.; w. path, (route of) warlike expedition of Amer. Indians (be, go on the w.-p. fig., be engaged in, enter upon, any conflict, have taken, take up the cudgel, w.-ship, for use in w.; w.-song, sung by savages before battle; w. whoop, yell esp. of Amer. Indians in warring; w. worn, experienced in or damaged or extracted by w. [f. OF werre (now guerre) f. Teut. (OHG werran embroil, cf. G. verwirren confuse); prob. cogn. w. worse]

war 2, v.t. & i. Make w. (archaic); bring or beat down by w.; (part.) rival, competing, inconsistent, (archaism, precedents, principles), [l. prec.]

warble 1 (wor.), v. i. & i. & n. Sing, to sing; in gentle continuous trilling manner (esp. of birds, also of person or sound); speak, utter, in manner suggestive of bird's song; relate in verse; hence warblingly 2 adv. [f. OF warbler f. Teut. (G. wirlen whirl)]

warble 2 (wor.), n. Hard lump on horse's back from galloping of saddle; (tumour produced by horse's ear) warble; [L. prec.]

warbler, n. In vbl. senses; esp., many kinds of small bird including nightingale, blackcap, robin, redstart, & hedge-sparrow, some not remarkable for song. [ER]

ward 1 (wor.), n. Act of guarding or defending place &c. (now only in keep watch & w.); guard or parry in fencing (archaic); confinement, custody, guardian's control. (archaic; is under w.; put him in w.; to whom the child is in w.); minor under care of guardian or Court of Chancery; administrative division of city; separate room or division in prison (condemned & w.); (of nation &c. w.) or workshop (casual &. w.); (pl.) place, street, or line in key & lock designed to prevent opening by wrong key; w.-note, meeting of city w. [OE mot meeting]; w.-room, on-man-of-war for commissioned officers below commanding officer. [OE wærd masc. watchman, fem. watch, cf. ON vorðr in same senses, G warden watchman; cens. warden, same sense, as in acting as instructor in use of arms; w.-ward, formed from ward mentioned advv. & prep. by addition of -es. In older E.-ward could in some cases be separated f. its component, as in to w.ward. Mod. E retains many adj. & advv. in -ward as backward, forward, northward, homeward, advv. in -wards as backwards, inwards, & the prep. towards, inwards, as living suff. -wards, are used to form extemporary adj. & advv., often or more less facet., as bankwards, bedward, Perthwards.

warden 1 (wor.), n. Watchman, sentinel. (archaic); guardian, president, governor, of (in obs. or existent titles, as W. of the Marches, Morton College &c., the Cinque Ports), whence wardroom n. [AF warden (OF warder GUARD, -IAN)]

warden 2 (wor.), n. Kind of cooking pear. [perh. f. Warden in Beds.]

warder, n. Sentinel (archaic); jailor, whence wardress n.; (Hist.) Staff of authority carried by king or commander & sometimes used to give signals. [WARD 2, -ER]

wardrobe (wor.), n. Place where clothes are kept, esp. large cabinet or movable cupboard with pegs, shelves, &c.; person's stock of clothes. [f. OF warerobe (as WARDEN 1, ROBE)]

wardship, n. Tutelage, guardian's care, (under w.; has the w. of). [WARD 1, -SHIP]

ware 1 (wær), n. Things manufactured for sale, esp. pottery of any kind (otherwise usu. in comb., as, hard ware, tinware); (pl.) articles that may be purchased at a warehouse (2d) v.i. & n. (archaic); (with distinctive epithet) kind of manufactured material esp. pottery, named from inventor, place of manufacture, or some characteristic (Wedgewood, Delft or Delf, black, &c., w. kinds of pottery; Twembridge w., inlaid wood; warehouse (-s) n., building in which goods are stored, bonded, or displayed for sale, repository, wholesale store; w. &c., warehousehouse -2d) v.i. & n. (archaic) store (esp. furniture or bonded goods) temporarily in repository; w. houseman, owner of repository. [OE wær, cf. Du. waar, G waarre, prob. cogn. w. guard]

ware 2 (wær), pred. a. (poet.). Aware. [OE wær heedful, cf. ON varr, G gewahr; cogn. w. Gk. ἔχω see, L. v. verb respect]

ware 3 (wær), v.t. & i. (archaic), (periphr. look out for, be cautious about, w. hounds, wire, traps); esp. in hunting-field; (coll. usm. imperat.) decline to have anything to do with, bar, avoid, fight shy of. [OE warian] take heed (prec.)

warfare, n. State of war, campaigning, being engaged in war, (after long w.; his w. is over), large sense military expedition (FAR)

warlike, adj. Of, or skillful in war; military, or for war, (w. preparations); bellicose, threatening war. [LIKE]
warlock (wör), n. Aarchian. Sorcerer, wizard. [OE wereloga deceiver (see truth, cogn. w. L verus true, logo lir f. ùgän liter) 2]

warm (wör), a. Hotish, of or at rather high temperature, (hot, w., tepid, cool, cold; w. water, weather, countries; w. blood, that of mammals & birds ranging from 98° to 112°, also fig. passionate or amorous or emotional disposition, whence warm-blooded a.; w. with slang, spirits & hot water with sugar), (of persons &c.) with temperature of skin raised by exercise or excitement or external heat; (of friendly relations or actions or agents) enthusiastic, hearty, zealous, (a. w. partisan, friend, welcome, reception), (usu. w. goods); animated, heated, excited, or excited, in the act of exciting; or regarding, or offended or ignoble or unresolved mood, (when w. with wine; the dispute or disputants grew w.; w. work, keen or dangerous conflict); (of position &c.) difficult or dangerous to maintain or meet (a. w. corner, hot part of battle &c.; so w. reception; make it or things w. for one, create strong feeling against him), (of feelings &c.) sympathetic, emotional, affectionate, susceptible, (has a w. heart, whence warm-hearted a., warm-heartedness n.; a w. temperament, susceptible esp. to amorous impressions; w. descriptions &c., intended to appeal to amorous feelings, indelicate; (of colour) suggestive of warmth; (of person) with rich red skin; (of scent) in hunting fresh & strong, indicating recent passage of quarry, (of seeker in children's hiding games) near the object sought, on verge of finding; (of person) comfortably off, rich; (of official &c.) no longer strange, comfortably established, in office. Hence warmly adv., warmth n. [OE warm, cf. Du. & G warm; p.p. of L formus, Gk thermos, Skr. dharmas heat]

warm 2, v.t. & i. & n. Make w. excite, (fire warms room, person, &c.; wine to w. the heart; w. oneself at fire &c.; w. person or his jacket, thrust him, whence warming n. slang; w. oneself at fire &c.; become w. or animated or sympathetic (often up; room is warming up), heat; brighten; make or turn rich red or into follow, my heart warms to him), warming-pen, flat closed long-handled usn. brass vessel holding live coals formerly used for warming inside of bed before it was occupied, (fig.) person holding office temporarily to keep it for another not yet of age &c.; hence warmer n. [OE warer, cf. Du. warker, G wärze, Skr. dharmas heat]

warm 3, v.t. Give notice to put on guard, caution, admonish, (person of danger or consequences or future or unknown present circumstance, against person or thing or doing, that something impends or must be reckoned with, that he is or has neglected to do something else to do, or abs.). Hence warning n. [OE waering, cf. G warnen; cogn. w. wary, ware 2]

warning n. In vbl senses (take w., have one's caution excited, mentally register danger &c., act on a w.), also esp.: thing that serves to warn (pulpitation is a w. of heart trouble; let this be a w. to you; give (master, servant) w. of impending employment to be terminated in specific (e.g. a master's time, a tenant's time), judgment warrant ed by self-interest); (Naut.) haul (ship) in some direction by rope attached to fixed point, propel thus; fertilize by inducting with w. [partly f. ON varpa throw, cogn. w. foll., partly f. foll.]

warped 2 (warp), n. Threads stretched lengthwise in loom to be crossed by woof; rope used in towing or warping; crooked state produced in timber &c. by uneven shrinking or expansion, (fig.) perversion or perverse inclination in mind; sediment or alluvial deposit, esp. that left by turbid water kept standing on poor land. [partly f. OE war, cf. ON varp, cogn. w. G werfen throw, partly f. prec.]

warrant 1 (wör), n. Thing that bears person out in or authorizes action (have no w. for what you are doing), (fig.) strength, is your w.; I will be your w. with the w. of a good conscience; voucher, written authorization to receive money (dividend, treasury, w.), carry out arrest or distress (a w. is out against him), represent principal in lawsuit (w. of attorney), &c.; certificate from War Office or Admiralty (cf. commission) held by w. officer or one of highest non-commissioned officers as gunner, boatswain, quarter-master-sergeant. [f. OF warrant f. Teut. (G gewährn certify), -ANT]

warrant 2, v.t. Serve as w. for, justify, (nothing can w. such insouciance), whence warrantable a.; (the now more usual) guarantee, esp. in sense answer for genuine-goods, or warrant a. ofuren. or &c.; (usu. of a thing, person) without parenth. = no doubt, whence warrantor 1, warrantee 1, warrantee 2, warrantee 3, n. [f. prec.]

warranty, n. Authority or justification (usu. for doing or saying or supposing); (Law) express or implied undertaking on vendor's part that thing sold is vendor's & is fit for use or fulfills specified conditions. [f. Of warrantle theft, p.p. of warrantly make war]

warrë (wör), n. Piece of ground in which rabbits are preserved or abound (like rabbits in a w. of thick population). [f. Of warrëne (warrir keep, cogn. w. ware 3)]

warrior (wörir), n. Distinguished or veteran soldier (rhet., poet.; attrib. of nation &c.) martial; (of savages) fighting man; w. out of ken, kind that make orphans of other species. [f. Of querreir (querreir make war)]

wart (wör), n. Small hardish excrescence on skin caused by abnormal growth of papillae (paint one with his wve., without concealment of blemishes), similar lump on stem &c. of plant; w. -grass, -weet, -wort, kind of spurge with juice used to cure wve.; w. -hog, kinds of African large-headed swine with warty lumps on face. Hence wart 2 a. [OF warte, cf. Du. warten, G wärze, Skr. cogn. w. wort]

wary, a. Given to caution, habitually on the look out, circumspect; cautious of doing; showing, done with, caution. Hence warily adv., wariness n. [as ware 2 + -ly]

wash, v.t. & i. Cleanse with liquid (w. one's face &c., oneself, or any object; w. one's dirty linen; w. one's hands fig., decline responsibility usu. of), (fig.) purify (w. me thoroughly from mine iniquity); take (stain, dirt, &c.) out or off or away by washing; w. up (plates &c., or usu. abs.), clean table utensils after use; (abs.) w. oneself or esp. one's face & hands (w. up), (w. up). (washings for a living); (of coloured material or dye) bear washing without loss of colour (wont w. fig. of argument &c., &c.), stand examination, whence washing 2 a.; moisten (roses washed with dew), (of river, sea, &c.) touch (coast, bank, country) with its waters; (of moving liquid) carry along in specified direction (chiefly}
wash, n. In vb. senses; also, flat ring or perforated piece of leather, rubber, metal, &c., used to give tightness to joint, nut, fastening, &c. [ER]

Washington (washington), n. Californian palm-tree named after George Washington. [1A]

washy, a. (Of liquid food) too watery, weak, thin, insipid; (of colour) faded-looking, thin; (of style, sentiment, &c) diffuse, feeble, lacking vigour or compression. Hence 

washliness n. [-i-]

wasp (wasp), n. Kinds of hymenopterous social or solitary insect of which the common kind has black & yellow transverse stripes, very slender waist, & powerfully venomous sting (has a waist like a w.); whence washed 2 a.; w.-bee, -beetle, -fly, kinds having some resemblance to w. [OE wasps, cf. G wespe; for metath. cf. Ask. wasp; cogn. w. wasp, w.-beetle, etc.]

waspishly adv., washiness n. [-i-]

wasail (wāsāl), n. & v.i. (archaic). Festive occasion, drinking-bout; kind of liquor drunk on such occasion; w.-boat, -ship, -horn, &c.; (vb) make merry, hold festivities. [OE wasil, cf. was sae] half whole. Form of salutation

wash. See be.

washage (wāsājt), n. Amount wasted or that runs to waste, loss by waste. [AGE]

waste, n. (Of district &c) desolate, desert, uninhabited, uncultivated, as result of natural barrenness &c. or of ravages or catastrophe (day w., ravage, &c.); be w., be uncultivated; w. land, not occupied for any purpose), (fig.) monotonous or presenting no features of interest (the w. periods of history), superfluous, refuse, no longer served. Surrogate, left over after use, ineffectual products, useless by-products of manufacture; w. energy, steam, &c.; w. paper, esp. books or documents that fall or are valueless. [f. OF wast f. MHG waste a waste f. L VASTUS]

waste, v.t. & i. Lay waste; (Law) bring (estate) into bad condition by damage or neglect; expend to no purpose or for inadequate return or use, as money, food, &c., time, money, &c., or abs. as w. not was and waste; wear (w. & i.); gradual away, wither, (archaic, of time) pass f. & i. (his resources were wasted, rapidly wasting; day wastes, draws to a close; sorcerer wasted his arm; a wasting disease; is wasting away for lack of food); run to w. (that water is wasting). [f. OF wascher (now gater) f. L vaставare (pr.)]

waste, n. Desert, w. region, dreary scene, (a w. of waters, unbroken expanse of sea); being used up, diminution by wear & tear, (the w. of tissue is continuous; w. & repair balance each other); w. material or food, uselessly remains, refuse, scraps, shreds; act of wasting, throwing away or extravagating or ineffectual use of time, money, &c., (useful w. of water) it is to waste time, an idler; further; run to w. of liquid or fig. of affection &c., was being); (Law) injury to estate caused by act or neglect esp. of life-tenant. [as waste]

waste, comb. form of waste 1, 2; w.-basket, for w. goods &c; esp. for w. paper; w.-book in book-keeping, book in which rough preliminary entries of transactions are made; w.-wasteful, waster, wasteful

waster, n. In vb. senses; also, article spoilt or flawed in manufacture. [ER]

wastrel, n. Thing spoilt in making; stray child, street arab, wall, good-for-nothing fellow; (error) wasteful person. [perh. = prec. + -el]

watch, n. Wakefulness at night (now rare; in the w. of the night, while one lies awake; pass as a w. in the night, be soon forgotten); alert state, being on the lookout, vigilance, constant observation, attention to what may come, keep w. a. w., good or a w.; &c. w. (to be) hence emphatic reduplication of w.; on the w. waiting usu. for expected or desired or feared occurrence, wench wenchful, wenchfulness n. (Hist.) man or body of men charged with patrolling streets at night, guard (black w. orig. an armed company); (Hist.) one of three or four into which night was especially divided (first & second w., evening &d.); for w. on board ship (dog-w., 2-hr.), one of the halve of (starboard & port w. from position of men's bunks) into which ship's crew is divided to take alternate duty; small timepiece worked by coiled spring for carrying on person (stop-w.); w.-case, outer metal case enclosing w.-works; w.-chain, metal w.-guard; w.-dog, employed to give alarm; w.-sign, w.-sign, mark, label; w.-saddle, camps &c.; w.-glass, disk covering face of w.; w.-guard, chain or string for securing w. on person; w.-key, instrument for winding up w.-works; w.-maker; watchman, (formerly, & still poet.) sentinel or member of street patrol, (now) man employed to look after empty building &c. at night; w.-night, last night of year as celebrated esp. by Methodists with religious
watch 2, v.i. & t. Remain awake for a purpose (now rare; watched all night by his side); w. & pray; be on the w., keep w., be vigilant, look out, for opportunity &c., exercise protecting care over; keep eyes fixed on, keep under observation, observe, (now) phrase expressing briefly the principles of a party &c. (e.g. Peace, retribution, & reform). [OE weexan (wician) watch]

water 1 (wawr), n. Colourless transparent tasteless scentless compound of oxygen & hydrogen in liquid state convertible by heat into steam & by cold into ice, kinds of liquid consisting chiefly of this seen in sea, lake, stream, spring, &c., rain, dew, &c.; [any] body of w. as of sea or lake or river, (hot & cold) salt & fresh or sweet, smooth or still & rough or troubled, hard or soft, aerated, saline, chalybeate, thermal, blue, holy, mineral, &c.; strong w. archaic, distilled spirits; table w., esp. mineral w., bottled for use at meals; red w., bloody urine; to smooth w., going, eating, past one's troubles, (in deep w. or wv.) flounder, in great difficulties, in affliction; still w. run deep, quiet manner may cover depths of emotion, knowledge, or cunning; fish in troubled wv.; cup of cold w., symbol of charitable intent; get into, be in, hot w., bring or have brought troubles or rebuke on oneself by indiscretion &c.; throw cold w. on scheme &c., discourage or poolpooh it; written in w. of name, achievements, &c., transient; keep one's head above w., chiefly fig., avoid financial ruin; cast one's bread upon the w., do good without looking for gratitude or immediate or definite return; drink the w., attend spa for health; bring the w. to one's mouth, makes it w.; fish out of w.; between w. & earth, (often archaic) shed blood, like w., lavishly or recklessly; go through fire &c.; fire & w. archaic, symbol of necessities of life not to be supplied to outlaw; hold w.; make, pass, w., void urine; tread w., maintain position in deep w. by action of marking time; w. on the brain, knee, &c., morbid accumulation of serum; w. beside, very weak tea &c. or spirit &c.; w. of life, spiritual enlightenment: w. of forgetfulness, Letho, oblivion, death; state of tide (high, low, w. in low w. fig., in depressed condition, esp. badly off for money; high, low, w. mark, highest, lowest point reached by tidal water, also fig. of best & worst results of fluctuating process; solution of specified substance in w., [loosely] of something dissolved in w., w. lithia, dill, &c., w., beverages or medicines; transparency & brilliance of gem esp. diamond (of the first w., of finest quality, often also transf. as a genius, blunder, of the first w.); (Finance) amount of nominal capital added by watering; w. in compounds of which the root w. signifies that distinguished: degree of; w. plants & animals are too numerous to be given separately, haunting, growing in, used or employed on, &c., the w. of for, worked or effected by, made with, containing, using, yielding, &c., w. W-anchor, dravgr-anchor; w. battlefront custom house officer at port; w. bed, rubber mattress filled with w. for invalid to avoid bed. w. bird, esp. young one; w. boatman, in w. of inverted valved vessel by raising & lowering of which air is drawn in & expelled; w. bird; w. biscuit; w. blister, containing colourless serum, not blood; w. boatman, kind of aquatic bug; w. borne, (of goods) conveyed by w.; w. battle, esp. of glass for wash-hand or for roofing the soldier's hut; w. burton, form of indigion with copious saliva or w. vomiting; w. bolt; w. carriage, conveyance of goods by w.; w. cart, esp. with w. for sale or for watering roads; w. chute, slope of boards slippery with running water for tobogganing down; w. closet, privy arranged for flushing pan with w.; w. colour, pigment mixed of various water picture painted with such colours, (pl. or sing.) art of painting such pictures, whence water-colourist n.; watercourse, brook, stream; w. cracker, kind of biscuit; watercress, creeping w. plant eaten as salad; w. cure, hydropathy; w. fall, stream falling over precipice or down steep hillside; w. finder, person who finds, gives notice of, &c., precious metals &c.; w. ghost, haunting w., esp. as objects of sport; w. gas, got by decomposing water & used after treatment with carbon as illuminant; w. gate, flood-gate, also gate giving access to river &c.; w. gauge, glass tube &c. indicating height of w. inside reservoir, boiler, &c.; w. glass, tube with glass bottom enabling objects under w. to be observed, also solution of fix spray over w. colour painting on dry plaster to fix it; w. gruel; w. hammer, percussion made by w. in pipe when tap is turned off, or by w. in steampipe when live steam is admitted; w. hen, = moon hen; w. ice, flavoured & frozen w. & sugar; w. inch, quantity discharged in 24 hrs through 1 in. pipe under least pressure; w. jack, case filled with water & enclosing part of machine that is to be kept cool; w. joint, proof against leakage; w. junket, sandpiper; w. laid of rope, = cable laid; w. lens, magnifying lens made of glass-bottomed brass cell filled with w.; w. level, surface of w. in reservoir &c. also plane below which ground is saturated with w., also levelling-instrument made of glass tube &c.; w. line, waterway, course of water through a number of open ends in which the contained w. must bear same height: w. lily, kinds of plant with broad leaves & white or blue or yellow or red flowers floating on surface of w.; w. line, along which surface of w. touches ship's side (when loaded); load w.-l., when empty, light w.-l., also one of the semi-transparent parallel lines formed in wood; wind w. 1st-stage, 1st-stage of w. (of wood) so saturated, (of vessel) so filled with w. as barely to float; w. main, main pipe in w. supplying system; w. man, boatman, sailing for hire, also oarsman good, bad, &c., at keeping boat truly balanced &c., whence watermanship 3 n.; watermark n., faint design seen in some paper when held against light; w. impressing, putting a mark on in making; w. meadow, kept fertile by being flooded; w. melon, one of two divisions of melon (the other being musk-melon) with ellipse shape, smooth skin, & watery juice; w. meter; w. mill, worked by w. wheel; w. monkey, jar with long narrow neck for w. used in bowl, made of glass, &c.; w. motor, small motor using w. under pressure; w. nymph, naiad; w. pillar, upright with revolving head for feeding steam-engines &c.; w. pipe; w. plank, plane passing through ship's...
SEAL, COBBLESTONE; (attrib., now usu. preferred to waxen) made of wax; waxbill, kinds of small bird with translucent bill; wax-candle; w.-chandler, maker or seller of w.-candles; w.-cloth, floor-cloth; w. doll, with face &c. of w., also person esp. woman with pretty but unexpressive face; w.-insect, kinds that secrete w., esp. that collect in w. &c.; w.-print, w.-wax letters are made; w.-light, taper or candle of w.; w.-myrtle, candelberry; w.-painting, encaustic; w.-palm, S. Amer. palm with stem coated in mixture of resin & w.; w.-paper, waterproofed with layer of w.; w.-pink, garden-plant portulaca; w.-pocket, one of bee’s w.-excuding apertures; w.-tree, kinds exuding a gum or other resin; w.-vPlatforms (esp. by insects) of kinds of bird with small horny tips like red sealing-w. to some feathers; waxwork, w.-vwork, modelling-work, objects modelled, in w., esp. dummies of persons with face & hands of coloured w. clothed to look like life & be exhibited; (v b) smear, polish, encrust, treat surface of, with w. [OE wæxan, cf. Du. waxen, G wachs]

WAXY adj. 1. Of moisture between new & full) have progressively larger part of surface illuminated (cf. waxed w. & wax also transf. of influence &c., undergo alterations of increase & decrease), (archaic & poet.) grow or increase; (with no. compl.) pass into specified condition or esp. mood or tone (w. fat, old, merry, facetious, indignant, pathetic, angry). [Aryan; OE wæxan]

wax*, v.t. (Or from between new & full) have progressively larger part of surface illuminated (cf. waxed w. & wax also transf. of influence &c., undergo alterations of increase & decrease), (archaic & poet.) grow or increase; (with no. compl.) pass into specified condition or esp. mood or tone (w. fat, old, merry, facetious, indignant, pathetic, angry). [Aryan; OE wæxan]

wax*, v.t. (Or from between new & full) have progressively larger part of surface illuminated (cf. waxed w. & wax also transf. of influence &c., undergo alterations of increase & decrease), (archaic & poet.) grow or increase; (with no. compl.) pass into specified condition or esp. mood or tone (w. fat, old, merry, facetious, indignant, pathetic, angry). [Aryan; OE wæxan]

WAXY adj. 1. Of moisture between new & full) have progressively larger part of surface illuminated (cf. waxed w. & wax also transf. of influence &c., undergo alterations of increase & decrease), (archaic & poet.) grow or increase; (with no. compl.) pass into specified condition or esp. mood or tone (w. fat, old, merry, facetious, indignant, pathetic, angry). [Aryan; OE wæxan]

wax*, v.t. (Or from between new & full) have progressively larger part of surface illuminated (cf. waxed w. & wax also transf. of influence &c., undergo alterations of increase & decrease), (archaic & poet.) grow or increase; (with no. compl.) pass into specified condition or esp. mood or tone (w. fat, old, merry, facetious, indignant, pathetic, angry). [Aryan; OE wæxan]

WAXY adj. 1. Of moisture between new & full) have progressively larger part of surface illuminated (cf. waxed w. & wax also transf. of influence &c., undergo alterations of increase & decrease), (archaic & poet.) grow or increase; (with no. compl.) pass into specified condition or esp. mood or tone (w. fat, old, merry, facetious, indignant, pathetic, angry). [Aryan; OE wæxan]

wax*, v.t. (Or from between new & full) have progressively larger part of surface illuminated (cf. waxed w. & wax also transf. of influence &c., undergo alterations of increase & decrease), (archaic & poet.) grow or increase; (with no. compl.) pass into specified condition or esp. mood or tone (w. fat, old, merry, facetious, indignant, pathetic, angry). [Aryan; OE wæxan]
worn on feet; damage sustained as result of ordinary use (esp. w. & tear); will stand any amount of w.; is the worse for w., damaged by use); capacity for resisting w. & tear (there is a great deal of no; w., in it). [f. prec.]

wear (way), v.t. & i. [naut.] pass (p.p. wore). - adv., wear'ly adv., wear'iess n. (VB) make w. (esp. of or with importunity of w.); wear'isome, wear'isomely adv., wear'isomely adv., wear'isomeness n.; grow w. (esp. of importunity or importunate person), whence wear'iess; a.; (chiefly Sc.) long to do or for. [OE wērig, cf. OHG wēorag drunk; cogn. w. OE woorian travel (wēorp swamp); not f. WEAR1]

wea'sand (wēz.-n.), (archaic). Wind-pipe (still one's, cut his throat). [OE wasend, cf. OHG wēsint, etym. dub.]

weasel (wēz.-l). Small nimble reddish-brown white-bellied slender-bodied carnivorous quadruped allied to stoat & ferret (watch a w. asleep, deceive wide-awake person); w.-faced, with thin sharp features. [OE wesle, cf. Du. wezel, G wiesel]

weather1 (wēd.-), n. & a. Atmospheric conditions prevailing at a place & time, comp. by their visible effects on land & sea, by heat, cold, wind, or cloudiness, dryness or moisture, wind or calm, high or low pressure, & electrical state, of local air & sky, (April w., showers alternating with sunshine, fig. smiles & tears; FAIR, Foul1, DIRTY, FINE, SOFT, w.; favourable, sea-sonable, good, bad, &c., w.; under stress of w., owing to storms &c.; CLERK of the w.; make good or bad w. naut., meet with); w.-beaten, seasoned by or bearing the marks of exposure to storms; w.-board, supply with w.-boarding, -boards, horizontal boards of which each over-laps the next below to throw off rain as protective casing to wall &c.; w.-bound, unable to proceed owing to bad w.; w.-box, w.-indicator with figures of man & woman, one issuing to fields or sea, to supply the latest meteorological office; w.-chart, diagram showing details of w. over wide area; weathercock, revolving pointer often in shape of cock mounted in high place esp. on church spire to show whence wind blows, (fig.) inconstant person; w.-contact or -cross, leakage from one tele-graph wire to another due to wet w.; w.-forecast, prophecy of the day's w. posted at weather bureau or printed in newspaper; w.-glass, barometer; w.-map, w.-chart; w.-moulding, drip-stone; w.-roof2; w.-prophet, person who foretells w.; w.-service, organization for meteorological observations; w.-stain, discolouration of wall &c. by exposure; so w.-stained; w.-station, post of observation in connexion with w.; w.-vice, he (fig.) w. any worst of a. [earlier sense wind or storm (still in the adj. & some comp.); OE weder, cf. Du. weder, G wetter; cogn. w. wind1, & W. SKr. va, Gk aémi, blow]

weather2, v.t. & i. Expose to atmospheric changes; (usu. in pass.) discolor or partly dis-integrate (rock, stones) by exposure to air (esp. in Geol.); be discoloured or worn thus; (of ship or its crew) get to windward of (cape &c.); come safely through (storm lit. or fig.); make (boards, tiles) overlap downwards, whence weathered1 n. [f. prec.]

weather firmly. (Of ship) making little lee-way, capable of keeping close to wind. Hence weather'i-ness n. [-Y1]

weave, v.t. & i. (wove, woven, & chiefly in some trade phr., wove), & n. Form (thread &c.) into fabric, (fabric) out of thread &c., by interlacing, make fabric thus, work atloom; make up--or out of--or with; interlace or weave into or out of, a story or connected whole, fashion (tale, poem, &c.); contrive (plot); wove(n) paper, with uniform unlined surface given by making in frame of crossed wire-gauze; (n.) style of weaving. [OE wefan, cf. Du. weven, G weben; cogn. w. Gk huphe web]

weaver, n. In vbl senses; esp. artisan who lives by weaving; (also w.-bird) kinds of bird remarkable for elaborate or dextrously made textile nests. [-ER1]

wea'zen. See WIZENED.

web, n. Woven fabric, amount woven in one piece, (also fig. as a w. of lies); cobweb (with help of context only; often spider's w.), similar product of any spinning creature, gos-samer, &c.; membrane filling spaces between toes esp. of swimming or digging connective; web of feather; large roll of paper used esp. in newspaper-printing; thin flat part connecting more solid parts in machinery &c., e.g. part of railway-carriage wheel between navel & rim; w.-eye, disease of eye with film or excrecence, whence web*ed2 a.; w.-fingers, toes, abnormally or normally connected with w., whence web*ing2 a.; w.-toe, with w.-toes, whence web*footed2 a.; w.-wheel, with plate or w. instead of spokes, or with rim, spokes, & centre, in one piece as in watch-wheels; w.-worm, kinds of gregarious larvæe spinning large w. to sleep or to feed on enclosed foliage in.

Hence web*ed2 a. [OE web(w)efan weave], cf. Du. web, G web]

webbing, n. Strong narrow fabric such as is used for horse-girths, gymnastic belts, &c.; stronger edging of more delicate fabric. [-ING1]

wed, v.t. & i. (wedded, wedded or rarely & not in adj. use weds). (Of party, priest, or parent &c.) MARRY1 (t. & i. rhet. exc. in p.p. wedded in adj. use, as a wedded pair; wedded life, bliss, &c., in matrimony); unite (qualities often separated; w. efficiency to economy (p.p.) devoted to opinions, pursuits, &c., so as to be unable to abandon them. [OE weddien to pledge (wed a pledge, cogn. w. L vas vadiis), cf. Du. wedden, G rechten, wager, & WAGE, WAGER, GAGE1]

wedding, n. Marriage ceremony & festivities; silver, golden, diamond w., 25th, 50th, 60th, 75th, &c. anniversary of w.; money w., with money contributions from guests; w.-breakfast, entertainment usual between w. ceremony & departure for honeymoon; w.-cake, distributed to w.-guests & sent in portions to absent friends; w.-cards, with names of pair sent to friends as announcement of w.; w.-day, day or anniversary of w.; w.-for, w.-gift, w.-garment, w.-garment, qualification for participating in something (ref. to Mat. xii. 11); w.-ring, that put on bride's finger at w.-ceremony & usu. worn constantly as distinctive mark of married woman. [-ING1]

wedge, n., & v.t. Piece of wood or metal of
which one end is an acute-angled edge formed by two converging planes used to split wood or rock or widen opening or exert force in various ways, one of the MECHANICAL POWERS (or a special application of the INCLINED PLANE), thin end of w. change, oray, variable tail-feathers longest; hence we'dge wisely adv. (Vb) split with w. (rare); fasten by use of w.; thrust or pack (usu. in) tightly between other things or persons; push off or away like a w. [OE weeg, cf. Du. wijd, G wecke kind of loof]

We'dgwood, n. Kind of semi-vitriified pottery. [J. W., inventor d. 1735]

We'dock, n. The married state (born in lawful w., legitimately, of married parents). [OE wedlac (wedge pledge, loc sport or gift be-taking pleasure) gift to bride]

Wednesday (wenz-), n. Fourth day of week (ASH 2 W.). [OE wednes dag day of Woden or Odin, transl. of LL dies Mercuri

Wee, a. Little, very small, (chiefly in nursery use). (f. ME we bit, usu. in phr. a little we, we bit]

Weed, n., & v.t. 1. Wild herb springing where it is not wanted (ill w. grow apace, gibe at tall or fast-growing child; Edwin (colloq.); the Indian, soothing, &c.) w.; tobacco; lanky & weakly horse or person; w.-grown, weakly or overgrown w.; hence we'dless, we'di-; aa, we'dmess n. (Vb) clear light or w. (also fig.) of w. (also freq. in inferior parts or members of a quantity or company) for readiness, ridd (quantity or company) of inferior members &c. [vb (cf. Du. wieden) f. n., OE wéd, cf. OSax. wöd, etym. dub.]

Weeds, n. pl. Mowning worn by widow (usu. widow's w). [earlier sense in sing. par- ment, OE wéd, cf. OFris. weede, ON rada]

Weigh, v. t. & i. (From midnight on Saturday-Sunday (what day of the w. is it?), is it Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, or Saturday?), HOLY, PASSION, EASTER, w.; w. of Sundays or w. seven w.: feast of w., Jewish festival lasting seven w.; period of seven days reckoned from any point (can you come to us for a w.? this day, today, tomorrow, yesterday, Friday, or Saturday last day later, earlier, than specified future, past, day by a w.: have not seen you for w.); did it w. ago; the six days other than Sunday; w.-day, any day other than Sunday; w.-end, Sunday & parts of Saturday & Monday as time for holiday or visit, (V.1.) make w.-end visit &c., whence week-end n. [OE wícian, wüdian, cf. Dw. wenian, wüdian; OFris. wéde, wéde office, cf. ON víkia to turn, ritil a change, G wechsel]

Week'ly a., adv., & n. (Occurring, issuing, done, &c.) once a week, every week; or for or lastning a week; (n.) w. newspaper. [LY 1-2]

Ween, v. t. (poet). Be of opinion (usu. w. abs. & parenthetical also with that expressed or omitted), expect to get &c. [OE wéian, cf. Dw. wüian]

Weep, v. t. Weep] Shed tears; shed tears for, lament over, bewail; send forth or be covered with drops, come or send forth in drops, exude, sweat, drip, (weeping eczema, with exudation; weeping pipe, designed to drip at intervals); (of tree) have drooping branches (chiefly in part, as distinctive epithet of variety, weeping birch, willow, &c.); w. out, utter with tears; w. oneself out, w. one's fill; w. away, consume (time) in weeping. [OE wepân cried (weep outcry), cf. OHG weifan]

Weight, n. (usu. with pl. name) a. Force with which body tends to centre of attraction (the w. of the planets); (of terrestrial things) degree of downward tendency in body produced as resultant of earth's gravity & centrifugal force (the w. of a body on earth where earth's mean density is 5.51, its mass does not); relative mass or quantity of matter contained, downward force, heaviness, regarded as a property of bodies (superior both in size & w. he is twice your w.; DEAD w.; w. of metal, total amount that can be
thrown by ship's guns at one discharge); body's mass numerically expressed in some recognized scale (what is your w.?; reached the w. of 12st.), scale or notation for expressing ww. (TROY, AVOIRDUPOIS, w.); heavy body (keep papers down with a w.; clock is worked by w.; must not lift ww.); piece of metal &c. of known mass used in scales for weighing articles (what is the w. of this w?); the w. of a thigh; the w. of a man (1 w. must thoroughly, xo-room, can, shaft); &c. of no w.; men of w.; has great w. with me; the w. of evidence is against him. Hence weight'ess a. [OE gewicht (prec.)]

weight'y, a. Weighing much, heavy; momentous, important; well-weighed, evidencing thought, deserving of consideration; influential, authoritative. Hence weight'ily adv., weight'ness n. [f. prec.]

weight'less, a. Of something of weight, weightless. [w.]

w. ear, (wet), n. Dam across river to raise level of water above it; enclosure of stakes &c. set in stream as trap for fish. [OE wer (werrian defend), cf. G wehr defence]

weird (1) (wird), n. Fate, destiny, (chiefly Sc.); dreig'ene (wird), w. [OE ecyrdr (ecorthan be, happen)]

weird (2), a. Connected with fate (the w. sister, that w. prophecy, &c.); superstitious, uncanny, unhealthy; collateral, queer, odd, old-fashioned, strange, incomprehensible. Hence weird'ly adv., weird'ness n. [f. prec.]

welch'(er). See WELSH 2.

welcom', int., n., v.t., & a. Hail, know that your coming gives pleasure (often with adv. addition, as W. home, to Edinburgh). (N.) saying w. to person, kind or glad reception or entertainment of person or acceptance of offer, gift, &c.; did w. him or his w. assuring he is w.; w. ear, out or outstay one's w.; give warm w., show great joy at arrival, also make vigorous resistance. (Vb) say w. to, greet on arrival, receive (guest, arrival, news, opportunity, event) with pleasure or signs of it. (Adj.) glad or promising; looking-, eager, hopeful, earnest, valued, sight, &c.; w. as snow in harvest, unwelcome; make one w. let him feel so; (pred. only) ungrudgingly permitted to do given right to thing, absorbed of taking or recompensing, you w. to, take what steps you please; any one is w. to my share, to any service I can do; you are w., or clipt. w., no thanks required; hence welcome'mess n. [orig. f. OE welcumen (vella pleasure, cuma comer) person who comes to please another, changed in sense by confusion with WELSH 8.]

come, cf. Icel. velkomin u. welcome

wel'd, n. Dyers'-weed, plant formerly used to dye yellow. [prob. cogn. w. WOLD]

wel'd, v.t. & i., & n. Unite (pieces of metal, esp. iron) into homogeneous mass by hammering or pressure (usu. when iron is softened by heat but not melted), made by welding, (of iron &c.) admit of being welded easily &c. &c. &c. (fig.) bring (recruits, parts, arguments, &c.) into homogeneous whole (usu. into); hence wel'dable, wel'dability (n.) welded junction. [v. w.]

welfare, n. Satisfactory state, health & prosperity, well-being, (usu. of person, society, &c., or with my &c.). [WELL 3, FARE 2]

welk', v.i. (archaic). Fade, wither. [cf. Du. & G welken (OHG welk moist)]


well 1, n. Spring or fountain, (fig.) source, (poet. or archaic) shaft sunk in ground & lined with stone or other protection for obtaining subterranean water, oil, &c. (ARTESSAN w.); enclosed space more or less resembling w. shaft, space in middle of house from floor to roof containing stairs (also w. staircase) or lift to roof, or spouted bed in which water is kept for light & ventilation, railed space for counsel &c. in court, receptacle for ink in inkstand, &c.; w.-deck, space on main deck enclosed by bulwarks & higher decks; w.-dish, with hollow for gravy to collect in; w.-head, source, fountain-head; w.-room, where spa-water is dispensed; w.-stinker, person whose occupation is skating w. (or, w. spring, w. head). [OE welcan (often welle)]

wall'can well up, cf. Du. welken, spring, v. (WELK 1, WELK 2)

well 2, v.i. Spring (as from fountain) (often up, out, forth). [f. prec.]

well 3, adv.(better, best), pred. a. (better, best), attrib. a. (no comp.), & n. In good manner or style, satisfactorily, rightly, (the work is w. done); that is w. said, a w. situated house; w. began is half done; w. done!, run!, &c., cry of commendation; w. met!, greeting to person one has been wanting to see; come of w., have good luck, distinguish oneself; wish I was w. of it, without disaster &c.; you did w., it was w. done of you to come; thoroughly, with care or completeness, sufficiently, to a considerate degree, as w. may or may not be possible, to a higher degree, to a greater extent, to a greater degree, to a lesser extent, without that—can, cannot, w. manage it; you may w. wait; you may w. do w. or w.; you may w. do it; you may w. do it w. or ill.; will soon be better; is best in the winter; quite w., thank you; am perfectly w.); in satisfactory state or position, satisfactory, advisable, (am very w., where I am; all's w. it is all very w., ironical expression of discontent or rejection of comfort, arguments, &c.; it is w. with him; it would have been, were, for him w. (as he is w.); w. enough, tolerably good or good-looking; as w., not unadvisable, as it may be as w. to explain. (Attrib. adj., rare) in good health (a w. man should not be dawdling in bed; the w. are impatient of the sick. (N.) good things (I wish him w.); what is satisfactory (let w. alone, do not meddle needlessly). [OE wel, cf. Du. welk, G wolk, cogn. w. well, to change to, to change]; [w.]

well', int. expressing great astonishment (w. who would have thought it?; well: w. to be sure!), relief (w., now we are at last), concession (w. come if you like; w., perhaps you are right; w., then say no more about it), resumption of talk (w. who was it?; w., he says he
well-. 1. In a few words well- or well is an inseparable pref.: well-being, welfare; well-doer, doing, virtuous person, conduct; w.-nigh rhet., almost; w.-wisher, person who wishes well. In some older words of this type the prefix is tautologous, e.g. w.-placed, in which case the word immediately follows, w.-timed, when the combination is used attrib. with following, it is usual to hyphenate (he is a w.-known person); this is done in the pred. use also when the combination ends in -ing 2 or -ed 2, but not usu. when it ends in -ed 1 (the stroke was w. timed, cf. a w.-timed stroke) unless it has acquired a sense or use other or more general than that of its components (my watch is w. regulated; I do not think his action was well-advised, cf. he is not w. advised by his friends); a list of the commoner combinations follows with special senses or contexts noted: w.-advised, prudent, wise, (chiefly of action taken); w. aimed, w.-appointed, having all necessary equipment (esp. of expert); w.-attested, w.-authenticated, w.-balanced, sane, sensible, (esp. of mind); w.-behaved; w. beloved; w.-born, of noble or distinguished family; w.-bred, having good breeding or manners, (of horse &c.) good or simpliciter (stock); w.-chosen, esp. of words or phrases; w.-conditioned, not querulous; w.-conducted, characterized by good conduct; w.-connected, correlated by blood &c. with good families; w.-contended; w.-contented; w. contested; w. defined; w. directed, esp. of blow or shot; w.-disposed, having good disposition or kindly feeling towards; w.-done of meat, cooked through; w. dressed; w. drilled; w. earned; w. educated; w.-favour ed, good-looking; w. fed; w. fought; w.-found = w.-appointed; w.-founded, having foundation in fact (of suspicion or other belief or sentiment); w.-furnished, furnished, possessed of attractive qualities; w.-grounded, w. founded, also w. trained in rudiments; w.-informed, having w.-stored mind or access to best information; w.-intentioned, aiming or aimed (usu. unsuccessfully) at good results; w. judged, showing good judgment or fact or good aim (of action taken); w.-knit, compact, not loose-made or loosely held; w.-naked, w. adorned, w. exposed, w. stripped; w.-kept, w. preserved, w. saved, w. stored, w. supplied, w. conserved, w. kept; w.-liking, with w.-fed prosperous look (usu. fat & w.-l.); w.-looking, of attractive appearance; w.-loved; w. made, (esp.) of symmetrical bodily make; w.-mannered, with good manners; w. marked, distinct, easy to detect; w.-meaning, w.-intentioned (of person or attempt); w.-meant, w.-intentioned (of attempt); w.-nice, (fig.) of, belittles; w.-nished, polished, w.-polished, perfected; w.-paid, w. painted; w.-pleased; w.-pleasing; w.-proportioned; w. read, having read much [cf -ed 1(2)], with mind w. stored by reading; w.-regulated, under proper control, not undis ciplined; w. remembered, w.-reputed, of good repute; w.-rounded, complete & symmetrical; w.-sailed (fig. of, explicitly satiety, complacency or good; w.-seen and w. accomplished in; w. set, fixed, firmly knit, (esp. of bodily frame); w.-sifted (esp. of facts or evidence); w. spent (esp. of time or effort); w.-spoken, refined in speech; w.-timbered; w. timed, opportune; w.-trained; w.- tried, often tested with good result; w.-trodden (den.), frequented; w.-turned, happily experienced; w.-used; w.-used, (esp.) trite, stale. 3. w. aff. - fortunately situated (does not know when he is w. o.), sufficiently rich, is two words when used pred., but hyphenated when attrib. (w. off people); w. to-do,
adv., nn., & aa., (regions) midway between w. & north-w., south-w. (with uses & derivatives connecting the two), hence w., westerly, w.-north-west., w.-north-west-wardly; see westerly &c.; hence westerly adv., n., & westerly adv. & n. (N.) cardinal point lying W.; western part of England, Scotland, Ireland, or Europe, part of U.S. beyond earlier settled States or of W. of Mississippi; = OCCIDENT (Empire of the W., westerly empire) or westerly man, man of the W. country. (Adj.) situated, dwelling, in or more towards the w.; w. longitude; w. central, abbr. W.C., London postal district; w. country, part of England w. of line from Southampton to mouth of Severn; W. Indies, whence W. Indian a.; W. End, richer & more fashionable district in w. of London; (of wind) coming from the w.; w.-country, of or from or characteristic of the w. country; w.-countryman (or woman), native of it; W.-end, in or characteristic of W. End. [OE, also Du. & G.; prob. cogn. w. Gk ἀσπιοτός, L vesper, evening] westerly, a. & adv. =foll. (rare); (of direction) towards the west; (of wind) blowing from the west or thereabouts. [f. WEST as EASTERLY] westerly, a. & n. Living or situated in, coming from, the west (W. Empire, one of two parts, with Rome as capital, cf. Eastern Empire with Constantinople, into which Theodo- sius divided Roman Empire 395; W. or Latin Church, part of Christian church that continued to acknowledge the popes at the Greek schism, see GREEK); = OCCIDENT; (of wind) westerly (rare); hence westerner (1) n.; westermost a. (n.) westerner. [-ERN] westering, n. Westward progress or deviation in sailing or travelling (cf. northing). [-ING] Westminster, n. City forming part of London (W. Abbey fig., glorious death such as would entitle one to place among celebrities (there buried)). wet, a., v.t., & n. Soaked, covered, dabbled, moistened, or supplied, with water or other liquid (w. sponge, land, road, table, eyes, checks, cloth); w. clothes, clothes soaked through; w. blanket, blanket, closed with drink; w. bob 5; w. bulb, see DRY-bulb thermometer; w. dock, in which ship can float; w. pack, wrapping of body in w. cloths enclosed in dry blankets &c.; w. plate in photo- tograph, sensitized collodion plate exposed while w.; rainy (w. day, weather); w.-nurse, woman employed to suckle another’s child, v.t., act as w.-n. to (child); hence wetness n. wettish (1) a. (VB) make w. (w. bargain, close it with drink; w. one’s whistle, drink), hence wetting (1) n. (N.) moisture, liquid that wets something; (slang) a drink. [OE wet, cf. ON vatr; cogn. w. WATER] wetther (1,2) n. Castrated ram. [cf. Da. veder, G. wider; prob. cogn. w. L vitulus, calf, Gk étos year] weigh (wa), n. Unit of weight varying from 2 cwt. to 3 cwt. with different kinds of goods. [OE wiege weight (vegan weight)] wh-. In a few of the words beginning thus the w. is, as indicated in the pronounce, bracketed, not a real w., but an old pre-syllabic tone, found in ordinary modern usage, but the correct sound, = wh, is retained by the Scotch, Irish, Welsh, & northern English, & by purists in pronunciation, as well as for the nonce in unfamiliar wds. or such as might be confused with com- mon wds. (w. shorthorn, w. sash, w. swan, w. thistle, w. wether, w. wicket) or i.e. w. thorn, w. swan, w. sash, w. wether, w. wicket. [w. &c.]

whack, v.t. & l. & n. Strike heavily with stick &c., thwack, whence whack’ing (1) n.; (slang) go shares in, distribute. (N.) heavy blow esp. with stick (slang) share (have had my w. of pleasure). [limit] whacker, n. (slang). Thing or person big of its kind. [-ER, cf. thumper, whopper. &c.; whacking, n. (slang). Big of its kind. [-ING]; see prec.] whale, n., & v.i. Kinds of large fish-like marine mammal some of which are hunted for their oil, spermacte, whalebone, ambergis, &c. (right, arctic, Greenland, or bowhead w., kind yielding best whalebone; sperm 2, humpback, bottle-nosed, &c., whalebone, whale-oil, whale-nerve, male, female, &c., rarely like a w., a rolled assent to absurd statement, see Hamlet iii. 399); w. -boat, (on model of those) used in whaling; whalebone, elastic horn substance growing in thin parallel plates in upper jaw of certain w., & used in many kinds of manufactures: w.-cafl. young w.; w.-fin, commercial name for whalebone; w.-head, bordered plates of whalebone round the mouth; w.-line, superior rope 2 in. round used in whaling; whaleman, seaman engaged in w.; whale-oil, train oil or sperm oil got from w. (Vb) be engaged in w.-fishing; whaling-gun, for firing harpoon &c. at w.; whaling-master, captain of a whaler. [OE huef, cf. Du. walvis, Ger. wal, pers. cogn. w. WHEEL] whaling (worf), n. (pl. res, -fs), & v.t. Wooden or stone platform beside which ship may be moored for unloading &c.; hence wharfage (v.), n. (VB) moor (ship) at, store (goods) on, w.; wharfage, orig., ship or mariner s. &c., &c.; the wharf, n. Wooden or stone platform beside which ship may be moored for unloading &c.; hence wharfage (v.), n. (VB) moor (ship) at, store (goods) on, w.; wharfage, orig., ship or mariner s. &c.; the wharf, n. Wooden or stone platform beside which ship may be moored for unloading &c.; hence wharfage (v.), n. (VB) moor (ship) at, store (goods) on, w.; wharfage, orig., ship or mariner s. &c.; the wharf, n. [wharfage (v.), ER 1] of messenger] what (6) a. & pron. interrog., exclam., & rel. 1. adj.: (a) interrog., asking for selection from indefinite number (cf. which from definite number); books have you read? don’t know w. to do, it is w. we say; do not know w. number or kind (w. money, men, abilities, has he? w. news? w. matter, does it matter? w. good, use, is it?, w. purpose will it serve? w. manner of man is he? I know w. difficulties there are, cf. c): (b) exclam., how great or strong or otherwise remarkable for good or ill (w. a fool you are! w. inadvisable; w. an idea! w. genius he has) or, before adj. & n., = how (w. partial judges we are): (c) rel., = the, that, any, that, as much or many or, as, (dispose of w. difficulties there are, cf. a. lend me w. money or men you can; will you give w. help is possible; w. time archeal, when, while). 2. Pron.: (a) interrog., = thing(s), with many modifications given by context, & often in elipt. sense, some of which are here illustrated (w. will people say?), is it respectable to do it? What is it? i.e. did you say; w., ho! excl. of greeting or hailing; w. is he?, i.e. in respect of occupation; w. do you really mean it?, i.e. I must have heard wrongly; w. if we were to try, i.e. would result; w. for?, for w. reason or pur- pose; w. else, i.e. do not s. w. else; w. other; w. next, no absurdity can outdo this; w. of or about?, i.e. w. news?, or how can you dispose of this point? well, w. of it, formula
admitting fact but not inference &c. from it: w. is he the better for it?, in w. way or to w. extent; w. is your name?; w. not usual, without interrog. mark, many other things of the same kind, anything; w. not, piece of furniture with shelves for knick-knacks; w. like is he?, provincial for w. is he like? or what sort of man is he?; w. —'s he-will him, it, them, substitutes for name that has slipped memory — &c. after initial w. —'s, w. —'s, & w. —'s; I know w. have a new idea; I'll tell you w. i.e. the truth or right course is; know w. s. i.e. a good thing &c. from a back &c. (b) exclaim. I know w. have not w. was attempting, cf. a; I know w. have new idea; I will w. I. Thee, w. iff it rains, never see him but w. I think, I don't know but w. I will, not but w.; w. = I do not w. with various causes &c., as w. with drink & w. with fresh air (he did not know much about the facts). [neut. of who]

whaever, what'er (poet.; —'r), a. & pron. indef. rel. used (1) = prec. in rel. uses with addition of or emphasis on definite sense (w. I have is yours; w. measures are considered best; do w. you like); (2) in indef. concessive clauses whose w. is that is not possible, = though anything, as w. results follow w. happens, w. friends we may offend, we shall have done our duty; (3) ellipt. for w. if, he, &c., may be = at all after noun in negative context (neverwheater)

wha.tson (archaic), whatsoever (emphatic), whatever. [wha. = prec. (1), 2, & whatsoever = also prec. (3).] [so]

whaup, n. Curlew (chiefly Sc.). [imit. of cry wheal], n. Pimple, putosome, (now rare). [w]

wheat, n. (Highly nutritious seeds of kind) commonly domesticated species of grass having slender & slender-stalked ears of grain (esp. winter or unbarred w. or summer or bearded w. & German w. or spelt) —w. grass, couch-grass. Hence wheaten, cogn. w. white (f. whiteness of the grain)

wheat 'n, n. Little bird, the stone-chat or whittail. [earlier wheat 'n, white]

wheal, v.t. Coax into doing or into good temper &c. persuade by flattery or endearments, cajole, humour for one's own ends; get (thing) by wheedling out of person; cheat (person) out of thing by wheedling. Hence wheedler, n. wheedling, adv. wheedlingly, adv. [perh. for weadle f. OE wealdian beg (weald poverty)

wheen, n. Circular frame or disk arranged to revolve &c. & used to facilitate motion of vehicle or for various mechanical purposes; machine &c. of which a w. is an essential part, object resembling a w. (balance, Catherine, cog, fly, mill, overshot, paddle, potter, ratchet, spinning, steering, sun-wheel, undershot, w. eccentric, w. turning on axis not at its centre; fifth w. apparatus enabling front wheels &c. of four-wheeled conveyance to be slewed, also see fifth w. w. within w. intricate machinery, indirect or secret agencies; the w. of life, the vital processes &c. of life, scientific toy converting cease of piece of apparatus); have a w. &c. &c. have some semblance of continuous motion: Fortune's w. w. with which Fortune is depicted as symbol of ups & downs, also fig. vicissitudes; break on the w., main & kill on mediaeval instrument of torture that revolved with victim bound on it; break butterfly on w.; a fly on the w.; put your w. in one s. s. one's shoulder to the w.; w. & axle, utilization of leverage given by difference in circumference between w. & its axle, called one of the mechanical powers; go on w., smoothly, Fortune's w. (we may be rich at the next turn of the w.), steering-w. (don't speak to the man at the w.); motion as of w. circular motion, motion of line as on pivoted end esp. as military evolution, street-arab turning the w.; w. towards the w. & summersaults of the gulls; right, left, &c. words of command to company &c. in line to swing round on right, left, flank as pivot; wheelbarrow, w. chair, invalid's on w.; w. horse, wheeler; w. house, steersman's shelter; w. lock, (gun with) antiquated lock having wheel steel to rub against flint &c.; wheelman, cyclist; w. seat, part of axle fire into hub; w. tree, part of carriage &c. w. that touches ground; w. window, circular with spoke-like tracery; w. wright, maker of w. Hence (-)wheel ed, wheel-less, aa. [OE hwéol, cf. Da. hjolt; cogn. w. Gk kuklos circle, wheel, & polos axis]

wheel, v.t. & i. Swing (t. & i. of line of men &c.) round in line on one flank as pivot, (dorc., &c.) change direction left or right, face another way, (often in round) push or pull (wheeled thing esp. wheelbarrow or bath-chair or its load or occupant, or furniture on castors) in some direction; go in circles or curves; ride on bicycle &c. [f. prec.]

wheeler, n. In vb. senses also; pole or shaft horse in four-in-hand, tandem, &c.; wheeler, four-wheeler, wheelwright. [wheel, i.]

wheeze, v.i. & t., n. Breathe with audible friction; w. out, utter with wheezing, (N.) sound of wheezing, whence wheezy, adv. wheeziness, n.; (Theat. slang) joke, anecdote, &c. interpolated by actor during performance. [OE hwepend, cogn. w. Gk xhlon cough]

whelk, n. Kinds of marine spiral-shelled mollusc, some used as food. [ME wile, O.F. wile (prob. cogn. w. Gk wilex spiral), with wh- by assim. to foll.]

whelk, n. Pimple. Hence whelked, a. [dim. of wheel, i.]

whelm, v.t. (poet., rhet.). Engulf, submerge, overwhelm. [ME wheelmen, prob. through a noun in -m.f. wheelmen, OE wealdmnaern man, cogn. w. G. welschen arch over, Gk kelpos bosom]

whelp, n. & v.i. & t. Young dog, pup; young lion, tiger, bear, wolf, &c., cub; disagreeable or ill-bred child or youth. (Vb) produce pups or cubs or (contempt.) child, give birth to (esp. contempt. of human mother); originate (evil scheme &c.). [OE huefp, cf. Du. welp, cym, dub.]

when, adv. interrog. & rel. pron., & n. l. Adv. (a) interrog: at what time? on what
WHENCE

1016

WHETHER

occurrence, how soon, how long ago? (w. did, shall, you see him?; don't know w. it was; say w. ellipt., i.e. process is to begin or stop; in rhet. questions equivalent to neg. statement, as w. shall he see his like again?; w. did I suggest such a thing?; (b) rel.: (with time &c., as antecedent) in which (the time, when) such things could happen is gone; there are occasions, conjunctures, &c., w.) at the or any time that, on the or any occasion that, at whatever time, as soon as, (he exclaimed w. he saw me; w. Greek meets Greek; w. it rains he stays at home; shall have it w. you ask politely; also ellipt. like w. 2, &c.) which is the note of; also introducing exclamationary clause with ellipse of apodosis, as w. I think what I have done for that man!; although, considering that, (walks he might ride; how could you, w. you knew it might kill him?; how convince him w. he will not listen?; after or upon which, but just then, & then, (the conflict began, w. it soon appeared which was stronger; we were just coming to the point w. the bell interrupted us.)

2. Pron.: what (interrog.) or which (rel.) time (till w. can you stay?; from w. does it date?; since w. things have been better). 3. N.: time, date, occasion, (told me w. & the how of it). [OE whence, a case of who, G wana]

whence, whence? (poet., ãr), whencesoever (emphatic), adv. rel. indef. (cf. when ever). At whatever time, on whatever occasion, as soon as, every time that. [so, EVER]

where (-ãr), adv. interrog. & rel., pron. & n. 1. Adv.: (a) interrog.: in or to what place or position lit. or fig., in what direction, at what part, in what respect, (w. is Heaven?; w. did you read that?; in what book; w. are you going?; now usu. preferred to whither; showed me w. they were; w. does it touch our interests?; w. are you looking?; w. shall we be if prices fall now?, how situated; don't know w. to have him, said of person of elusive character; often in rhet. questions = neg. statements, as w. is the sense of it?; w. is he weakest in his facts?; in or to the or any place, in the direction or part or respect, in which (w. your treasure is; go w. you like; is, send him, w. he knows nothing we know a little; that's w. it is called that is the real reason for it or point of it.)

2. Pron.: what (interrog.) or which (rel.) place (w. do you come from, are you going to?; vulg. in rel. use, as the place w. he comes from). 3. N.: place, scene of something, (the w. & whens are important; cf. anywhere, now, everywhere). [OE hwar, cf. Du. waar, G war(um); cogn. w. who, when]

whether. 1. Where is written in one word with appended prep. as substitute for the prep. preceding or following what interrog. pron. or which rel. pron. (whereby shall we know him?; the signs whereby he shall be known; whereby I saw that he was angry), cf. comp. compounds of there; the use is becoming rare exc. either in formal or poet. or in facet. or uneducated writing or in special uses as noted: whereabout (see 2); whereat; where by; where fore (for what reason, why?, on what account, on which account: also as n. p.l. = reasons, a title). 2. N.: (w. from; wherein (also wherelsoever); whereto; wherefore; wherefrom; wherewith; wherewithal; wherenever; wheresoever) (with wherewithal). [OE wæther, wæther, MN. HGW wæthin]

whether1 (-dh), a. & pron. interrog. & rel. (archaic). Which of the two. [OE hwæther (who, ther), cf. ON hvær, MHG weder]

whether2, conj. (l) introducing indirect questions of which the direct form would be answerable with yes or no (don't know w. he will be here); such questions involve an alternative, which may be unprompted, as w. he is here or w. he is in London, or more usu. ellipt. in or from London, or expressed comprehensively by the negative (w. he is here or w. he is not here, or more usu. ellipt. or not); i.e., the alternative if expressed has always or, after which w. is usu. repeated, if subj. & vb are expressed; w.-clauses may be made ellipt. by (i) the mere presence of a subj., &c. as to yvs (doubtful, uncertain, anxious, &c., w.; the question &c. w.), though as to is often needlessly inserted; döur 2 w.; w. or no?; formerly also with direct questions (w. shall we live or die?). (2) used with following or or or whether (according as second alternative has its subj. & vb expressed, as a in intro. to quotations, as to whether there is any adv. & n. corresponding to a single conditional apodosis (w. we stay or w. we go, w. we go to him or he comes to us, w. we go or not, the result will be bad); w. or no?; formerly also when each alternative had apodosis (w. we live, w. we live unto the Lord, & w. we die, w. die &c.). [f. prec.]
spinning by blows of lash. Hence whipp- 
ing\(^1\)(1, 4) n. [cf. Du. wippen, hasten, Sw. vippa to wag, G. wippen move up & down; perh. cogn. w. L vibra vibrate].

whipping”: the instrument for urging on or punishing with lash attached to short or long stick; good, poor, &c., coachman (esp. of four- hand or tandem driver); (also whisper-in) hunt official subordinate to huntsman charged with management of hounds, (transf.) unpaid official appointed to maintain discipline among, secure attendance of, & give necessary information in House of Parliament, also written notice formerly underscored with the number of lines representing degrees of urgency, cf. five-line w.) requesting attention on particular occasion; (also w.-de- perly) rope & pulley hoisting apparatus; w.-cord, tightly twisted cord such as is used for making w.-lash (his veins stood out like w.-c.); w.-fish, kind with dorsal fin produced into filament like w.-lash; w.-gin, tackle-block with hoisting rope; w.-hand, hand that holds w. (esp. in have the w.-h. of, be in position to control); w.-ray, ray-fish with long slender tail; w.-saw, narrow saw blade with ends held by frame; w.-snake, slender kinds. [f. prec.]

whipper, n. In vbl sense, esp. w.-in, (now used, esp. in GLASS) w.-in; w.-snapper, small child, young & insignificant but presuming or intrusive person [perh. for whip snapper, implying noise & unimportance; but cf. whi ster]. [ER]

whippet, n. Cross-bred dog of modified greyhound type used for racing. [f.]

whippoorwill, n. American bird allied to god-wit, whippoorwill; &c.)

whipster, n. Small child: trifling frivolous person such as should still be subject to the whip. [STER]

whirr(r), v. i. (part. whirring), & n. (Make continuous buzzing or softly clicking sound as of bird’s wings quickly flapped or cogs wheels in rapid action. [f. Da. ttrir whirr, or imit.]

whirl, v. t. & i. & n. Swing (t. & l.) round & round, revolve (t. & l.) rapidly (whirling DERVISH); send (missile &c.), (of moving body) travel, swiftly in orbit or curve; convey or go rapidly away &c. in quick or low conveyance, (of brain, senses, &c.) be giddy, seem to spin round, (of thoughts &c.) follow each other in bewildering succession; (n.) whirling movement (my thoughts whirl); whirlwind, (winds that move in a circle or whirl, as in sea &c.; whirlwind, mass of air whirling rapidly round & round in cylindrical or funnel shape (sow wind &c.; whirlwind, suffer worse results of bad action). [f. ON hvirftlo, cf. G wirlben; cogn. w. OE hircan fan turn]

whirligig (gig), n. Kinds of spinning toy, (fig.) revolving motion (we. of time, changes of fortune) in one’s round; kind of water-beetle that circle about on surface. [perh. gig.]

whisk, m. & v.t. & i. Bush of grass, hair, &c., to flap dust off, flies away, &c., with; instrument for beating up eggs or cream; quick movement (as of w. or of animal’s tail). (Vb) flap (dust, fly, &c.) away or off; beat up (eggs &c.); take away or off with sudden motion (when whisked away) (pl.) convey or go lightly & quickly out, or out of sight (was whisked across a channel in aeroplane; mouse whisked into its hole); brandish lightly or flap or wave; about (went whisking a cane, her tail). [vbl f. first sense of n., perh. cogn. w. WISP; cf. Da. wiske, Wischen, WISCH]

whisker, n. Hair of man’s cheek (cf. mouss-
tache, beard; usu in pl.; bristle growing from upper lip of cat &c., set of such bristles on one side. Hence (w.)whisker\(^2\) a. [prec. -ER]

whisky, n. Spirit distilled from malted barley or other grains, &c. &c.; whisked in face, affected by w.-drinking; w.- liver, liver complaint from alcoholic poisoning. [f. Gael. usgein-beatha] water (of life), cf. TUSQUEBAUGH]

whisky\(^2\), n. Kind of light gig or chaise. [f. WHISK, w. ref. to lightness of motion]

whispers, v. i. & t. & n. Speak without vibration of vocal chords; talk with intention of being heard by few persons; also whisper in (person) thus that or to; converse privately, indulge in slander or plotting; put secretly in circulation (tale, that; esp. it is whispered that): (of leaves, stream, &c.) rustle.

whispering-gallery, gallery, cave, &c., in which some acoustic peculiarity causes least sound made at a particular point to be audible at another far off; hence whisperer\(^1\), whisperer\(^2\), whispering\(^1\)(1), nn. whispering\(^2\). Adv. (N.) whispering speech (always talks in a w. or wvr.); whispered remark; rumour of unknown origin, mysterious hint; rustling sound. [ONorthumb. wysiprian imit.]

whist\(^1\), whist\(^2\), int. enjoining silence (now rare), exc. in representations of Irish talk, short [lit. Irish sin].

whist\(^3\), a. (archaic). Silent. [f. prec.]

whist\(^4\), n. Card game of mingled skill & chance for four or exceptionally three or two persons (long, short, w., with ten, five, points to game; dummy, double dummy, bridge\(^2\), w.; rubber\(^2\) of w.; w. drive, PROGRESSIVE w. party; [lit. Irish whist; & w. whispering or whisking (of cards from table), afterwards changed w. ref. to the silence usual in the game]

whistle (sl), v.i. & t. & n. Make with the lips or with instrument for the purpose, or (of birds &c.) with the voice, or (of missile, wind, &c.) by rapid motion, the shrill sound of breath forced through small orifice formed with lips (boy, bird, steam-engine or its driver, wind, but, let, whistles; w. for a wind, of becalmed sailors, whence may w. for it, vainly wish; let one go, disregard his wishes; whistling, in names of kinds of bird & animal, as WHISTLING eagle, marmot); act as informer, peach; summon or give signal to (dog, attendant) by whistling (w. down the wind, metaphor, f. hawking, let go, abandon); give (tune &c.), pipe, &c. (with or without words); instrument for producing such sound (penny w., tin pipe with six holes giving notes; steam w., sounded by jet of steam; pay for one’s w. of anecdote orig., pay high for some caprice); threat (wet one’s w., cf. OE hristian make hissing sound, cf. ON hrista whistler, imit.]

whistler, n. I. Kind of person; 2. Kind of bird.

white\(^1\), n. Particle, least possible amount, in such as w., not or never a w., not at all. [OE wight, wight, whit]

Whit\(^2\), Whitsun, aa. Whitsunday, seventh Sunday after Easter, commemorating day of Pentecost; Whit Monday, Tuesday, the day following; Whit, the four following days; Whitsun week, Whit week.

[Whitsun short for Whitsunday’s; Whit Sunday = white Sunday, so called because christenings, & therefore white robes, were common on it]

white\(^3\), a. & v. t. Resembling a surface reflecting sunlight without absorbing any of the
visible rays, of the colour of fresh snow or common salt or the common swan’s plumage, having some approach to such colour, pale, less fast, and other things of the same kind, characterized by presence of some metal; and especially-

whiting 2 n. Kind of sea-fish much used as food; w.-pout, fish with some resemblance to w.& an inflatable membrane over part of head. [WHITE 1 a., -ING 3]

whitlediather, n. White leather dressed with alum instead of being tanned. [WHITE 1]

whitlow, n. Inflammatory tumour on finger esp. caused by the w. (crupt. of quick-final sore in the quick, by conflation w. = white as in WHITE 2 & prec.)

Whitsun. See WHITE 2

whittle, n. (archaic). Long knife, esp. such as is used by butchers. [METHWITEL. OE. methwian pare, -TEL(1)]

whittle, v.t. & i. Trim, carve, slice off pieces from (wood) with knife; shape, thin down, cut repeatedly at, piece of wood with knife; reduce amount or effect of by repeated subtraction (usu. down, away). [f. prec.]
Desire
wildfire, tempestuous, N.-Amer. past w. w. w.'s (Vb)
concubine, her midwife)
old being, old hyphened, of woman)
goose (grass spread, target); wi'dgeon; ON enterprise & husband or
[short or w. dress emphatic]
rebel
[OE wig, cf. Du. weduwe, G wittwe; cogn. G. v. viduus bereft, Gk Ethikes bachelor, Skr. viddhara]
w'dower, Man who has lost his wife by death & not married again. [prec., -er]

width, n. Measurement from side to side; comprehensiveness or liberality of mind, views, &c.; piece of material of certain w. (shall want three wv. of it). [wide, -th]
wield, v. Control, sway, hold & use, manage with the hands or otherwise, (w. power, the sceptre, a kingdom & chiefly poet, weapon lit. or fig.). [OE gewiclan (wealdan rule, cf. ON volda, v. galtan); perh. cogn. G. L vallère be strong]

wield, s. Woman, esp. one who is old & rusted or uneducated (now rare exc. in old wives' tale, foolish or superstitious tradition, & in comb. as fish w., housewife, midwife); married woman esp. in relation to her husband (usu. my &c., the w. of, or with epithet as will make a good w.; walled, lawf., emphatic phr. in contrast w. mistress, dame; cf. prob. f. OE welle, to take, to w., = as w.)

wield, s. [short for PERIWIG]
wield, v.t. Rebuke sharply, rate, (chiefly in the vb l. n.)

wigan, n. Stiff canvas-like material used for stiffening. [Wigan in Lancashire]

wight (wilt), n. (archaic or facet.). Person, being (esp. luckless, wretched, &c., w.). [OE wihc creature, person, thing, cf. Du. wicht, G wicht fellow; doublet of WIGHT]
wigmam (or -om), n. N.-Amer. Indian's tent or hut of skins or mats or bark. [native]
wild, a., adv., & n. Not domesticated or cultivated (chiefly of animals & plants, & esp. of species allied to others that are not w.; in the other principal combinations w. & the n. are hyphenated, or treated as one wv. with accent on w.; w. beast, plant w. man, savage; w. ass w. boar; w. duck; wildfowl; w. vine; wildcat lit., also fig. as a, or attrib. of finance or commercial speculations, reckless, unsound; wild-goose lit., also in w. g. chase, absurdly impossible.

wildflower, n. Poet. & also in w. g. chase, absurdly impossible.

(w.), form of torture & death; w. hippeaanth, bluebell; w. oats; w. sceneary &c. of conspicuously desolate appearance; woodnotes w., spontaneous & artless poetry) (of horses, game-birds, &c.) shy, given to shying, easily startled, hard to get near; unrestrained, wayward, disorderly, irregular, out of control.

unconventional, (a w. fellow; settled down after a w. youth; w. work, lawless doings; hair hanging in w. locks; living in w. times; room is in w. disorder; run w., grow unchecked or untrained); tempestuous, violent, (a w. wind, night, &c.); intensely eager, excited, frantic, passionate, distracted, mad, (is w. with excitement, vehement, castigates a person or subject, enthusiastically devoted to; w. delight, excitement, enthusiasm, grief, rage; w. looks, appearance, &c., indicating distraction; drive w.,adden); haphazard, rash, ill-considered, ill-aimed, disturbed by excitement, (a w. guess, shot, blow, venture; w. opinions, bowing; also as adv., as shoot, talk, w.); wildfire, = (OE willdower, w. wildflower, wild hay, w. fire, w. fast); hence wildish, w. adv.

wildness, n. Desert, uncultivated & uninhabited tract, (voice in the w. &c., unregarded advocate of some reform, w. ref. to Matt. iii. 3 &c.; wandering &c. in the w., of political party out of office, w. ref. to Numb. xiv. 33 &c.); part of garden left wild; unlimited number or quantity of, for wildness (obs. wildern a desert f. OE wilder wild animal + ES).

wielding, n. Plant sown by natural agency, esp. wild crab-apple, or fruit of such plant (also attrib.). [-ing]
wile, n. & v.t. Trick, cunning procedure, artifice, (usu. in pl.). (Vb) lure, entice, away, into, &c. (also incorrectly for while 1 vb). [OE wif, OF. vie]
wifull, a. For which compulsion or ignorance or accident cannot be pleaded as excuse, intentional, deliberate, due to perversity or self-will, w. murder, waste, ignorance, disobedience; obstinate, self-willed, headstrong, refractory. Hence wiffully adv., wiffulness n. [will, -ful]
wifly, s. & v.t. Grew, &c.

wigh, s. I he, we, you, they, or w. ll, thou, wilt or it; past & cond. I, he, he, we, you, they, would pr. woid or, d, you woldst pr. woidst or wouldest or o give, neg. forms will not or won't, would not or wouldn't, or'd not; no other forms or parts used. I. (used irrespective of person with more or less of orig. sense of volition); Desire thing; archaic what will thou? what would they? in want or desire to choose to (heaven where I would be come when w.); wish that, rarely that (in cond. with optative effect); I often omitted; it shall be as you w.: said it should be as we would; or I would I were a bird; would it were otherwise; would God I had died!, i.e. if only God had wished, or perch. ellipt. for I would to God: I would to heaven I was, / would, you w., and would, preposed as adj. or adv. to verb describing character that person vainly aspires to or that thing is meant to have, as a w. be gentleman, smart saying, consent or be prevailed on to, (w. or would not go any further; would not be w. or would not be passed; would not do it for £100; refuse to be prevailed on not to (boys w. be boys); accidents would happen; you w. have your way; w. would, get in my light); be accustomed or observed from time to time to (w. sit there for hours; now & then a blackbird would call; w. succeed once in ten times); be likely to turn out to (this w. be Waterloo, I suppose; I don't know who it would be). 2. As tense & mood
auxiliaries w. & would are used (a) in 2nd & 3rd person (1st having shall, should) to form a plain future or conditional -tions that you w. have heard enough; they would have been killed if they had let go; w. or would you, they be able to hear at such a distance?, but cf. shall 5; (b) in 1st person (others having shall, should) to form a future or conditional statement expressing speaker's will or intent; e.g., I would do it; I shall have done it if you had given us longer notice; (c) alternatively with shall, should, in sentences of type a changed to reporting to 1st from other person (you say I w. said I would, never manage it, reporting 'You w. never; how now usu. shall, should) or from first to other person (he said he would never manage it, reporting 'I shall never'); (d) in reporting lit. pers. sentences of type b you promised you would not be caught again). [OE willan, cf. Du. willen, G wollen; cogn. w. l'elle wish, & Skr. vr' choose, also w. WELT, WILD, & G walt choice]

wilt², n. Faculty by which person decides or conceives himself as deciding upon & initiating actions, free-will, using judgment & self-control, freedom of the w., free-will, power of determining one's choice of action independently of causation; (also w.-power) control exercised by deliberate purpose over impulse, self-control, has a strong, weak, &c., w.; deliberate or fixed intention (the w. to live in a patient is the surgeon's best ally; did it against my w. of my own free w.; when there's a w. there's a way; my power but not my w. consents); energy of intention, power of effecting one's intentions or dominating other persons, (do thing with a w., energetically; has a w. that overbears all opposition); contents of the w., what is desired or ordained by person, thy w. be done; what is your w.?, what is thy w. done; have one's; when thing desired; worked his wicked w. upon them; arbitrary discretion (esp. at w., whenever one pleases; tenant at w., who can be turned out without notice; w.-worship archaic, religion constructed to suit self); disposition towards others, wishing of good or ill, (good, ill, usu. as comp'd wds; directions w., w., don't care for; w., w. as w. as w. are w. as w. are w. w.); w., w. made of person's property & minor children after his death (often last w. & testament; nuncupative w., see NUNCUPATE; make one's w.). Hence -willed², will-less, a. [OE willa (prec.)]

wilt³, v.t. Have as contents of one's w., intentional, as deliberate will of w. w. w., willed, will, that man should be happy; can we w. what we are told to w.?, who w. wills success is half way to it, (abs.) exercise w.-power (has no power to w.; willing & wishing are not the same); instigate or impel or compel by exercise of w.-power (you can w. you yourself into contentment); mesmerist w. patient to think kind of w.; willed the genie into his presence); bequeath by w. (w. shall my money to a hospital. [f. WILL 1²]

wi'llet, n. N.-Amer. snipe. [imit. of cry]

wi'lling, a. Not reluctant, cheerfully ready, (to do, or ab. do not spur a w. horse); of, given &c. by, w. person (w. hands, help, &c.). Hence willingly² adv., williness² n. for, from w. (often w. the w.)

will-o'-the-wisp, n. = IGNS FATUS, JACK 1-o'-lantern; also, person of uncertain whereabouts or appearances. [abra. of William; wisp=handful of (lighted) tow &c.] willow² (-o), n. Kinds of tree & shrub
or gale or blast, (north &c. w. from N. &c.; fair, contrary, w.; helping, hindering, ship's course; hot, cold, whistling, variable, &c., constant w., that always blows in same direction at same place; periodical w., recurring at known periods; w. rises, begins to blow or gets stronger; sound, vast, is carried by, too, wave, gale, squall, tempest, storm; w. before, down, the w. helped by its force; Whistle down the w.; between w. & water; sail, be, close to or near the w., as nearly against it as is consistent with using its force, fig. venture very near indecency or dishonesty; in the w. eye, in the teeth of the w., directly against it; go like the w., swiftly; there is something in the w. for; is being secretly prepared; find out how the w. blows; lies, what developments are likely or what is the state of public opinion; take the w. out of one's sails, frustrate him by anticipating his arguments, using his material, &c.; sow w. & reap whale; raise the w. fig., obtain money needed; windward position or weather-gauge (for); windward, (pl.) the four cardinal points (come from the four winds); empty, windy; mere empty words, meaningless rhetoric; artificially produced air-current, air-stored for use or used as current, (collect.) part of band consisting of w.-instruments, (organ stops when the w. is exhausted; was knocked down by the w. of the blow; the strings were drowned by the w.); the wood, w. i.e. flutes &c., by the brass); air, w. (air); whereabout or existence, commencing public life; get w. of, smell out, begin to suspect, hear rumour of; take or get w., be rumoured); gas generated in bowels &c. by indigestion, flatulence, (break w. release it by anus; baby &c. is troubled with w.); breath as needed in exertion, power of fetching breath without difficulty while running or making similar continuous effort, spot below centre of chest blow on which temporarily paralyses breathing, (have lost, let me recover or get, my w.); has a good, bad, w. broken w., see broken-winded; second w., recovery of w. in course of exercise after initial breathlessness; have one's w. taken, be paralysed by blow in the w.; hit him in the w.).

sail for contrary w.; w.-chest, box for compressed air in organ; w.-colic, pain caused by flatulence; w.-rutter, upper lip of mouth of fly-pipe in organ; w.-egg, unfertilized egg incapable of producing chicken; windfall, fruit blown down, fig. unexpected good fortune, esp. legacy; w.-fanner, w.-hose, w.-flower poet, act of w.; w.-sails, large sail or the gun-bore's diameter allowing escape of gases busier an effect or to do things the administration needs winding up is slack, presents wound up to jury; expectation was wound up to a high pitch, bring to a conclusion, conclude t. & i., (wound up his speech, or wound up, by declaring; shot his w. & child & wound up by stabbing himself; w. up company, arrange its affairs & dissolve it; company winds up, ceases business or effect or to do iniquitous thing; wounding, n.; wounding (l. 2), n.; wounding (adv. N.) bend or turn in course; single turn in winding clock, string, &c.; w. up, conclusion, finish. [OE windan, cf. Du. & G widden]

windage (adj.), n. Difference between projectile's & gun-bore's diameter allowing escape of gases in such a way that (allowance for) influence of wind in deflecting missles, &c.

windlass, n. & v.t. Machine for hauling or hoisting on wheel-axle principle; (vb) hoist or haul with w. [f. ON windlaiss (windill winder, ass beam)]

windiestraw, n. Old stalk of kinds of grass. [OE windelstraw or straw for plaiting (WIND, straw)]

window (n.), n. Opening in wall or roof of building, ship, carriage, &c. usu. filled with glass in fixed or sliding or hinged frames to admit light & sometimes air to room &c. (blank, blind, false, w. muddlings or recess as for w. without aperture; BOW-WINDOW; BAY, CASEMENT, DORMER, FRENCH, LATTICE, ORIEL, SASH, &c.); w.-box, slide for weights in sash-w.; also box on w.-sill in which flowers are grown. Hence (-)windened a. windless a. [f. ON vindauga (WIND, EYE)]

Windsor (nzer), n. Town in Berks. (W. chair, all of wood with curved support for back & arms; brown W. soup, brown scented kind; W. uniform, blue coat with red collar and cuffs distinguished at Windsor for the Royal family, and by others having royal grant).

windy, a. Wind-swept (w. hill-top, plain, situation); in which wind is high (w. night, weather, crossing); wordy, verbose, empty. (w. eloquence, logic, speaker); generating or char-
but twisted of w.; w.-cutter, tool for cutting w.; w.-dancer, person performing on stretched w.; w.-draw, draw (metal) out into w., (fig.) refine or apply or press (argument, point, &c.) with idle or excessive subtlety (esp. in p.p.); w.-edge, false edge that turns back when blade is over- sharpened; w.-enlagement, arrangement of w. to make an object appear bigger than it is, hence overstatement; w.-eye, attack of enemy; w.-gun, cannon made by coiling flat w. round tube; w.-hired, with stiff or wiry hair (esp. of dogs); w.-heel, disease of horse's foot; w.-puller, politician &c. who pulls the ww.; w.-rob, made by twisting ww. together as strands; w.-worm, kinds of destructive larva; w.-wo, a piece of w. (woven); w.-wire, a piece of w. (woven); w.-worm, flexible tube (beads) on w.; snare (bird) with w.; w.-graph (w. me the result; wired to him; was wired for); (slang) w. in, operate vigorously, but put all one's force into such a continuous effort. [OE wif, cf. ON virr. Sw. wira to twist, L viriae armlets; cogn. w. wīthē]

wīlless, adj. & n. Without wire(s), esp. in w. wire. [w. w. & w.] v t.2 geology. [-LESS]

wīry, a. Made of wire (poet.); tough & flexible as wire, (of persons) sinewy, untiring, whence wīrily" adv., wīriness n. —y]

wīs, v.i. pres. 1st sing. (pseudo-archaic). I know well (parenth.). [supposed pres. of wīst (whist), obs. wīs(e) certainly, cf. G gewiss, being real as wīs]

wīston(n), n. Being wise, (possession of) experience & knowledge together with the power of applying them critically or practically, sagacity, prudence, common sense; wise sayings (pour forth w.); W. of Solomon, abbr. Wisd., W. of Jesus the Son of Sirach or Ecclesi- astics, books of Apocrypha); w.-tooth, molar, usu. cut after 20 years of age (cut one's w.-tooth, gain discretion). [OE wisdom (wīs, -dum)]

wīs1 (-z), a. (Of persons) having, (of action, course, speech, opinion, &c.) dictated by or in harmony with or showing, experience & knowledge judicially applied, sagacious, prudent, sensible, discreet; having knowledge (w. after the event, of person who has failed to foresee; came away none the wiser, knowing no more or less than he was likely to be w.); (archaic) having occult power or knowledge of mysterious things (w. man, wizard; w. woman, witch, fortune-teller, also mid-wife); suggestive of wisdom, oracular, (with a w. shake of the head; w. saw, proverbial saying). Hence wiselv adv; [OE wis, cf. Du. wūs, G wese; cogn. w. wīt]

wīse, wīs, wīs, wīs1, wīs2, v.t. & f. (archaic; pres. I, he, thou, w. tost; past wist; inf. wīst; part. wittling; other parts not used). Know (God wot, knows); w. that, to say, namely, witting, not unconscious or unaware, whence wittingly adv. [OE witan, cf. Du. weiten, G wissen; cogn. w. lidē see, Gk eidoν saw, oida know, Skr. vedā know]

wīt1, n. (Sing. or pl.) intelligence, understanding; (has not the w., the ww., enough, to see; remedy is past the w. of man to devise; out of one's w., mad, distracted; has w. about him, is observant of, or, lively intelligence; has quick, slow, &c., w., a nimble w., wittily adv. a.; at one's w.'s end, utterly at a loss; live by one's ww., by ingenious hand-to-mouth shifts; the five w. archaic, the senses or the mind), whence wittless a., wittlesly adv., wittleness n. (power of giving sudden and, if pleasurable by use, unexpected or pleasing, contrasting of previously unconnected ideas or expressions (possessed of both w. & humour; pages sparkling w.)), whence wittily adv. a., wittily adv., wittiness n. [OE witt knowledge (wittan wīt)]]

wīt2, n. Wise man (archaic); witty person (see prec.), person who talks wittily, whence wīt1 n. (wittan wīt) b., [OE wīth (wīt) wīth, wītch, n., v.t. & n. W. woman (now rarely) man practising sorcery (white w., using powers for beneficial purposes only; witches' sabbath), (fig.) fascinating or bewitching woman; ugly old woman, hag; witchcraft, sorcery, use of magic; w.-doctor, = medicine man; w.-meal,
pollen of CLEW-1 moss. (Yb) bewitch, fascinate, charm, esp. fig. when WITCHERY (1, 9) n., WITCHING (2) a., WITCHINGLY (2) adv. [OE wicca masc., wicce fem. (wiccian practise sorcery, perh. orig. = avert, cf. ON vikja push aside, OE wican give way, cogn. W. WEAR]exit. See WITCH.

WITENAGEMOT (n.) n. (hist.) Anglo-Saxon name for parliament. [OE witan gen. pl. of witan wűt, genet meeting]

WITH (d-th) prep. In antagonism to, against, (fight, quarrel, struggle, dispute, argue, compete, vie, w.); in or into company of or relation to, among, beside, come, join, walk, cat, live, spend the day, mix t. i. meet, w.; king is expected w. in the court; w. the transgressors; compare w.: have nothing to do w.; deal w.; w. God, dead & in heaven; have w. you arachia, I accept your offer or challenge; so done w. you; agreeably or in harmonious relations to (I feel, think, sympathize, w. you); also with neg. wds in opp. sense, as I disagree w. you; he that is not w. me is against me; w. the Liberals; blue does not go with green; one w., part of same whole as; having, carrying, possessed of, characterized by, (case w. handles, man w. sinister expression; walking w. a gun; went out w. no hat on; w. child or young, pregnant); in the care or charge or possession of (have no money w. me; leave child, parcel, w. nurse, charge, &c.); w. the counter, next more, is w. you; by use of as instrument or means (cut it with a knife; have no pen to write w.; walks with a crutch; damn w. faint praise); by addition or supply or acquisition or possession of as material (fill it, overflowing, w. water; laden w. baggage; blessed w. beauty; adorn w. frescoes); in same way or direction or degree or at the same time as (changes w. the seasons; varies directly or inversely, increases w.; rise w. the sun; w. that, thereupon, simultaneously; begin w., take as starting-point); because or by operation of, owing to, (trembles w. fear; is down w. fever; stiff, silent, w. cold, shame); displaying or so as to display, under favourable or unfavourable circumstances, w. beauty, w. grace, w. dignity, w. courage; won w. case, difficulty, a good deal to spare; shot w. a. good, w. filled, w. light; in regard to, concerning, in the sphere of, in the mind or view of, (be patient w. him; bear, do, or put up, w. tolerable, be indulgent to; my dealings w. the natives; what do you want w. me?); away, down, up, to the devil, &c., w. him, take or send or put him, hemay go, away &c.; can do anything, nothing, w. him, influence or utilize him in any, no, direction; w. God all things are possible; is it well w. thee?; it is holiday time w. us; the first object w. him is; has great influence w. the House; sons to be separated from (part, break, dispense, w.); despite, notwithstanding, the presence of, w. his alter ego he is the most of men; w. many admirable qualities, the best of intentions, he failed completely. [OE, shortened f. wither, against, cf. G wider against, ON vinð, Da. ved, Sw. vid; the senses of obs. mid with have passed to it]

WITHA (aw), adv. prep. & adj. (archaic). With it, in addition, moreover, as well, at the same time; (parts additionally and hence, omitted obj.) with (nath nothing to what shall he, fill his belly w.). [prec. ALL]

WITHDRAW, vt. & i. Pull aside or back (w. curtain, one's hand); take away, remove, (boy from school, coins from circulation, horse from race, troops from position, favour &c. from person); retract (offer, statement, promise; cries of 'w.', demands that speaker shall unsay something as parliamentary &c.); retire from presence or place, go aside or apart; withdraw-room archaic, DRAWING-ROOM. Hence WITHDRAW() (3) a. [with in obs. sense towards (oneself, &c. so away from others), DRAIT] vt. (for he, of him). [ME wther, wether (dhi), n. (pl. -thes pr. -diz, or -thes) Tough flexible, esp. of willow or osier used for binding bundles of wood &c. [OE withig, cf. MDu. wiede, G wicde, willow; cogn. w. Gk i.e. itti willow, L rimen twig, crista vine]wither (-dhi), v.t. & i. Make or become dry & shrivelled (often up), deprived of or lose vigour (often up), reduced in size, activity, vitality, (changes w. the seasons); w. &c. away, decline, languish, decay, (has w. withered arm; flowers & beauty w.; age cannot w. her; the individual withers, ceases to be important); blight with scorn &c. (w. one with a look usu. joc.), whence WITHERING a., WITHERINGLY (2) adv. [ME witen expose to WEATHER]witters (-dhi)-, n. pl. Ridge between horse's shoulder-blades (w. y. are rumbles, Imputation &c. does not touch me), (name of the part that resists or takes strain of collar &c. OEWither against, see with]

WITHHOLD, vt. (held). Refrain from putting in action, refuse to grant, (w. one's hand archaic for hold, not take action; w. one's consent, support, the light of one's countenance, &c.); withhold w. [OE wtheol, v. & n.]

WITHIN, adv., n., prep. Inside, to or at or on the inside, indoors, internally, (chiefly archaic; clean w. & without; go w., into house or room; stay w., not go out of doors; is Mr Jones w. f. at home; beauty without &c. without; w., make me pure w.; in spirit; Bishops-gate w., inside the walls. (N.) the inside (as seen from w.). (Prep.) to or in, in, or in the company of, enclosed by, (w. doors, in or into house; safe w. the walls; wheel w. wheels); not beyond, not too far for, not transgressing, so as not to pass or exceed, subject to, live, keep, w. one's income; w. the meaning of the Act &c., covered by it; immorality w. the low, not illegal; keep it w. bounds; a task well w. his powers; run w.; bring in w.; carry out w. putting forth whole power; is true w. limits; not too far for, near enough to affect or be affected by, not farther off than (of with sense from, or abs.), (is w. reach, sight, call, near enough to reach or be reached &c.; often of, as w. sight of port; is w. three miles of a station; was w. an ace of destruction); in a time no longer than, before expiration or since beginning of, (of with sense from, or abs.; shall have it w. an hour; w. a year of his death, w. a year, all was changed; have seen him w. these three days). [OEWithin nan on the inside (with, innan adv. in]

WITHOUT, adv., n., prep., & conj. Outside, to or at or on the outside, out-of-doors, externally, (chiefly archaic; while within &c.); without &c. (not within or without, or within or without, in the house &c.); (n. or adj.) to the wind w. (N.) the outside, external sources, (as seen from w.); the suggestion came from w. (Prep.) outside of (me etc. w. the gates; negotiations within &c. w. the House; is w. the pale of civilization; things w. us, all that is not ourselves); not having, not with, with no, devoid of, lacking, w. the house &c. (not within or without, or within or without, in the house &c.); not finding or showing, in or with absence of, less, came w. a hat; a rose w. a thorn; am w. friends or money; did it w. difficulty or being discovered; act w. hesitation; cannot live w. her, go away w. thanking you; is absolutely w. fear, anxiety; cannot make OMELETTE w. breaking eggs; w. health happiness is impossible; do,
woolen, a. & n. Made of wool. (N.) w. fabric, as blanket, flannel, cloth; w.-draper, retailer of w.; hence woolen [adj.], w.-en [adv.].

woolly, a. Bearing or naturally covered with wool; -like, -s. (of a plant) used as a substitute for, or resembling, kinds of hairy caterpillar; w. puppy, head); resembling or suggesting wool (w. hair, clouds; w. voice, husky), (painting) lacking in definition or luminosity or insensibility (w. texture, style, &c.). Hence woothiness n. [-y']

wooley (z), n. Fabric of cotton & wool; linsey-wooley. [abbr. of LINSEY-WOOLEY]

woorina, wooria. = CURARE

woot, n. Special kind of steel made in India & imported into Europe & America for edge-tools. [2]

wop. See whoop.

word (wrod), n. Any sound or combination of sounds (or its written or printed symbol) recognized as a part of speech, conveying an idea or alternative ideas, & capable of serving as a means of conveying the whole of, or a substitute for, a sentence (to in, play upon, torture, wv.; is not the w. for it, not an adequate description; have no w. to express my gratitude &c.; takes wv. for things; wv. are the wise man's counters & the fool's money; in a or one wv., briefly, to sum up; translate or repeat wv. for wv., literally or verbally; speech (honest wv.); wv. in which wv. are not mutually recognized; thing said, saying, remark, conversation, (usu. in pl.; take one at his wv. act on assumption that he means what he says; fair or good wv., complimentary, conciliatory, flattering, &c.; high, hard, warm, hot, sharp, &c.; wv. angry talk; big wv. boasting, bluff; burning wv., enthusiastic, inspiring, excited, &c.; wild & whirling wv., not well weighed; hard wv. break no bones, fine wv. better no parshius, wv. are but wind, deceptions of talk as compared with action; so wv. or things, wv. of death, (wv. done for) w. have wv. with quarrd with; they had been w. in w. 错); wv. in the w. of, in the w. on, in the w. at, wv. in, out of, season, well, ill, timed advice or interference; were the last w., not let opponent in altercation; the last w. on a subject, pronouncement including latest views & likely to be definitive; a truer w. was never spoken; have a w. to say, something worth hearing; man of few wv., taciturn; hasn't a w. to throw at a dog, is unchallengeable, &c.; wv. of order, wv. of service, wv. of one's good, recommend him for post &c.; eat one's wv. retract, apologize under compulsion; w. of command, w. or phrase giving direction esp. to soldiers being drilled; a w. to the wise, transl. of VERBUM SAPENTI; God's wv., the scriptures; so the w. of God, & see below; new's intelligence, a message, send w. of, w. tend w. (wv. of, or at) wv. or of, one's promise, assurance or responsible statement (give person, w. pledge, pass, one's w. make promise or rarely statement; keep, break, one's w. I give you wv. for it, promise it shall be or state that it is so; so I'll my wv. upon it; upon my w., on my honour, also as excl. at something that shocks; wv. of honour, promise for statement made upon one's honour; a man of his w., a promise-keeper; be on his w., on one's w., fulfill or exceed what one has promised; his w. is as good as his bond, may be relied on); command, order, password, motto, (his w. is law; give the w. to do or for; act promptly at the w.; must give the w. before you can pass; sharp is w. the exhortation to hurry; their w.'s, made as mediators, or manifestation of God to man; wv. are, not incapacitated by kinds of brain trouble from attaching meaning to wv. seen or heard; w. book, vocabulary; w. painter, -ting, graphic or picturesque writer, writing; w. perfect, knowing part, piece, &c., by heart; w. picture, piece of wv. -painting; w. play, verbal fencing, also play on wv. pun; &c; wv. -splitter, -ting, (maker of) oversubtle verbal distinctions, a set of words so chosen that when they are written under each other the letters read downward in columns give same words, e.g. rat, ado, too. Hence wordless a. [cf. Du. woord, G word; cogn. w. L VERBUM, Gk εἴρω speake]

work (werk1), n. Expense of energy, striving, application of effort to some purpose, (set to wv., make begin operations; to, w. to, w. at, last; oil, w. up; one never does a stroke of wv.; never tired, will do no w.), (Physics) exertion of force in overcoming resistance or producing molecular change (convert heat into wv.; unit of w., lifting
WORKER

of 1 lb. for 1 ft.; internal w., exerted on molecule of a body; task (to be) undertaken, materials (to be) used in task, (the w. of converting the heathen; (Aryan terms); workman, employed, as much as one can do; bring your w. downstairs, i.e. sewing-materials, lesson-books, &c.); thing done, achievement, thing made, book or piece of literary or musical composition, literary or other product of, specimen of, (Theol., usu. in pl.) meritorious act as opposed to faith or grace, (mighty works, miracles; a good day's w. or &c.; be w. of God); honest man the noblest w. of God; the w. of Cicero, his writings; a learned, historical, w., book; a w. of art, fine picture, building, poem, &c.; is the w. of the devil; w. of mercy, charitable acts; covenant of w., O.T. dispensation; w. of supererogation; doings or experiences of specified kind (shrewd, bold, odd, w.; thirsty, dry, w.; make short w. of, quickly accomplish or get rid of or overcome); employment, esp. the opportunity of earning money by labor, labors occupying, (is out of, is in regular, wants, is looking for, w.; many hands make light w.); do you want the w. or the wages?; rich men's luxury makes w. for the poor; (usu. in pl., & in comb. or with adj.) piece of fortification, structure, Canali's w., advanced, detached, defensive, w. or w.; outworks, earthworks; (pl.) operations in building &c. (public w., such operations done by or for the State; Board of Wc. & Public Buildings; clerks of the w.); (pl.) acting or operative part of machine (usu. of; the w. of a watch &c.; something must be wrong with the w. of this machine, with this person, usu. in comb. with attrib. n.) manufactory (the owner of an iron, a glass, w.; the w. will be closed from 1st Oct.;) (articles having) ornamentation of kind specified by adj. or by usu. hyphenated attrib. n., things or parts made of material or with tools &c. so specified, (covered with elaborate w.; rustic, embossed, beaten, frosted, w.); w. wood, iron, stone, fancy, needle, stucco, relief, poker, w.; (N.B.) upper w. workaday, fit for or used or seen on weekdays, ordinary, practical, (now chiefly in this workaday world; w. bag, basket, box, holding materials & implements for w.; esp. for sewing; workday, day other than Sunday or festival; workhouse, public institution for reception of paupers in parish or union of parishes; workman, operative, man hired to do manual labour, person good, bad, skilled, &c. at his job (an ill workman quarrels with his tools); workmanlike, characteristic of a good workman; workmanship, person's relative skill in doing task, relative finish or execution seen in manufactured article or w. of art, one's w.; workman, work, w., &c. by Cicero workmanship; w.: people, workmen or workwomen, w., &c.; w. room, in which work is done; workshop, room or building in which manufacture is carried on; w. table, with drawers for sewing-materials &c.; workwoman, female operative. Hence WORKLESS a. (Aryan; OE weor, cf. Du. & G werk, Gr eavor. Pers. warz gain) work; v.t. & i. (work); also wrought, past, perfect; wrought, past, present, past-participle; wrought up, engaged or engaged in bony or mental w., carry on operations, make efforts, be a craftsman in some material, (men must w.); w. away or on, continue to w.; w. double tides; is working at Greek, history, social reform; works, worked or wrought, in brass, leather, oils, distemper; person is hard to w. with, impracticable; is working for, against, (the cause); (of machine, plan, &c.) operate, act, do its appointed work, (of person) put or keep (machine &c.) in operation, keep (person, horse, machine, &c.) going or put (machine &c.) in motion, (one's) turn, scheme, works or will not w.; w. ship, typewriter; works his men &c. too hard, to death; (of wheel &c.) run, revolve, go through regular motions, (strap, handle, wheel, works on a wheel, pivot, axle; w. finely, stiffly, &c.); carry on, manage, control, w. mine, scheme; works the coach from London to Brighton, has charge of, w. the office, w. the work; is worked by wires, electricity, &c.; have influence or effect, exercise influence on, (often wrought; now let it w., leave it to produce its effect; w. upon person or his mind &c.; all these things have worked together for good; the appeal wrought powerfully upon him; w. the oracle); bring about, effect, accomplish, produce as result, (often wrought; w. wonders, cures, mischiefs, a change; w. one's will, accomplish one's purpose often upon person or thing; will it, if I can slang, bring it about); be in motion, be agitated, cause agitation, ferment lit. & fig. (face, features, worked violently; waves w. &c.; fro thoughts, conscience, working in him; yeast began to w.); to be worth w. (for we love doth w. like made); w.ing, (in liberal way, w. one's fate, &c.;) cause to make way slowly or with difficulty or by shifting motions (usu. with adv. or prep.), gradually become (loose, free, tight, &c.) by motion, (stockings, shirt, w. down, up; needle worked out eventually from her arm; ferrule has worked off, loose; w. your knife through the card, your point in; grub works its way in or out of wind has worked round; ship is working eastwards; some influences w. upwards, some downwards, in society; angler works up stream); knead, hammer, fashion, into shape or desired consistency (w. dough, clay, &c.; butter should be thoroughly worked; wrought iron, forged or rolled, not cast); artificially & gradually excite into (worked his audience, himself, into enthusiasm, a rage); do, make by, needlework or the like (reads to them while they w.; w. pattern, initials, &c.; on linen &c.; is working a shawl); solve (sum) by mathematical processes; purchase (one's passage) with labour instead of money; w. in, find place for (illustration, subject, &c.), admit of being introduced; w. off, get rid of, get over, find customers for (works); for (work) w. off his servants; has worked off his debauch; w. off 2000 copies; works off old jokes on us); w. out, find (amount &c.) or solve (sum) by calculation, (of amount) &c. be calculated at (works out at £5 10s.,) (of sum) give definite result (will not w. out), exhaust with w. (person, mine, &c., is quite worked out), accomplish or attain (work w. difficulty, &c.); work out for or for all details of (has worked out a scheme of invasion); w. up, bring gradually to efficient state, elaborate in description (often wrought), advance gradually to (climax), excite (persons, expectations, &c.) by degrees (often wrought; his wrought-up nerves; is in a highly wrought-up state, nervous, hysterical), mingle (materials) into whole, acquire qualifications (articulately) in study. [OE wercan, wercan, past worte (prec.) WORkABLE a. That can be worked, that will work, that is worth working, practicable, feasible. Hence WORKABILITY, workable- ness, un., workably 2 adv. [ABLE] WORkER, n. In vbl senses: esp. (also w. &c.) undeveloped female of various social insects. [ER]
BAD or BADLY; (as pred. a.) in or into less good health (w. today, is getting w.); in less good condition or circumstances (is none of the w. for it). (N.) w. thing(s) (have w. to tell; but w. followed, remains; the w., defeat in contest (there, put to the w., be defeated, defeat). Hence worsen' v.t. & i. [OE wyrst adv., wyrsta adj., cf. OSax. wirsta, wirsta, Goth. wairstas, wairirztas, the last retaining the compar. suf. & correspond. to OEc. vulg. worse; perh. connected with [OE人事] twist n.].

worship (wörship), n., v.t. & i. (Archaic) worthiness, merit, recognition given or due to these, honour & respect, (mwn of w., worthies; win, have, w., reach, enjoy, high repute; so still in your, his, W., used to or of certain magistrates, or to show; respect for peers or princes (w. or greater station or ironical pretence of this), whence worshipful, worshipfully adv., worshipfulness n.; reverent homage or service paid to God (public w., the hours of w., forms of w., &c., church services; place of w., church), adoration or devotion comparable to this felt or shown towards person or principle (an object of w., worshiping her with w.), in respect of rank, wealth, intellect, (art). (Vb) adore as divine, pay religious homage to; idolize, regard with adoration, (worships the ground she treads on); attend public w. (where does he w.?), whence worshipper n.; be full of adoration. [OE worshipscipe (worshiper), 1.]

worst (wörst), adj. adv., sup., n., & v.t. Most bad, baddest, baddest. (N.) w. part, feature, state, possible assumption, event, possible issue, or action (the w. of the storm is over; the w. of it is that —; saw him at his w.; when things are at the bottom; or their w.; at w., w., our lives are safe; get the w. of it, be worsted; have, put to the w., be defeated, defeat; the w. has happened; be prepared for the w.; if the w. comes to the w.); do your, let him &c. do his &c. w., expression of defiance. (Vb) get the better of, defeat, outdo, best. [OE wyrst adv., wyrsta adj. (worst, -est); the vb may be fr. worse with -as in amongst, whilst.

worsted (wörsted), n. Woollen yarn (often attrib., as w. sock). (W. yarn) in Norfolk [w. yarn] 1. Plant, kib, rare exc. in comb., as spleen, stitch, -w.). 2. Infusion of malt before it is fermented into beer. [sense 1 fr. OE wyrst, cf. G wurz, cogn. w. root; sense 2 fr. OE wyrst, perh. a specialized use of wyrst, but cf. G wurze]

worth (wörth), v.t. & i., (as pred. a.) (of) value equivalent to (is w. much, little, nothing, about 2½; is little w. poet, w. poet, w. poet; bird in hand is w. two in bush; what is the house w.; the rarer it is the more it is w.); deserving, worthy of, bringing compensation for, (w. one's self, earning one's keep by good service; w. doing, hearing, notice, the trouble, while, 1. an effort, troubling oneself about, &c.; & w. it recognized); possessed of, having property amounting to, (is, died, w. a million; spent all he was w. on it; for all one is w. sung, with one's utmost efforts, without reserve. (N.) what a person or thing is w. value, merit, high merit or excellence, of great, little, no. w.; persons &c.; to put w. often occ.; wear w. recognized), when w. see worthless a., worthlessly y. adv., worthlessness n.; coin's equivalent of commodity (give me a shilling's half-a-crown's, w. of stamps); also in comb. as pennyy-

For pronunciation of words in wr- see wr.
WRAPPA GE

w. warp; cf. obs. wlap in same sense, cf. lap[2].

wrappage (-ij), n. Wrapping(s). [AGE]

wrapper, n. In vb senses; esp.: (garment resembling) dressing-gown; paper enclosing newspaper or similar packet for posting; detachable paper cover of book; outer tobacco wrapper or similar cylinder enclosing cigar. [ER1]

wrapt. = RA PT.


wraith (rawt-), n. Anger, indignation, (poet., rhet., or joc.; vessels, children, of wc., persons destined to an uncertain end; slow to w., not obtainable). Hence wraithing, wraithfully adv. [OE wreþto (wrothu)].

wreak, v.t. Avenge, wrong, person; (inarchaic) give play or satisfaction to, put in operation, (vengeance, rage, &c., upon enemy &c.; rarely desire &c., as wc. one's thoughts upon expression, find adequate expression for them). [OE wreçcan; cf. Du. terkèn, G treiben, cfr. w. ll. WRACE, WRECK. L urgerê urge, G kiergô hem in]

wreath, n. (rēth), n. Flowers or leaves strung on a rod or woven together into ring for wearing on head or for decorating statue, building, coffin, &c., carved imitation of such w.; similar ring of soft twisted material such as silk; curl of smoke, circular or curved band of cloud, &c.; (of wire) form workmen's Sadleman's pliers. [OE wrec, wraith bandage, cogn. w. WRITHE]

wraithie (-dh), v.t. & i. Encircle as or with as a wreath; form (flowers, silk, &c.) into wreath; wind one's arm &c. or (of snake &c.) itself round person &c.; make (garland); (of smoke &c.) move in shape of wreaths. [f.prec.]

wreck, n., v.t. & i. Ruin, destruction, disaster, esp. of ship; scare ship, one's fortunes, from w.; gale caused many w.; the w. of the Hesperus, of his life; ship that has suffered w., greatly damaged or disabled building or person, disorganized remains or sorry remnant of, (shores are strewn with w.; person, building, is a w.; but a or the w. of his former self); goods &c. cast up by the sea, (w. of the sea being a shipwrecked man); transfer officer appointed to take charge of goods &c. cast up from wrecked ship. (vb) cause of w., ship, hopes, undertaking, person or his fortunes, (pp.) involved in shipwreck (wrecked sailors, goods); suffer w. (rare; this is the obstacle your hopes will w. on). [OE wrêc expulsion, cf. Du. wreck, ON rek things east ashore; cogn. w. wreak]

wreckage (-ij), n. Wrecked material, remains.

wrecker, n. In vb senses; also: man who tries from shore to bring about shipwreck with a view to profiting by wreckerage or who steals such wreckage; person employed in recovering wrecked ship or its contents. [ER1]

wren, n. Kinds of very small cock-tailed short-winged European songbird (often Jenny w.). [fragments, - [v.-i.]

wrench, n., v.t. & i. Violent twist or oblique pull or tearing off, (fig.) pain caused by parting, (give a w. to his ankle, at the door-handle; leaving home was a w.); implement made to grip & turn nuts, bolts, &c.; (vb) twist or pull violently round or sideways, injure or pull off or away by twisting, (wrenched the door out of its frame); (fig.) feet's head off, opponent's sword from him); perforct, wrent, wrest, (facts &c.). [OE wrëc guile, cf. G Rank trimm. &c.; cogn. w. wring]

wrisk, v.t., & i. Twist, deflect, distort, pervert, (wrests the law to suit himself); w. the facts, sense or words of a passage, &c.; force or wrench away from person's grasp (wrested his sword from him); (n.) key for tuning harp &c.; w.-block, part of piano holding w.-pins, to which strings are attached. [OE werstan, cf. ON veista, Du. wrieste; cogn. w. WRITHE, WRIST]

wrestle (rēsh), v.t. & i. Grapple with &c. to the death; wrestling contest under code of rules (with or without a referee); a wrestling-match with; contend, grapple, do one's utmost to deal, with evil, temptation, duty, task, problem, &c.; w. with God or in prayer, pray fervently; hence wrestle, wrestling, wrestling-match; hard shill; [prec. w.]

wretched, v.t. Unfortunate or miserable person; despicable person, without conscience or shame (often as term of, no account). [OE wrecce outcast (wreccean WRECKED)

wriggle, v.i. & t. & n. Slightly sprain or strain (neck, back, joint); (n.) strain or sprain (have a w. in my neck; gave my back a w.). [OE &ricken stir to & fro; cogn. w. wring]

wrigble, v.i. & t. & n. (Of worm &c.) move body with short twizzlings, (of animals or persons) make wormlike motions, (fig.) be slippery, practise evasion; make way along, through, out, in, &c., by wriggling (often fig., as w. out of a difficulty); move oneself, one's body; twist, hand, &c. with wriggling motion, make one's way by wriggling; (n.) wriggling movement. [frequent. of obs. wrig move about, cogn. w. prec. see -LE2, cf. Du. wiggen]

wright (rith), n. Workman, maker, (now rare exc. in comb. as ship, wheel, play, w., or with help of context as the wheel must go to the w. for repair). [OE wyrhþa (wyrhþ work f. wright, work)]

wring, v.t. [wring], & n. Squeeze, squeeze & twist, twist forcibly, break by twisting, pervert sense of, torture, (w. person's hand, press it with emotion; w. one's hands, squeeze them together in sign of great distress; w. out or w. clothes, press water from them by twisting; wringing wet, so wet as to need wringing; w. neck of, kill chicken &c.; has wrung the words from their true meaning; was wrung with agony); extract by squeezing, get out by pressure or importunity, extort, (w. water, ground, consent, money, from or out of or out); hence (-)wring 2 n. (N.) squeeze (gave my hand, give those clothes, a w.). [OE wringan. cf. Du. wurken, G ringen]

wrinkle, n. & v.t. & i. Envelope-like crease or furrow in the skin (esp. the kind produced by age) or other flexible surface; hence wrinkly 2 a. (vb) produce w. in (often up); he wrinkled his forehead; wrinkled with age; assume w., show wrinkled appearance. [frequent. form, see -LE1, cogn. w. prec. & WRENCH]

wrinkled, adj. Piece of servicable information not generally known, tip, dodge, (is full of w.; gave me, put me up to, a w. or two); [OE wrenke trick, cogn. w. WRENCH, -LE1]
the w. alone (his wonderful w.; that was all w.); (Mech., also w.-pin) stud projecting from crank &c. as attachment to swinging-rod; wristband (w.-band), band usu. of folded & stiff linen forming or concealing end of shirt-sleeve, cuff; w.-drop, paralysis of fore-arm muscles from lead-poisoning. [OE, f. writtæ with suf. -t; orig. hand-writtæ = hand-turner; cf. ON ríist instep, G rist instep, wrist]

wrístlet, n. Band or ring worn on wrist to strengthen &c. or as ornament, brace-let, hand-cuff, &c. [-LETC]

writ, n. Holy, sacred, w., the bible; form of written command in name of sovereign, State, court, &c., issued to official or other person & directing him to act or abstain from acting in some way (w. of attachment, habeas corpus, subpoena, &c.; serve w. on one, deliver it to him; w. was in district &c., is theoretically valid or is actually respected). [OE ge-writ a writing (WRITING)]

writ's. See foll.

writ'e, v.i. & t. (wrote, archaic writ; written, archaic writ). Trace symbols representing word(s) esp. with pen or pencil on paper or parchment, trace (such symbols), trace the symbol(s) one (to), place the symbols on a page, especially in relation to alphabetic or other writing, as in handwriting (w.); a short note, esp. a connected series of such symbols, as an appendix. (OE, f. wright a writing (WRITING))

wrot's. See foll.

wrong, a. (more, most). n. adv. (no comp.), v.t. Out of order, in(to) bad condition, something is w. with him; my liver is or has gone or has got w.; contrary to law or morality, wicked, (knows the right from the w.; lying is w.); other than the right or the more or most desirable, improper, faulty, as the w. thing; took the w. way; the w. answer, move; in the w. box; awkwardly placed, in a difficulty, at a disadvantage; is w. side out, inside out; has hold of the w. end of the stick, has inverted a theory, position, &c.; on the w. side of ½ w.; older than; w. side of the blanket; w. fault, abbr. w.f., notice to compositor that letter or word is not of right FORM (2); mistaken, in error, (a wrong opinion, guess, decision, hypothesis; I think you are, can prove you, w.); headed, por-verse & obdurate; hence WPM'LY adj. (N.) what is morally w., w. action, (the difference between right & w.; can two w. make a right?); do w., sin, offend, transgress, whence WRIGHTDOER, WRIGHTDOING, n. (diminutive of catalogue; originates in word, arises, proceeds from, results from, follows, gives rise to, is a source of, furnishes, supplies, proceeds from, is a measure of, is a quality of, is a magnitude of, is a unit of, is a principle of, is a law of, is a motive of, is a theory of, is a position of, is a responsibility of, is a guarantee of, is a guarantee for, is a guarantee against, is a guarantee that, is a guarantee he was the offender; hence (of actions) WRIGHTFUL, WRIGHTFULLY adv., WRIGHTFULNESS n. (Adv., usu. placed last) amiss, in w. direction, with incorrect result, (aim, guess, answer, do sum, sort things, w.; you told, led, me w.); go w., take w. path, esp. fig. of woman failing in chastity). (Vb) treat unjustly, do w. to, (do this deeply, we wrong-wr.); mistakenly attribute blame, motive, &c. to (I assure you you w. me). [OE wronc n. f. ON (see rangr away, Da. wro gong wrong a.). cogn. w. WRING]

wrote. See WRITE.

wroth (ro-, ro), prep. a. (thet., poet., or joc.). Anger. (OE wroth (WRITHE) = perverted in temper, r. Du. wred, cruel, OHG ried twisted)]

wrinkled, adj. See WRING.

wry, a. (ier, -iest, or yer, -est). Distorted, turned to one side, skew. (w. face, mouth, grimace expressing disgust: has a w. nose; wry-bill, kind of plover; wrymouth, kinds of fish; w.-mouthed, ironically flattering &c.; wryneck, bird allied to woodpeckers able to turn head over shoulder. Hence wry-wryness n.]; ME wriene to twist, cogn. w. WRICK, WRIGGLE]

For pronunciation of words in w. see WR-.
wy'andotte (-ōt), n. American breed of fowl. [Name of Amer.-Ind. tribe]

wych-, wich-, witch-, (-sh), prep. in names of trees, as w.-alder, elm, hazel, f. OE wise a kind of tree; orig. sense drooping, cogn. w. WICKER.

wy'- Letter Y; thing so shaped.

Wy'-kehamiast (wiz'kee), a. & n. (Pastor present member) of Winchester College. [William of Wykeham, founder, -1st]

wynd (wînd), n. (Sc.) Alley in Scotch town. [Perh. var. of wind a.]

wyvern. See wivern.

X

X (eks), letter (pl. Xs, X's). (As Rom. numeral) 10, as IX 9, XV 15, LX 60, XC 90, MX 1010, DCL 510; (Alg.; x) first unknown quantity (cf. y, y, v), (transf.) incalculable or mysterious factor or influence (X-ray's); XX or double-x, XX or double-y, (alec) of certain strength (from brewers' marks on casks).

x, xi (ks), x. (esp. not including right to) in x-cp. (coupon), x-d. (dividend), x-i. (interest), x-n. (ew shares); Xmas, Christmas, X(tian), Christ(ian), (prop. = Gk letter χhi, ch, see CHIASMUS).

Xanthi'ppē (-z, -th or -thē), n. Shrewish wife. [L., wife of Socrates]

xantho(-) (-z), comb. form of Gr xanthos yellow, χανθα-ke, a salt of xanthic acid; xanthin, insoluble part of yellow colouring-matter in flowers; xanthic acid, yellowish (x. acid), ethyl-disulpho-carbonic acid with yellow salts; x. flowers, typically yellow & never passing into blue but only into red or white, opp. cyanic flowers with blue as typical & red or white as alternative colours); xanthin, insoluble part of yellow colouring-matter in flowers, also a substance related to uric acid occurring in blood, urine, liver, &c.; xanthochroï n. pl. (ethanol), blons or fair whites (cf. melanochroï), so -chroic, -chroous, aa; xanthomélanous (ethanol), with black hair & yellow or brown or olive skin: xanthophyll, yellow colouring-matter of autumn leaves (cf. chlorophyll); xanthous (ethanol), yellow or Mongoloid.


xénélà'sia (-z, -zē), n. (Gk hist.). Spartan system of excluding & expelling aliens. [Gk (-ē), f. xenos stranger, elanv drive]

xén(o) (-z, -zē), comb. forms of Gk xenos stranger: xéno-, of hospitality or relations between aliens: xéno- & x. guest: xenogamy bot., cross-fertilization.

xér(o) (-z), comb. forms of Gk xérō dry: xéranthes [Gk, f. xérainō dry up], desiccation, drying up: xeranthemum, kinds of annual with everlasting composite flowers; xerophilous bot., adapted to hot & dry climate.

xiph(o) (-z), comb. forms of Gk xiphos sword: xiph(o)-, adapted (capitulation, cartilage, or process, or x. as n.), lower end of sternum); xiphisternum, xiphoid appendage.

x'ōanon (zō, -zē), n. (Gk ant.; pl. -āna). Primitive usu. wooden image of deity supposed to have fallen from heaven. [Gk xoán scrape]

xy'-lem (zēm), n. (bot.). Woody tissue (opp. phloem), [foll., & as phloem]

xylo(o) (-z), comb. forms of Gk xylon wood: xyloblastic, (decoration of dried twigs of balm-of-Gilead tree; xylotrop, (tree with) hard woody fruit. so -carpous a.; xylo-
somet, supplants the parent n. in ordinary use (baby); for y., after Sc., -ie is common; for treat-
men of these, consults & note -e (= -i) ult. 
L -atus, -a, -atum, = -ate, assembly (OF assembly, = -ata), delivery (AF deliver, = -ata), dirty (OF ditte f. L 
dictatum, treaty (Fr. traité, L. tractatum); other 
words formed by anal. as expiry, entrytry, 
yacht (yót), n. & v.i. Light sailing-vessel 
& usu. specially built & rigged, for racing; 
vessel propelled by sails, steam, electricity, or 
motive power other than oars, & used for 
private pleasure excursions, cruising, traveling, &c.; 
y-club, esp. for y.-racing; yachtsman, person 
who yachts. (Vb) [f. Du. jacht, jage, cf. jagen to 
hunt; named f. its speed] 
yäger (gär) n. Member of certain German 
military corps esp. of riflemen. [f. G jäger 
orig. = hunter (jagen hunt)] 
yäh, int. of derision. 
yahoo (ya) n. Brute in human shape 
(archaic) coarse person of bestial 
passions & habits. [made by Swift! 
Yahveh(-yah) n., Yahvist(n.), Yahvistic 
a. = JEHOVAH, JEHOVISITIC. 
yak, n. Long-haired humped grazing wild 
or domesticated ox of Tibet. [f. Tibetan gyag] 
yam, n. (Edible tuber) of kinds of tropical 
yan, n. (Arab. Skr. ya'k, -yam, -yam) 
Shuk or departed spirits & judge of the dead. 
[Skr. 
yămen, un, (yah) n. Chinese mandarin’s 
official residence (the Tsung li y., Chinese 
Foreign Office). [Chin. (ya general’s marquee, 
mun, gate) 
Yank, n. (slang). Yankee. [abr.] 
Yankee(n). Inhabitant of New England; 
Federal soldier; or Inhabitant of northern 
States in American civil war; (in Eng. & Eu-
rop. use) inhabitant of U.S. American; (attri-
b. of or as of the Y. (I. notions, American 
appliances &c.); Y. Doodle, American tune & 
song regarded as a national air; yankeefied, of 
aquired Y. character [-f]. Hence Yankee-
pos, Yankeeism(1, 2) n. [perh. orig. pl. f. 
Englishman & comp. of English or of F 
Anglais Englishman] 
yap, v.i., & n. Bark shrilly or fussily; (n.) 
shriuf or fussy bark. [mit.] 
yard, n. The unit of long measure, = 3 ft, 
36 in., or 1/100 mile (abbr. yd; 100 y. y., esp. flat-
race distance; square, cubie, y.); y.-length of 
materiar (8 y., a y.-d.-a-half, of cloth); cylin-
drical y. tapering to each end rigid y.- 
measurably (square y.), or slantwise (lateen y.) across 
mast to support sail (lower, topsail, 
toppaltant, royal, y., according to sail supported; 
man the y., place men, stand, along y. as 
form of salute); (archaic) penis; y.-arm, either 
either end of sail-y.; y.-measure, rod, tape, &c. a y. 
long & usu. divided into feet, inches, & quar-
tals (y. length); y. yame, a square 
shape 
[GEY graft, stick, cf. Du. garde, G gerde] 
yard, n. & v.t. Piece of enclosed ground, 
especially one surrounded by or attached to 
building(s) or used for some manufacturing or 
other purpose often specified by combination 
with another word (CHURCH-YARD, COURT-YARD, 
COCK-YARD; KALE, RICK); TIMBER-y., 
VINEYARD, brick-y., where bricks are made; cab-y., where 
cabs are kept; railway-y., space near station 
where rolling-stock is kept, trains made up; 
&c.; stock-y., where cattle are kept (tan-y.; 
tanning-ground); y.-man, master, man working 
in, manager of, railway-y. (Vb) put (cattle 
into stock-y.; see yardage) n. [doublet of 
sions at OE. garde, cf. Du. gaard, G garten, 
L. hortus, Gk khardo] 
yarn, n. & v.i. Any spun thread esp. of 
kinds prepared for weaving, knitting, or rope-
making (y.-beam or roll, on which warp-threads 
are wound for weaving); (colloq., esp. naut.) 
story, traveller’s tale, anecdote, rambling discourse, 
(spin a y., y.y., tell y.; vb, spin y.). 
Yarns (yarns), n. & v.t. (adj. yarn-y.) 
yarned, adj. (past part. of yarn. n. & v.t.) 
yarned, adj. (past part. of yarn. n. & v.t.) 
yarn, n. Common perennial herb with 
pungent smell & astrigent taste, milfoil. 
[OE geruwe, cf. Du. gersw, G Gerbe] 
yashmak, n. Veil worn by Moslem women 
in public. [Arab.] 
yaggan(-gan) n. Mohammedan sword 
without guard or cross-piece. [Turk.] 
yaw, v.i., & n. (naut.). (Of ship) fail to hold 
straight course, fall off, go unsteadily; (n.) de-
veiation of ship from course. 
[f. ON jaga orig. = hunt, cf. Du. & G jagen] 
yawl, v.i., & n. (rare). Howl, yell. [ME 
ployten, cf. Du. jolen, imit.] 
yawn, n. (v.t., v.i., & n. (of chasm &c.) gape, 
be wide open, (a yawning gulf, rent, &c.; hell 
yawns for him), (of person or animal) open 
the mouth wide as effect of drowsiness, boredom, 
X., obs. eclep (yawning); utter or say with a 
yawn, (yawned goodnight; "What is the use? he 
yawned"). Hence yawning, v.2 adv. 
[OE yawnan, yj, yjant, yjent] 
yaw raspberry] 
yclep, a. (archaic, facett.) Called (so- & so). 
[cf. OE clypan] 
ye (ve or y.e acc. to emphasis), 2nd pers. pron. 
pl. (cf. THOU, YOU) now only poet., archaic, 
religious, or facet. or colloq., & almost exclusively 
(after confusion in 15th-18th cc.) as subjective 
blessed are ye when men shall hate you; 
yezphysy gae; ye gods!, int. ye gods! little 
fishes! facet.; go ye, ye cripples! facet. encour-
cements. (Used to express deep & tender 
pity; also spoken for you in some 
other familiar phr., as How d’ye do? What 
d’ye think? Thank ye, I tell ye). [Aryan; OE 
ye, ye, cf. Du. giij, G ihr, Goth. jis, Gk humane, 
yswum] 
yea (yà), particle & n. (archaic; pl. yeas). 
Yes (let your communication be y., y., nay, nay, 
yes and no without oaths; y. & nays archaic, 
yes & no affirmative & negative votes; y., 
&c., &c.); indeed, nay, (ready, ye, eager). 
[OE gea, cf. Du. & G ja, Gk ke surely] 
yean, v. & i. Bring forth (lamb, kid), bring 
forth lamb or kid. [earlier also ean, OE ean-
ian, perh. cogn. w. EWE] 
yeaning, n. Young lamb or kid. [ling] 
year, n. Time occupied by the earth in one 
revolution about the sun; annual (also astronomical, 
equinoctial, natural, solar, tropical; y.; 365d. 
aj 48° 46’ in length) or (astral or sidereal 
years, longer by 20° 23’ by the sun in recovering 
its previous apparent relation to the fixed stars or 
(Plutonic or Great or Perfect yr., estimated by 
tidal bodies in recovering their relative posi-
tion in the Creation; period of days (esp. com-
mon y. of 365 or leap-yr. or bissextile y. of 366 
reclaimed from 1st Jan.) used by community for 
dating or other purposes commencing on a 
certain day & corresponding more or less exactly 
in length to the astronomical y. (also legal, civil,
press, sensational newspapers. Of chauvinistic tendencies orig. of U.S. newspapers urging war with Spain 1898; y. spot, point of acute sense in retina; (fig., of looks, mood, feelings, &c.) jealous, envious, suspicious; y. yellow-bellied, cheap novel (from y. paper formerly used for yellowing paper); y.-brown, black Jennifer; y.(h)ammer, bunting with y. head & neck & breast [OE amaere, cf. G ammen; h- by confus., hammer but now usu.; hence yelowshiness (2), yelowly], adv. (rare), yellowness n. (N.) y. colour; kinds of y. pigment; kinds of moth & butterfly; the y. of the bee, jaundice, also jealousy, (U.S.,) a peach disease. (VB) to yellow (one's) hair (from the yellowing leaves). [OE yol, cf. Du. gele, G gelb, L luteus; cogn. w. Gk khilóros, Skr. hari,- & w. Galli] yelp, v.i., & n. (Utter) cry (as) of dog in pain or in eager anticipation. [OE gilpan boast, cf. ON glyfja yelp] yen, n. (pl. yen). Japanese monetary unit- about 2/5. (Jap. f. Chin. yen round dollar yeamon (yö), n. (pl. men). (Hist.) person qualified by possessing free land of 10/- annual value to serve on juries, vote for knight of shire, &c.; small landowner, farmer, person of middle class engaged in agriculture; member of the yeomanry force. y. (s) service, help in need; y. of the guard, BEEFCATER. Hence yeamonly adj. (of) y. s, yeomen, yeomanship. [OE. got village (cf. OFris. gamaw village), MAX] yeamonanry, n. Yeomen; volunteer cavalry force raised from farmers &c. [RY] -yer. suf. seen in lawyer, sawyer, bowyer, arising f. the use in ME of the suf. -ien in place of -en in causal vb & vb formed on nn. Thus OE lufa love gave lufan vb & in ME love, hence love vb, as var. of lover. Lawyer, sawyer, bowyer, &c. formed on this anal. direct f. the mm. law &c. yercur. See MUDAR. [f. Tamil erukku] yes, particle equivalent to affirmative sentence, & n. (pl. yésè). The answer to your question is affirmative, it is as you say or as I have said, your request or command will be complied with, the statement made or course intended is to be observed, &c.; yes & y. or forms for substituting stronger phr., as I could endure, y., & enjoy it, he would beat me, y., or you either? y., indeed?, is that so?; (in answer to summons or address) I am here, I hear or am attending to you, y., what more have you to say? (N.) the word or answer. (say y., consent: confine yourself to y. &c. no or yy. & noes). [OE gis, gese, y. yesterdays in comb. (1) in yesterday n. & adv. (on) the day before today (he arrived y.; is but of, y., of recent origin; the day before yesterday, n. & adv.; often attrib., as yesterday morning; (2) chiefly poet, with sense of yesterday, in compds serving as nn. & adv. for which ord. usage prefers yesterday—or last—or—so &c. (continued). (3) poet. w. sense last past in -year n. & adv. (usu. last year). [OE geosstra us. in geosstra yesterday, of Du. gistener, G gestern; cogn. w. L hesternus, Gk khités, Skr. hyas; -ter see THER] yet, adj. & conj. As late as now or then, with reference to this or to that time. still, the y., is it time; is he, y. alive? there is life in the old dog y.; much y. remains to be done; there is one y. missing; his hands were y. red with blood; his y. unfinished task; I seem to know him y.; while it was y. morning; (w. neg. context) so soon as now or then, by this or by that
time, so far, in the immediate future, (it is not time y.; is he dead y.?; they have not y. heard; yet, they have not y. seen), I have not y. learnt, that fire burns?; need you go y.?: it will not happen just y.; these things are not y.) again, in addition, y. once more or y. once; another & y. another; y. again; more & yet more; (with nor) either (won't listen to me nor y. to her); before the matter is done with, before all is over, in the time that shall be, the largest y. shall be made & taken you, y.); (w. compar.) even (a y. more difficult, easier, task); nevertheless, and in spite of that, for all that, (though they curse, y. bless thou; & having nothing, y. hath all; it is strange, y. it true; strange & y. true; the logic seems sound, but y. it does not convince me); as y., up to now or then (esp. w. suggestion that the statement would not be true of later time; it has worked well as y. a conscience as y. clear). (Conj.) but at the same time, & y., what is the use of it all?; faint y. pursuancy; (a y. ready helper). [OE git, cf. O.Fris. ieta, G jet-e]

eyw, n. (Wood of) kinds of slow-growing dark-leaved evergreen trees (also y.-tree) often being used for venals & used formerly for making bows & still in cabinet-making. [OE iwe, cf. G eibe]

"Y'g"(g)drasill, n. (Scand. myth.) TREE whose roots & branches bind together heaven & earth: & hell. [ON, og) Odin, drasill horse]

Yl'ddish, a. & n. (In a modified or mixed form of German used by German Jews. [f. G yiddish Jewish]

yield, v.t., & i., & n. Produce or give or bring as fruit or result (earth yields her increase; land yields good crops; investment yields 50%); tax yields a handsome revenue (little; sin yields bitter fruit.) (abs. of land & c.) repay cultivation & c. well, poorly, &c., (n.) amount yielded or produced, output, return; give up, deliver over, surrender (trans.), resign (trans.), comply with demand for, concede, y. fortress &c.; y. oneself prisoner; y. possession, one's pride of place; y. precedence to; y. the palm, be surpassed; y. submission, consent, submit, consent; y. up the ghost, die; y. the point, concede it in argument); surrender (intr.), make submission to, give consent or change one's course in; y. way to, y. one's self to; y. at the point and to; y. over to, y. over to, the point &c.; y. line of, yield to a, y. yielding It adv., y. inferior or confess inferiority to, (own yielded without awaiting Assistance; y. to superior force, persuasion; courage never to submit or y.; I y. to none in appreciation of his merits). [OE giel-dan pay, cf. Du. gelden, G gelten be worth]

"-yl, suf. (chem.) used to form words denoting a RADICAL. [f. Ger. undaal, subst. of an old G form ad-dyl; & i. Sing. t. & i., make melodious inarticulate sounds, warble, with changes between falesotto & ordinary notes in the manner of Swiss & Tyrolese mountainers; (n.) yodelling cry, match of yodelling. [f. G dia. jodeln]

yog'a, n. Hindú system of philosophic medi-
tation. [Hind. sk. Yog a, union]

yog'g(3) n. [Hind. (prec.)]

yog-heave-ho, yoho, int. used by sailors in heaving together.

yokes int. & n., yolk v. & i. Fox-hunter's hallow; (vb) cry yokes, urge (hounds) on &c. with it. [i]

yoke, n., & v. & i. Wooden cross-piece fastened over necks of two oxen &c. & attached to the plough or waggon that they are to (help to) draw. (Rom. Hist.) uplifted y. or arch of earth, a portion of the land adapted for the support of a stream in which defeated enemy was made to march (send pass intr., under the y.), (fig.) sway or dominion or servitude (submitted to his y.; the heavy y. of opinion; had never endured the y.), (fig.) bond of union esp. the marriage tie; pair of oxen &c. (y. of land arachic, as much as one y. of oxen can plough in day); piece of timber shaped to fit the yoke of an ox &c. &c.; (v. t.) put, hang on to (yoke, at each end; separately made shoulder-piece of shirt, or coat or blouse, or waist-piece of skirt, from which the rest is suspended; cross-bar on which bell swings; cross-bar of rudder to whose ends ropes are fastened; coupling-piece of two pipes discharging into one; kinds of coupling or controlling piece in machinery; y.-bone, checkbone connecting bones of head & face; yoke-fellow, yo'kemate, partner in marriage, work, &c.; y.-lines, ropes, with which rudder-y. is worked. (Vb) put y. upon; couple or unite (esp. pair) in marriage or otherwise, link (one to another); (intr.) match or work together (together, with, or abs. do not y. well). [Aryan; Y. goc. Du. juk, G jock, L jügum (cf. jüngere G. jung).]

yökel, n. Rustic, country bumpkin. [perr. f. prec. = ploughman]

yolk (yök), (new rare) yelk, n. Yellow part of egg; sebaceous secretion from skin of sheep; wool-oil; y.-bag, sac, membrane enclosing y. of egg. Hence (--) yolked 2, yolk'y 3, aa. [OE geocad (yellow)]

yonder, a. & adv. & pron. Yonder (a. & adv.): archaic or poet. or provincial; (pron.; archaic &c.) yonder person or thing. [OE yonder, cf. G jener, ON enn; cogn. w. Gk hos that]

youder, a. & adv. (Situated) over there, in the direction towards which I am looking or pointing, within or conceived as within view but distant. [ME prec., thera]

yore, n. Old times (now only in y. former, in or of old days). [OE geora of yeares (year) formerly used as adv. without of]

York, n. [f. Lancashire, rival city, town, & parties in the Wars of the Roses (Y.-d-Lancaster rose, parti-coloured kind)]

york, v. t. Bowl with yorker. [back-form.]

yorker, n. Ball so bowled as to pitch immediately to the bowler's block (also ice). [prob. f. York, as introduced in Yorkshire - yer]

Yorkist, a. & n. (Adherent) of family descended from Edmund Duke of York son of Edward III, or of the White-rose party fighting for it in Wars of the Roses. [ist]

Yorkshire, n. County (f. hannell, undyed; Y. gru, stone used in polishing marble; Y. padding, substance with which y. is dressed & put on, as beef; Y. stone, kind used as adv. without of]

you (0 or y0 acc. to emphasis), 2nd pers. pron. sing. (w. pl. vb) & pl. (archaic &c. subj. pl. ye; archaic &c. sing. thou, thee; possess, your, yours). The person(s) or thing(s) adressed (y. are mad, an angel, all fools; who are you?). Choose (as you choose) the one with which you wish to stay here; & y. for me; are y. there, opening of telephone conversation; you're another vulg., retort to one who calls names; somet. expressed w. imperat., as don't y. go away, begin y. or y. begin; as voc. w. n. in apposition =exclamatory statement, as y. fool! y. darting, somet. w. appended also, as y. idiot y.; as voc. calling attention, as y. there, whose name it is? (arach for yourself (get y. gone, begone; y. should find y. a wife; sit y. down); (in general statements) one, any one, all con-
cerned, every one, a person, (y. never can tell; what are you to do with a child like this?; it is bad at first, but y. soon get used to it; there's a shot for y.!) [OE eow acc. & dat. of YE, suppl.-planting ye. more frequent use of obj. case, & thou & thee (cf. similar substitutes in F, G, It.) as more courtly form]

**young** (yūn), a. (-er, -est, pr. -ngg) & n. (only in collect. sing.). Not far advanced in life or growth or development, of recent birth or origin or formation, not yet old, still vigorous, immature, youthful, inexperienced, a y. child, man, animal, plant, nation, institution; a y. book, boys' books; y. people, plnr. for unknown y. woman of lower classes; the y. person, those whose innocence must be shielded from the indecent in talk & literature; y. people, esp. the marriageable; my & y. man, or y. woman, sweetheart; the night, year, century, is yet y., still near its beginning; old head on y. shoulders; y. & old; y. you, y. me. y. it, y. them, y. us, y. us. in playful address to child; a y. man in a hurry, esp. ardent reformer; y. for his years; men are now y. at fifty; an old man, but a y. convert; y. blood, younger son, esp. member of noble family poor owing to primogeniture; y. things, often indulgently &c. of persons; y. in crime, unpractised; y. Jones, esp. Jones the son; y. un. younger, often as voc.; in my y. days, while I was y., y. love, and y. hate, y. life, &c.; felt in or characteristic of youth; the younger before or after name of person to be distinguished from another, as the younger Pitt, Teniers the younger; sooth, pretender; y. England, Ireland. Italy, Turks, &c., esp. as names of political parties claiming to speak for the rising generation; youngsters somet. as n. pl. opp. elders, as is kind to his youngsters.

**youngster** (youn'gster), n. Child, esp. active or lively boy. [v.-ster]

**younger** (yūn'ger), n. Youngster (archaic or colloq.); ju.-nkr. [l. Du. Jonger (yong'jer), Jong (jong')].

**your** (yōr, yor, yer, acc. to emphasis), attrib. a. Of. belonging to, spoken of, by done to or by, you y. danger, hat, expectations; so this is y. immaculate saint; y. dismissal of him, by him; y. father & mine; y. & my father, fathers; cf. foll.]; (colloq. & chiefly archaic, now usu. w. depreciatory implication) much talked of, well known, familiar, (no one so fallible as y. expert in handwriting; y. facetious bore is the worst of all). [OE eow genit. pl. of ye]

**yours** (yōrs, yörz), pron. & pred. a. The one(s) belonging to or of you (my father & y.; y. & my father, erron. for your &; my father is not y.; I like you y. better; y. is the only way; am no child of y.; that cough of y.; some friends of y.; &c.); y. you, for y. and me; y. of, y. to y. at, for y. your &c., (adj.) belonging to you, at your service, (it is y. if you will accept it; ever y. truly, faithfully, obediently, &c., epistolar formule preceding signature; y. truly facet., I asb.t. was not taking any, I refused &c.;) [prec. -es, see OURS]

**youth** (yūth), n. (Emphat.) you in person, in particular, in your normal state, & not another or others, or alone, (usu. in apposition w. you, except in commands, & either next after it or later, rarely substituted for it; please see to it y. or y.y.); you y. said so or you said so y.; y. have said it archaic, poet., &c.;

by y., alone, as why are you sitting by y., also unaltered, as you cannot do it by y.y.; it is y. I want, not your money; how's y.? slang, how are you?, esp. after answering similar inquiry; you are not quite y. tonight, are out of humour &c.; (refl.) the person(s) previously described as you, or to whom a command is addressed (have you hurt y.? you seemed pleased with yy.; ask yourself whether it is not true).

**youthful** (yūth'ful), a. [OE yuuthful. (YOUNG), ind., -Th'51]

yowl, var. of YAWL.


**yule**, n. The Christmas festival (also yu-tide; y.-log, burnt on Christmas Eve). [OE geol. af. ON yol, etym. dub.]

**Z**


zaaffre (er), zaaffer, n. Impure oxide of cobalt used in making cobalt-blue & as blue pigment in enamelling & porcelain-painting. [fr. F zu'fre f. Arab.]

za'ny, n. (Hist.) attendant clown awkwardly mimicking & who clowns in shows, merry-and- (mod.) person given to buffoonery, foolish jester, half-witted person. [f. F zani f. It. zanni abbr. of Giovanni John]

Zanzibari (-ari), n. & a. (Native of Zanzibar).

za'ptieh (ā), n. Turkish policeman. [Turk.]

Zarahsthr'- See Zarosstr-.

Zarzehna, n. Hedged or palisaded enclosure for protection of camp or village in the Soudan &c. [f. Arab. zaribatu] pen.

zeal, n. Earnestness or fervour in advancing or rendering service, hearty & persistent endeavour. So ze'alous (ēlós) a., ze'a'lou'sly adv. [earlier & OF zele f. L f. Gk zélōs]

zealot (ēlōt), n. Uncompromising or extreme partisan, fanatic, (ē, one of a Jewish sect resisting the Romans A.D. 6-70. Hence ze'alotry (i) n. [OF. OF zeleto f. L Gk zélōtēs (prec. -ot'3)]

zebec(k), var. of XEBEC.

ze'b'ra, n. Kinds of striped quadruped (true or mountain z., Burchell's z. quagga) allied to the ass or horse &c., &c. (for all w. names &c.) striped like z. (z. markings, z. caterpillar, z. woodpecker, z. wood, &c.). Hence ze'bra'ine 1 a. [Port. f. W.-Afr.]

zeb'ù, n. The E.-Ind. humped ox. [f. Z. ult. f. Tibetan mdzopo]

zédoary (zè-driver), n. Kinds (long, round, z.) of aromatic gingerlike substance made from root-stock of É.-Ind. plants & used in medicine, perfumery, & dyeing. [f. OF zedoare ult. f. L...
z. of, deprive of virginity); encircling band or stripe distinguishable in colour or texture or character from the rest of the object encircled; (Geog.) any of five divisions of the earth bounded by circles parallel to the equator (frigid zz., N. of arctic, z. of arctic circle, torrid z., between the tropics; North, South, temperate z., between frigid & torrid zz.); area enclosed between two exact or approximate concentric circles; part of surface of sphere enclosed between two parallel planes, or of cone or cylinder between such planes cutting it perpendicularly to axis; any well-defined tract of more or less belt-like form; hence zo'nal, zo'nary, zo'numal [UL.], zo'numate [ABB.], zo'numate 2 (bot., zoo.), aa., zo'numatey 2 adv. (VB) encircle as or with z. [F. L. F. Gk. Zo'num girdle (zoonumi girdl)]

Zo'o, n. (colloq.). Zoological garden, esp. that in London. [ABB.]

zo'o-, comb. form of Gk zoos living, zoon an animal (see zodiac), z. of animals, of animal life, (somet. as opp. vegetables & minerals, somet. excluding man also especially). -chemistry, of constituents of animal bodies; dynamics, animal physiology; -gamy, sexual reproduction; -geny, formation of animal organs; -geo'graphy, zoology dealing with local distribution of animals, so -geographer, -geographical; -gony, zoogony; -graft, zooplast; -graphy, descriptive zoology, so -grapher, -graphical, -graphist; -tary, religious worship of animals; -ite, fossil animal, fossilized animal substance; zoology, natural history of animals, science of their structure, physiology, classification, habits, & distribution, so -lo'gica (z. garden, public garden or park with collection of animals kept for exhibition), -logically, -logist; -magnetism, animal magnetism; -man'y, division from appearances or behaviour of animals; -me'cha'nics, zoodynamics; -mor'phic, dealing with or represented under animal forms, having gods of beast-like form (cf. anthropomorphic), so -mor'phism; -physics, study of physical structure of animals; -phyle, kinds of plant-like animal, esp. holothurians, starfishes, jelly-fishes, sea anemones, & sponges, so -phy'lic, phy'tology, -phy'tological, -phy'tologist; -plastic, (of surgery) transferring live tissue from one animal to man; -psy'cho-logy, psychology of animals other than man; -sperm, spermatozoan, also zoospore; -spore, spore capable of motion, so -sp'o'ric; -taxy, classification of animals; -theism, beast-worship, so -the'istic; -tomy, dissection or anatomy of animals other than man.

zo'o'id, a. & n. Of incompletely animal nature. (N.) organic body or cell resembling but not being animal or plant; more or less independent organism given by gemmation or fission; member of compound organism. [prec., -oid]

zö'ril, n. Carnivorous quadruped of Africa & Asia Minor allied to skunk & weasel. [F. Sp. zarilla (zorra fox)]

Zoro'a'strian, Zarathu'strian, -(-thoo), n., (Follower) of Zoroaster, Zarathustra, or Zerdasht, (adherent) of the religious system taught by him & his followers in the Zend-Avesta based on the conflict between Ormuzd god of light & good & Ahrimangod of darkness & evil, the religion of the magi & ancient Persia still held by Parsees & somet. called fire-worship. Hence Zoro'a'strianism (3), Zarathu'strianism, n., (F. L. Zoroastres f. OPers. Zarathustra, -IAN)

zouave (zoo'ahv), n. Member of French light-infantry corps org. formed of Algerians & retaining Oriental uniform. [name of tribe]

zounds (zow'-), int. (archaic) of indignation. [= (God's) wounds (i.e. Christ's on the cross)]

zu'chetta, -etto, (ts'eek'to), n. R.-C. ecclesiastic's skull-cap, black for priest, purple for bishop, red for cardinal, & white for Pope. [It. (-a), dim. of zuca gourd]

Zulu (zoo'lu), n. Member, language, of a S.-Afr. Kafir tribe.

zwieback (tswe'bahk), n. Kind of biscuit rusk or sweet cake toasted in slices. [G]

Zwing'lian (zwing'g'l), a. & n. (Follower) of the Swiss religious reformer Zwingli (1484-1531). [L.]

zy'gal, a. H-shaped (esp. of brain-fissures). [as foll., -al]

zyg(o)-, comb. forms of Gk zugon yoke; zyg- apophysis, one of the processes on a vertebra serving as articulation with another; zygo'dactyl a. & n., -lous a. (bird) with toes disposed in pairs, two toes pointing forward & two backward; zygomor'phous, (of flower) divisible into similar halves only in one plane; zygosporo, spore formed by conjugation of two similar gametes.


zygosis, n. (biol.). = Conjugation. [F. Gk zygo'sis joining (prec.).]

zy'mosis, n. Fermentation; zymotic disease in general or any form of it. [F. Gk zumo'sis (zumo'd ferment f. zumo leafen f. zoe boil)]

zym'otic, a. Of fermentation (z. diseases, epidemic, endemic, contagious, or sporadic diseases regarded as caused by multiplication of germs introduced from without). [F. Gk zumo'tikos (prec., -otic)]
ADDENDA

These addenda consist of (1) words not recorded in the body of the dictionary, including some that have come into existence or into currency since its publication, (2) further senses and constructions of words already treated. Additions of the latter kind, being arranged as appendages to existing articles, are readily distinguished by the absence of pronunciation, grammatical description, and etymology, from the independent articles dealing with new words.

For material of both kinds we are largely indebted to users of the dictionary. Our grateful acknowledgements are especially due to: the Rev. M. N. Walde; Mr. Prick van Wely; F. F. Urquhart, Esq., Fellow of Balliol; Sir Arthur Church, K.C.V.O.; W. H. Thompson, Esq.; Rev. G. Goodenough; and L. J. Berlin, Esq.

References to articles in the Addenda are in italics preceded by an asterisk, thus: *indeterminate. All other references are in SMALL CAPITALS.

Sept. 1914
ADDENDA

ABDERITE, n. the A., Democritus (see DEMOCRITAN). [Gk *Aberdítês (Aberêa, a town, -ÎTE)]

Aberdó'nian, a. & n. (Inhabitant, native) of Aberdeen. [-IAN]

abroad. the headmaster is a., general improvements are being made in education.

a'b'sit o'men, sent. May no ominous significance attach to the words, may my fears not be verified. [L]

accession. (Esp.) sovereign's coming to the throne.

accest. (Also, of prostitute) solicit.

acquire'ment, n. In ybl senses, esp. required mental faculty. [-MENT]

acrobat. (Also, fig.) person who performs surprising mental operations, goes through startling changes in political attitude, &c.

act. Ideleter this as my a. and deed, formula used in giving legal assent to document; acting copy, text of play as it is to be performed, for actors' use.

actiniurn, n. Radio-active substance found in pitchblende; an element that turns dark in sunlight. [Gk a'ktis ray]

action, v.t. Bring a legal action against. [ACTION n.]

Adam. not know person from A., have absolutely no personal knowledge of him.

addition. in a. to, as well as, besides.

address 1, a. the ball (golf), take aim. &c.

address 2, pay one's a.a. to, court (woman).

ad é'undem, adv. Admitted ad e., to the same (degree at another university). [L]

admire. (Also, colloq.) express admiration of (forgot to a. her call).

ado'be(-6bi,-6b), n. Unburnt sun-dried brick. [Sp.]

advance. a. copy of book &c., supplied to reviewer &c. before publication.

advantage 1, to a., in such a way, in such circumstances, as to bring out the person's or thing's merits (was seen, heard, to a.).

advise. Hence a'd'vis'er 1 n., esp. person habitually consulted.

aë'taitis, aët., aët. Of or at the age of (act. 17): anno a. sue, in the th year of his age. [L]

a'fair de coeur (F), n. Love affair.

affectation. (Also occas., after F) declared occupation or employment (all ships, whatever their a.).

after. (Also, adv.) afterwards (for months a., a. all, in spite of all that has happened or been said &c. (a. all, what does it matter?) or of one's exertions, expectations, &c. (telephoned for an hour & never got on a. all; so the Australians never won a. all); a. one's own heart, such as one thoroughly approves of (a man a. my own heart).

af'tedamp, n. Choke-damp, gas left in mine after explosion of fire-damp.

against. (Also, archaic, as conj.) by the time that (be ready a. he comes).

age. a. before honestly, allow precedence to your elders however marked their moral inferiority to yourself (said to children),

agent provocateur (F), n. One who by simulated sympathy &c. draws a person on to use seditious language or commit actionable offense.

agorapho'bia, n. Morbid dread of public places. [Gk agora assembly, -PHOBIA]

air. aircraft, aeroplane(s) or balloon(s), airmanship; a.-cushion, inflated with a.; airman, aviator; a.-pocket, abrupt local alteration in atmospheric conditions, causing aeroplane to drop suddenly as ball into billiard pocket; aircraft, (also, and now usu.) dirigible balloon.

acht. n. =ACHE 3.

à la carte (ah lah kart), adv. & a. (Ordered) item by item from bill of fare (opp. to table d'hôte).

A'la'ddin's lamp, n. Talisman enabling possessor to gratify any wish. [Arabian Nights]

alarm. alarums and excursions (facet.), noise and bustle.

Albert. A. Hall, large hall in Kensington used for musical performances, political meetings, &c.; A. Memorial, monument erected to memory of Prince Consort Albert.

Albigé'snes, n.pl. Heretical sect in S. France in 12th & 13th cc., opposing Roman Church and protesting against corruption of the clergy. [L Albige Abbi, in S. France, -ESS]

Aldershot (awl), n. (Used for) the permanent military camp at A. in Hampshire.

alienism. (Also) study & treatment of mental diseases. a'lienis't n., mad-doctor.

all. a. one, -(in some senses, as shown below) a. the same; a. there, same, in one's senses, (chiefly in neg. or interrog. context; is he a. there?; not quite a. there); a. the same, just the same, without any difference or any that matters, (it's a. the same, or a. one, to me whether he goes or not; if it's a. the same to you, if you don't mind; a. one usu. only in affirmative context), in spite of this, notwithstanding, however, (was punished a. the same, in spite of extinguishing circumstances &c.; a. the same, I wish you hadn't done it).

Alley'nian (al-'en-), n. Member of Dulwich College. [E. Alleyn, founder]

American. A. cloth, leather, glazed cloth used for covering tables &c.

analg'sic, a. & n. (Drug &c.) tending to prevent or remove pain. [GK a.-not, algéa feel pain; for analytic]

anchor. a.-stroke, one of the methods (often barred) of securing a long succession of cannons in billiards.

angle. See ANKLE.

angel. aa., devils, on-horseback, savoury of oysters wrapped in slices of bacon; angels, or angel's, visits (as type of rare occurrence or less usu. of brief duration); entertain an a. unawa's, do a service to one who proves to be a person of importance &c. (Hch. xiii. 2).

angle 2 (As n., obs. exc. in) brothers of the a., anglers.

Anglo-Indian, a. & n. (Person) of British birth but living or having lived long in India; in (Eurasian use) Indian-Eurasian.
angry. (Also, of wound, sore, &c.) inflamed, smarting, aching.

anóphēlēs, n. Kinds of (esp. malarial) mosquito. [Gk.,=hurtful (a-not, ὀφθελόν benefit)]

another. (Also) unannamed additional party to legal action (X versus Y and a); (in list of cricket eleven &c., written A. X. Other) anonymous, ill to be so reckoned. [antonym.]

anticipation, thanking you in a. (i.e. of answer or compliance, formula used in letter of inquiry or request.)

anti-Sémite, a. & n. (Person) hostile to Jews. So anti-Semitic a., anti-Semitism n. [anti-]

antitoxin, n. Substance formed in living thing when neutralizing a toxin. So antitoxin a. [anti-]

any. (Also, as adv. with neg. or interrog.) in a. degree, at all, (is that a better?; without being a. the wiser for it.)

apačhe (ah-shi), n. Any of a gang of street riffians prevalent of late years in Paris; (A.; pron. ap-āṭshi) member of a N.-Amer. tribe. [i.e., ever = enemy.]

Apollinar'is, n. Mineral water (exported from) the A. spring in Prussia.

apology, a. for, bad specimen of (scrutinizing with the merest a. for a pen.)

apple. upset person's a.-cart (colloq.), upset his plans.

appoint, well badly-appointed, so equipped.

approach. (Also, commerce, &c.) make overtures or proposals to.

approve, approved a., pronounced satisfactory, accepted, received, (approved persons, specimens, reasons).

arc. (Also, elect.) luminous bridge between two carbon poles separated by small air space; a. lamp, -light, electric.


Armaged'don (g.), n. (Scene of) supreme conflict between the nations. [Rer. xvi. 16]

army. Church A., Ch.-of-Eng. imitation of Salvation A.

art. (Also, attrib.) of artistic design &c. (chiefly in shop use: a. needlework, bookbinding, a view.)

as as as as. (the first as often omitted) in phr. expressing by reference to a proverbial type the highest or a high degree of some quality, and in alliterative or punning phr. modeled on these: bald as a cock, black as pitch, black as your or my hat, blind as a bat, bold as brass, brave as a lion, bright as a button, bright as a new pin, brown as a bear, busy as a bee, cold as charity, common as dirt, cool as a cucumber, cross as two sticks, dead as a doornail, dead as mutton, deaf as a post, drunk as a fiddler, drunk as a lord, dry as a bone. dull as ditch-water, easy as A B C, easy as lying, fat as a porpoise, fit as a fiddle, flat as a pancake, good as gold (of children's conduct), good as a play (if it goes all is well, hang out the wash), good as a hunter, jolly as a sandboy, keen as mustard, large as life, light as air, long as your or my arm, mad as a hatter, mad as a March hare, meek as Moses, merry as a grin, old as the hills, pale as a ghost, plain as a pikestaff, pleased as Punch, plentiful as blackberries, plump as a partridge, proud as a peacock, proud as Lucy, quiet, or quiet as a mouse, rich as a Jew, right as a trivet, right as rain, safe as a house, sharp as a needle, silent as the grave, snug as a bug in a rug, soft as butter, soft as velvet, sound as a bell, stiff as a poker, straight as a die, strong as a horse, stubborn as a mule, sure as fate, sweet as a nut, thick as thieves, thin as a lath, tight as a drum, tight as wax, true as steel, ugly as sin, warm as a toast, weak as a cat, weak as water, white as a sheet.

A'scot, n. Race-course on A. Heath, Berks.; race-meeting at A.

assumption. (Esp.) words spoken by preacher and of sermon & ascribing praise to God.

ash, bring back the a. (crick.), wipe out defeat.

ask. a. out, invite to dinner or other entertainment.

association. a. football, see rugby.

assurance, make a. double sure, make quite certain what already seems practically certain (Shakesp. Macbeth 5.7.79).

at at that, at that estimate (will take it at that, accept that account of the matter), (colloq., to introduce aggravating or intensifying circumstance) moreover, even so, into the bargain, (lives exclusively on milk, and sour milk at that).

attach. (Also) win the devotion or attachment of (has the gift of attaching people to him; esp. in pass., deeply attached to person, docile, &c.)

attorney. abuse plaintiff's a. (iron. adv. to lawyer with weak case.)

auction. a. bridge, form of bridge in which declaration may be made by any player.

au grand sérieux (F), adv. Quite seriously (take the matter av y. s.).

aut Caes'ar aut nū'lius or ni'phil sent. (I will have) the highest place or nothing. [L.]

authority, on the a. of a book, person, &c., with it or him serving as one's warrant for a statement &c.

awa'sh, adv. & pred. a. Level with the surface of the water so as to be washed by it; washing about, tossed by waves. [A']

azure. (Also, herald.) blue.

ba'cocy (kii), n. (colloq.). Tobacco. [abbr.]

back', the Bb., grounds of the b. of certain colleges at Cambridge; put, get, set, person's b. up, make him angry.

bad. (Also, chiefly colloq., of things that are in no case good) notable, decided, pronounced (b. blunder, headache, falling-off); b. egg, b. hat, (colloq.) person of b. character.

bag 2. (Also, in school slang) claim on the ground of being the first to claim (Bb., but usu. bags I or bags, first timings!).

Balletplatz (bah'p laidts), n. (Used for) the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office. [B. in Vienna]

bally, a. & adv. (slang.), expr. speaker's disgust or satisfaction (stung by a. a. wasp; too b. tired; whose b. fault is that?; won't he b. loat, [2]]

ba'knet, n. Auriferous conglomerate like pudding-stone found in S. Africa. [Du.,=kind of hardbake (BANQUET)]

bargee. swear like a b. fluently, forcibly; lucky b. (colloq.), lucky fellow.

bar'my, a. Full of barn; frothy (b. on the grout or get, slang, wrong in the head, craked), [Y']

barrack. (N., also) building of severely dull or plain appearance. (Vb., also slang) hoot, jeer, in contempt or displeasure at (players in cricket match &c.).

Bart's, n. St. Bartholomew's Hospital in London. [abb.

Battis, n. (a vessel, empty of brandy or wine, (N. 1. v. 18.)]

battardy, b. order, for support of illegitimate child by putative father.

Batavian. (Also) of, inhabitant of, Batavia in Java.
bake 3. n. (slang). Rage (was in an awful b.). [perh. = obs. bate var. of debate; orf. Bait 1, = state of baited person]
bath. air-b., exposure of naked body to air; mud-b., of mud for rheumatism; sitz-b., like hip-b. but with broad flat bottom [G sitzbad sitting-bath]; sponge-b., esp. of broad flat-saucer shape to facilitate sponga; vapour-b., of S. Oliver. B. Oliver, biscuit invented by Dr. W. Oliver of B. (d. 1766). 

be, to be or not to be (Ham. III. i. 56; often facet. in trivial applications); been, (often) called here, paid a visit, (has anyone been?; the butcher has never been for orders); been and, colloq. expirative expr. protest or surprise (someone has been and moved my papers; I have been and won a prize!; ct. 60 1).

give person b. (slang), give it him hot, give him a bad time.

bear 1. (Also, St. Exch.) the operation of bearing.

bear 2. b. repeating, be worth repeating or fit to repeat (the joke, his language, doesn't or won't b. repeating).

bear 2. Esp. b. the lion in his den.

beauty. b. is but skin-deep prov., one cannot safely judge people by their appearance.

bed. b.-plate, metal plate forming base of machine.

Bedfordshire, n. (nursery). Bed (go to B.).

go to B. (Also, of dog) squat with forepaws raised expectantly; b. to do. take leave to do, take that liberty of doing, (I b. to differ, enetose, annoye, &c.).

be care. b. must not be chooser, the needy must accept what is offered.

Belgravia, n. Fashionable residential part of London south of Knightsbridge containing Belgrave Square.

bell. b.-ringing, esp. of changes &c. on church bells.

below. b. stairs, in, to, the lowest floor of a house, esp. as servants' quarters.

bend 1. Hence bend 1 n., esp. (slang) s.cixcience.

benefit. (Also) allowance, pension, attendance, to which person is entitled under National Insurance Act or as member of benefit society, &c. (maternity, medical b.); (slang, iron.) fine times, fine job, (had no end of a b. getting things straight).

Benjamin. B.'s mess, large share (Gen. xliii. 31).

better, for b. for worse, on the terms of accepting whatever fortune befalls (see Prayer Book, Amendment of Matrimony).

b. abused (colloq.), most violently or generally abused (the b. abused book of the year).

between-maid, n. = TENEO.

bid 1. make a b. for, (fig.) make an attempt to secure (favour, the prize, &c.).

big. get, grow, too b. for one's boots (slang), become conceited, put on airs.

billed to appear &c., announced as going to.

birth. birthday suit (facet.), one's skin.

bis dat qui eitó dat sent. He gives twice who gives quickly (formula in appeals for charity). [L]

B'rsley (zil). n. (Used for) the ranges or the shooting-competitions of the National Rifle Association at B. in Surrey.

bit 2. not a b. of it (colloq.), (emphatic) for not so, not at all.

black. blackhead, (also) kind of pimple on the skin; b. water fever, W.-Afr. disease with bloody urine &c.

blessing. b. in disguise, unwelcome but salutary experience &c.

blight. Hence blight'er n., esp. (slang) annoying person.

blood. b. and iron, relentless application of and exclusive reliance on force (esp. as motto of Bismarckian policy); Prince &c. of the b. royal or of the b. (i.e. of royal race); his b. is not in his fighting mood; you cannot get b. out of a stone (pity or feeling from the hard-hearted).

Bloomsbury (zber), n. Part of London containing British Museum, formerly a fashionable residential quarter.

blow. b. (part) off (said of explosive, gun, or their user, as had its roof, the top of his head, two fingers, blow off).

blue. Oxford b., dark; Cambridge b., light; the light, dark, b., representatives or supporters of Cambridge, Oxford, in sporting contests; look b., (also) depressing (things looked b.).

bluebeard, n. Husband of many wives. [hero of popular story, who hung up in locked chamber the bodies of his murdered wives]

bush. b. for person, feel shame on his account.

boar, b.'s head, esp. as dish at Christmas or on festive occasion.

board. B. of Agriculture, B. of Trade, B. of Education, Local Government B., government departments; Road B., for construction and improvement of roads.

bob, b. up like a cork, become active or conspicuous again after defeat &c.

bogy. (Also, nursery) the b. man.

t. boiled shirt (U.S. slang), cotton or linen shirt with starched front. boiling hot, boiling, (colloq.) very hot.

bonder, n. Person who puts goods into bond or owns goods in bond; binding stone or brick [-slang],

Bond Street, n. A London street, esp. as resort of fashionable loungers (a B.-S. exquisitely)

bone. horse &c. has plenty of b., well-developed frame.

bonne bouche. See also *course.

book 1. won't suit my b., my plans.

bought b. all b., days, my life; b. fool, idiot, utter, hopeless.

Borstal, n. B. system, of imprisonment for young criminals, based on the *indeterminate sentence; B. Association, for help of B. prisoners on discharge; B. Institution, formerly B. Prison, at B. in Kent.

borzoi, n. Russian wolfhound. [Russ.]

both. have it b. ways (colloq.), choose successively each alternative, adopt successively each of two incomparable attitudes &c., as it suits one's purpose.

bounty. King's, Queen's, B., grant made to mother of triplets.

bovril, n. A meat extract used like beef tea. [trade name]

bow-wow. the (big) b. style, dogmatic manner in talk or writing.

box 2. b.-keeper (Theatr.), attendant on b.; b. spanner, wrench, with socket head.

Box & Cox. B.-C. arrangement &c., by which two persons take turns in sustaining a part, occupying a dwelling, &c. [characters in farce by J. M. Morton] b. boy (Also) combine in refusing to use the goods manufactured by some nation &c., subject (nation, trade) to this treatment, (n.) such combination.

bread. b. and scrape, meagrely buttered bread.
break. b. up, (also, esp. of person) become feeble, show signs of approaching death.
breath. take away person's b., render him breathless or speechless with astonishment, esp. at one's impudence.
breeched, a. (Its-ht) wearing breeches; (Its-h) having a breech. [Ed2]
Brie[1], watching-b., of barrister who watches case on behalf of client indirectly concerned.
b.-bag, small leather hand-bag.
brilliant. (Also) a size of TYPE.
bring. b. to bear, use, apply, (force, argument, influence, &c.); b. up, (also) cause (M.P.) to rise & speak.
broil. the (coll.). broil, the sea.
broil[ing], n. A small sardine-like fish.
British. B. Academy, institution for promotion of moral & political sciences; B. Association (for advancement of science); B. Museum, national museum of antiquities &c. in London.
Brookmen (brawn), n. Asylum in Berkshire for criminal lunatics.
brother, n. (coll.). Umbrella. [abbr.]
broom. marry over, jump (over), the b.-stick, go through a qua-mariage ceremony in which the parties jump over a b.-stick.
brow. b.-ague, megrim.
Browning, n. (Used for) B. pistol, a modern type of automatic pistol. [B., surname]
Buckingham Palace, n. London residence of the sovereign.
bud[2], budding lawyer &c., one who is about to become or has just set up as a lawyer &c.
bug. big b. (slang), person of importance.
bully. b. off, perform preliminary crossing of clubs in hockey.
bug. (Also, slang) lie, falsehood.
bunker. (Also, vb) send (one's ball) into bunker at golf (be bunkered, of person, have his ball in a bunker, fig. be in difficult situation).
Burberry, n. (Used for) a kind of waterproofed cloth, coat &c. of this. [B., maker]
burial. Christian b., performed with the ceremonies of the Church.
Burlington House, n. Building in London used for Royal Academy's annual exhibition, winter exhibition of old masters, &c., & as head-quarters of British Academy & British Association.
burn[2], burnt almond, a sweetmeat.
but. b. for this &c., if this &c. were not so, if this objection were removed, without this advantage &c.; b. then, b. on the other hand (if it is hot, no doubt, b. the heat is dry).
butcher. The b., the baker, the candlestick-maker, are people of all trades.
butter. b. bean, kind like French bean, but yellow and often cooked without slicing.
by-pass, n. Pipe &c. allowing gas &c. to pass when main passage is closed by valve.
cabinet. c. pudding, made of sponge-cakes, eggs, milk, &c.
Caeo. C's wife must be above suspicion (said of C. who divorced his wife without evidence of guilt, and used allusively as high-flown expression of sensitivity).
cake. c.-walk, competition (orig. among negroes) in graceful walking, with c. for prize; kinds of dance.
call. c. out (troops), summon them esp. to aid the civil authorities; c. up, (also, Mill.) summon (reserves &c.) to the colours.
calm. (Also, colloq.) impudent (pretty c. of him).
camber. (Also) small dock or tidal basin.
Cantate (aht-i), n. The canticle O sing unto the Lord. [L= sing ye]
caps, abbr. of capitals (capital letters) in directions to printers &c.
carbonum, n. Compound of carbon & silicon used for polishing by abrasion.
care. (With neg. &c.; also) be willing or prepared or wishful to (should not c. to be seen with him; do you c. to try them?).
Carlowitz (-w., -v.), n. A red wine of C. on the Danube.
Carlinon Club, n. The chief Conservative club in England.
carry. c. on with (coll.), flirt or have amorous intrigue with.
cassation. (Also) cardboard box for holding goods or the cardboard used for these.
ca'sca sagrada (ah-dha), n. Laxative drug from the bark of a tree. [Sp.=sacred bark]
case, in the c. of, as regards (specified instance); t. c. o. Jones an exception was made.
cash, c. on delivery (abbr. C.O.D.), as condition of delivery of goods by carrier or postman.
cassation. (Also) c. of, court of appeal (esp. of foreign countries).
cæsus foederis (fed.-), n. The circumstances contemplated in the terms of a treaty as requiring the action of the parties when they arise (the c. f. has not yet arisen). [L, =case of treaty]
cat. the c.-&-mouse Act, nickname for the Act of 1913 directed against the hunger-strike policy of woman-suffrage prisoners & enabling Home Secretary to release & arrest them at need.
catalogue. c. raisonné (zô-nâ), descriptive c., arranged according to subjects or branches of subject.
catch. c. out, (fig.) c. in a mistake &c., c. napping; c. out n., act of catching out, circumstance &c., that utsets calculations &c.
heat-up, n. Variant of Ketchup.
câvéât e-motor, Lphr. (= let the buyer see to it) exonerating seller from responsibility for condition of & title to thing sold.
C. Cd. 1531 Ecc, paper no numbered presented to Parliament by command of the Crown. [abbr. command]
cellular. c. shirt &c., of open texture.
Chaldee (-k,), a. & n. = CHALDEAN (archaic); of Chaldaea.
champery, n. (law). The offence of assisting a party in a suit in which one is not naturally interested with a view to receiving a share of the disputed property.
châmpertous a. [F chantompt feudal lord's part of produce, f. L campus field, pars part]
champion. (As attrib. n., also, joc. incre. bad &c. (c. idiot, blunderer).)
charcoal (also used allusively w. ref. to the fumes of burning c. as means of suicide).
charge. (Also, herald.) device, bearing.
cheap. feel c. (slang), be out of sorts; c. & nasty, of low cost & bad quality.
cheese. c.-straws, a savoury of grated cheese &c. made up into thin strips.
Che'elsea Royal Hospital, n. An institution for old and disabled soldiers.
Chelt'man, a. & n. (Member) of Cheltenham College. [I.AN]
Chesh'ire. C. cheese, made in C.
Chinee. the heathen C. (facet., w. ref. to Bret Harte's Truthful James, for) the typical Chinaman.
Chippendale, n. A light style of drawing-room furniture. [C. 18th-c. cabinet-maker]
choose. (With compl.) select as (was chosen king).
Christ. the C.-child, C. as a child.
Christie's, n. A sale-room in London esp. for art sales.

chu'cker, n. (polo). Each of the periods into which the game is divided.

chum, n. (colloq.). form intimacy (with).

cinch (sintsh), n. (U.S.). Saddle-girth used in Mexico &c.; (slang) sure thing, secure hold. [Sp. cincha]

cin'ema (-ni), cinéma'tograph (-nô), nni. (Now the usu. forms of KINEMATOGRAPH; -met) building used for shows. So cinématograph

vellers. gaining viders.

clar'kia, n. Kinds of annual with showy flowers. [W. Clarke, U.S. explorer]

Celopa'tra's needle, n. Egyptian obelisk or column (as monument.

clinch. (Also, in boxing) coming, to close quarters.

coc'ca that accounts for the milk in the c.-nut (facet.), that accounts for it (whatever it may be).

coffee. c.-palace (name given to temperance refreshment houses w. ref. to gin-²-palace).

Col'ns, n. (colloq.). =*roofer. [Jane Austen, P. & E.]

cot'ty wobbles, n. pl. (colloq.). Rumbling in the intestines. [imit.]

Co'lney Hatch, n. (Used for) C. H. Lunatic Asylum for county of London.

Col't, n. (Used for). C. revolver, automatic gun, or pistol. [S. C. inventor]

come. come a sneeze (colloq.), sneeze, bring off a sneeze; c. palusal insurance &c. has c. to stay, opposition to it is useless.

com'my (k'y)-a. (colloq.). Comfortable. [abbr.]

com'mercial. c. room in hotel, for c. travellers.

company. c. manners, the artificial behav-our put on in presence of strangers.

composition. (Also) compound artificial substance, esp. one serving the purpose of a natural one (often attrib., as c. billiard-balls).

confusion. c. worse confounded, made worse than it was.

conquer. stop to c., use indirect means for gaining one’s end.

contain. (Also of military force) hold (another) in check, prevent from moving.

cont-ract. c. itself out of, c. out of, forgo (rights &c.) by contract.

contrary. to the c., to the opposite effect, contradicting what has been said, assumed, &c. (no evidence to the c.; his statements to the c. notwithstanding).

control. (Also) station at which aeroplanes, motors, &c., in races are allowed time to stop for refuelling &c. (also, pl.) various devices in aeroplane used to assist stability in turning &c.

conveni-ence. make a c. of one, utilize him unconsciously, abuse his good-nature.

cook. too many cc. spoil the broth, super-numeraries are worse than useless.

co-part'nship. labour c., a system designed to interest workmen in their business by means of profit-sharing.

copy. incident &c. will make good c., lends itself to interesting narration in newspapers &c.

cordon bleu (Fr.), n. (facet.). First-rate cook.

corn 1. c.-stalk (colloq.), tall person applied as national nickname to Europeans born in Australia, esp. in N. W.]

corn 2. c.-plaster, for application to cc.

corner. c.-man, end man in row of negro minstrels, playing bones or tambourine.

Cornish. (Also, n.) the C. language.

correctitude, n. Correctness esp. of conduct. [recent formation on rectitude]

count. c.-out n. the counting of 18 seconds to give fallen boxer time to rise (be count. d. out, fail to rise within this time); c. in, include or be included in the reckoning (are you counting in the missing ones?; fractions not to c. in).

counter. (Also, Skating) see rock.

coup. c. de théâtre, sensational hit in a play, sensational act or proceeding.

coun'ties. Names of successive cc. as used in menus: potage, soup; poisson, fish; entrée (made dishes); velére, remove (the most substantial c., consisting of joint &c.); roti, roast (roast fowl, game, &c.); entremêts (dressed vegetables, sweets, &c.); bonne bouche, savoury; dessert.

côte que côte (kötkekó), adv. At all costs.

Co'vent Garden, n. (Used for) the C. G. fruit and vegetable market in London.

cow. the c. with the iron tail, the pump.

erack. crackjawa. & n. (colloq.), (word) difficult to pronounce.

cré'dat Juda'ea us (Ape'illa), sent. expressing incredulity. [L. c. to the Jew Apella believe it (Hor. Sat. i. 5. 109)]

crème (F.), n. c. de la c., the very best, the pick of anything; c. de mentehe, peppermint liqueur.

cricket. not c., not the proper way to play c., (slang) not the thing to do, not fair play, un-sporting.

crisp. (As n. collect., slang) banknotes.

crooked. (Also, pron. -kt) having a cross handle (c. stick).

cross 3. c.-roting, when in Parliamentary divisions &c. some of either or each side vote against their own party (there was no c.-r.).

cross.- c.-heading, (in newspaper &c.) in diction of the contents of the following passage inserted here & there across the column for the reader’s guidance in an article or report.

crowd. would pass in a c., is not conspicuously defective &c.

crown. C. Derby, (trade name of) a style of china made at Derby & marked often with a c. surmounting a D; no cross, no c., true triumph is conditional on previous effort &c.; (Dent.) c. a tooth, protect its remains with gold &c. cap cemented on.

crumplet. (Also, slang) see *barny.

crystal. c.-gazing, concentration of one’s gaze on ball of rock crystal, pool of ink, &c., for the purpose of inducing a hallucinatory picture of future or distant events (crystal colloq., view of the future thus obtained, prophetic utterance).

crâ'per, n. (chiefly of iron &c.) a pound & ground at Sydenham used for exhibitions, concerts, &c.

cub'ism, n. A recent style in art in which objects are so presented as to give the effect of an assemblage of geometrical figures. So cubi-st n. [CUB., -ISM]

cuck'ing-stool, n. (hist.). Chair in which disorderly women &c. were ducked as punishment.

Cufa, n. (Of) the Arabic alphabet found chiefly in inscriptions. [Cuf., city S. of Bagdad. -tc]

Cu'mbrian, n. Native of Cumberland; of the ancient British kingdom of Cumbria. [AN] cup. the c. that cheers (facet.), tea (Cowper Task iv. 38).

curate. (Also, facet.) poker meant for use not ornament.
apparatus, n. Surgeon's small scraping-instrument; (vb) scrape with. [F (as CURETTE), *ETTEL]
cursorial, a. Having limbs adapted for running (v.birds &c.) [as CURSORY, -AL]
cut, c. of person's jail (slang), personal appearance; c.-out, device in motor for releasing gas rapidly without passage through silencer.
cut*, c. a lower, withdraw block from a large piece of material or enterprise; c. and run (slang), run away, make off; c. a record, break it; c. one's eye or wisdom teeth, attain discretion; c. prices, undersell competitors; c. the knot, dispose of difficulty in rough & ready manner (see also GORDIAN)
Cyprian. Also in (first sense) Cypriote(s) a. & n.

'd. Colloq. clipping of had & would, chiefly after I, we, you, he, she, they.
d. with faint praise, praise in frigid or perfunctory manner so as to have the effect of disparagement.
Danans, See Ichneus.
d'andie, n. Breed of terrier. [D. Dinmont in Guy Mancrering]
dari, n. = DURRA.
Dartmoor, n. (Used for) D. convict prison near Princetown, Devon.
Dartmouth, n. Used similarly to Osborne. d'taller, day-taler, (-tel), n. Worker engaged man or woman by the day. [DAY, DAY in sense reckoning, -ER]
Dávid & Jó'naneth, n. Any pair of devoted friends. [1 Sam., xviii &c.]
day, creature of a day, short-lived.
dead, d. men tell no tales (argument for killing person who otherwise might tell tales); d. end, terminus of branch line of railway &c.; d. hand, = MORTMAIN (usu. implying protest); d. man (or men)'s fingers, finger-like divisions of gills in lobster or crab.
death, d.-bed repentance (usu. w. disparaging implication); d.-roll, list of the killed or dead.
debacle. (Also) collapse, downfall, e.g. of a government.
derb. d. -lector, one whose business it is to collect orders for creditors.
decasualize, v.t. Do away with the casual employment of labour. Hence decasualization n. [DF., -IZE]
decimus. See *primus*
declare, v. Well, I'd! (colloq. formula expr. surprise or indignation).
decre'de, v.t. Decipher (code telegram &c.). [OF]
degree, fine (often quoted as small) by dd. & beautifully less (Prior, Henry & Emma, 181; often facet. in meaningless applications).
démarche (F), n. (In E diplomatic journalism) political step or proceeding.
démortuis nil nisi bo'num, sent. Nothing but good should be spoken of the dead. [L]
deposit, d. account (on which customer can draw only after notice).
detach, detached house, not joined to another on either side.
détente (F), n. Relaxation of strained relations between States &c.
D'é'us miseré'ur (-zéri), n. The cantele God be merciful. [L]
development. D. Commission, public body set up by an Act of 1890 & provided with funds from which grants may be made in aid of schemes for the improvement of agriculture, stock-breding, industrial processes, &c.
de'vil, d.-of d. back, = the angel; d. take the hindmost, every man must take care of himself (in flight, competition, &c.).
diadelphous, a. (bot.). With stamens united in two bundles (cf. MONADELPHOUS, POLYADELPHOUS). [DI-2, Gk ad el'phos brother]
diaphoretic, a. & n. (Drug, treatment) productive of perspiration; of, or pertaining to, sweat. L. Gk diaphoré'tikos f. dia phor'ē carry f. perspiration, ETc.
dictograph, n. Apparatus recording in one room &c. any conversation or sound occurring in another; apparatus used to facilitate dictation to a typewriter &c. by telephone. [Dico, dict.-speak, -GRAPH]
digby, Digby chicken, nn. Smoked hering from Digby, Nova Scotia.
dinner. (dhs), v. i., & n. Tremble, quiver. [prob. imit.]
divorce. a. à m'nsa et thôr'o, judicial separation, opp. to d. à vîncula (matrin'mô-nil).
djibba(h). See *jibbah(h).
D.L., abbr. Deputy lieutenant.
do, do in the eye, (slang), cheat (person) grossly; have to do with, have dealings with; do oneself well (colloq.), make oneself comfortable, make liberal provision for one's own comfort.
doctor, when dd. (learned men, authorities) differ or disagree, who shall decide?
Dom. (Also, in Portugal & Brazil, prefixed to Christian name of persons of royal family, cardinals, bishops, & others).
D. O. M., abbr. Dê'o Optimó Máx'imum, to God the best & greatest. [L]
Donnybrook Fair, n. Scene of uproar, free fight. [Donnybrook, in Ireland]
dornour, -ter, n. (hist.). Bedroom, dormitory, esp. in monastery. [OF (our), as DORMER]
down*, d. draught, downward draught, esp. one driving smoke down chimney into room.
down6, d. tools, strike work.
Dre'band (Tri'bond), n. = TRIPLE ALLIANCE (3).
Dre'x'ón, (d.), n. D. china, porcelain, kind produced at Meissen esp. in 18th c.
drug, the d. habit, of taking opiates &c.
drummer. (Also, U.S.) Commercial traveller.
dual. the D. Monarchy, Austria-Hungary.
Dundreary (-erl), n. D. whiskers, long side whiskers worn by men. [D., character in T. Taylor's comedy Our American Cousin]
dü'ple, a. Double (now only in: d. ratio, that of 2:1 or 1:2; d. time, rhythm, of two beats to the bar). [L duo plus (do two, + plus f. pile fill)]
Dutch. D. wife, frame of cane &c. for resting the limbs in bed, long bolster similarly used.
dutch, n. (coiter slang). Wife, woman, (my old) d.
dwale, n. Deadly Nightshade. [prob. f. Scand. ON dulael day, Sw. daleza trance]
Earlswood (erlz), n. (Used for) E. Asylum for feeble-minded persons, Redhill, Surrey.
early, the. e. spring, morning, &c., the e. part of spring &c.; e. bird (facett.), e. riser (v. ref. to prov. e. big jet, the worm); e. Victorian, of the e. part of Victoria's reign, anticipated.
earth. who, what, why, where, &c., on e.,
who &c. ever? (in questions expr. surprise, curiosity, impatient, &c.); nothing e., nothing at all, nothing whatever.
eat. c. dinners = eat one’s terms; well, don’t e. me! (Joc. reply to vehement protest &c.)
aqua suére (F), n. Water with sugar.
Ecclesiasticus, n. An O.T. book. [as ecclesiastic] Ecclesiasticus, n. A book of the Apocrypha. [as ECCLESIASTIC, = of (i.e. to be read in) church]
echo. cheer person &c. to the e., loudly.
eclair (é), n. Small finger-shaped cake filled with cream and iced. [F]
E’dam (e-), n. Spherical Dutch cheese. [E., in Holland]
edict, edict of Nantes, issued by Henry IV of France to grant toleration to Protestants, and revoked by Louis XIV.
eggs. e-shell china, thin delicate porcelain.
Egyptian. E. pound (usu. abbr. £E, as £E10), coin worth about 20 c.
E’lliman, n. (Used for) E.’s embrocation. [E. maker]
Élysée (élysè), n. Official residence of French President. [F]
embonpoint, n. Obstruction of artery &c. by clot of blood &c., esp. as cause of paralysis. [F. Gk enbomas peg, stopper (en in, balla throw)]
emergency. e. door, exit, &c., for use in e. only, e.g. in case of fire; e. man. (in Ireland) bailiff’s officer recruited for special service, esp. in evictions.
empire. E. Day, May 21st, birthday of Victoria, largely kept as (esp. school) holiday in British E.
end. keep up one’s e., sustain one’s part, acquit oneself well, in conversation, bargain, &c.; on e., (also) continuously (3 weeks on e.); c. doing, eventually do (will e. by marrying a duke).
endorse. (Vulg., in advertisements) declare one’s belief in (= ’s pills &c.); motorist’s, publican’s, licence is endorsed, has record of offence written on the back.
enema. (Also) the apparatus used.
enemy. (Also, as adj.) of, belonging to, the e. (e. ship, goods, alien).
en famille (F), adv. At home, among one’s family.
en fête (F), adv. & pred. a. Engaged in, attended &c. for, holiday-making.
en garçon (F), adv. & pred. a. As a bachelor, unmarried.
E’no (é-no), n. (Used for) E.’s Fruit Salt, a patent medicine. [E. maker]
entente. (Also) diplomatic group of States between which an e. exists (esp. *triple e.).
enter. e. an appearance, show oneself at a meeting &c.
enteric. (Also, n.) e. fever.
tenements. (Also) see *course.
enzootic. a. & n. (Disease) regularly affecting cattle &c. in a particular district or at a particular season. [F. en- (2), Gk zōon animal, -ic]
éolitic, a. Of the period preceding the Palaeolithic age. [Gk eós dawn, lithos stone]
epizootic, a. & n. (Disease) temporarily prevalent among animals (cf. *enzootic, epidemic). [Epi-, Gk zōon animal, -ic]
Épomos. (Also, used for) race-course at E., principal race-meeting there held, including Derby & Oaks.
e scalator, n. Moving staircase for carrying passengers up or down. [as escalade, -or]
et hoc génus ômmę (é). And all that kind of thing (often as ornamental substitute for et cetera).
eugenist, n. [1st] Student of eugenics.
over. did you e. ? (as complete sentence), did you e. see or hear the like?
evolve. e. from one’s inner consciousness, create imaginatively (often joc. of romancing &c.)
ewe. e. lamb, one’s most cherished possession (2 Sam. xii).
exception. with the e. of, except.
exchange. e. is no robbery (used as facet, excuse for forcing a transparently unfair e.).
E’xeter Hall, n. Building in Strand formerly used for May meetings &c. (see *May). you shall not e. you till I &c. see you, leave you to arrive when you choose to or can.
expert crède (-i), sent. You may take my word for it, because I have tried. [L., believe one who has tried]
extra-. e.-parochial, outside, not concerned with, the parish.
eye. his ee. are bigger than his belly (said of person to whom has helped himself to more than he ought to). e.-bath, e.-bathe, e.-bath, small glass for applying lotion &c. to e.; e.-wash, lotion for e. (slang) blarney.
F. F’ sharp (colloq.), flean.
Fabian. F. Society, of socialists following a F. policy.
face. her f. is her fortune, said of penniless young woman.
façade. put person through his f., examine or converse with him to see what kind of person he is, what he can do, &c.; go through one’s f., be thus tested.
fail. (Also) neglect, not remember or not choose, (to do; he failed to appear; don’t f. to keep us informed).
fair-. f. d. softly, gently, not so fast, (esp. in protest against over-statement, unfair argument, &c.)
fa’kement, n. Piece of faking, dodge, trick; thing faked up. [MENT]
father. F. Christmas, F. Time, Christmas, Time, personified.
fault. in f., guilty of offence, to blame, (who is in f. ?)
feast. without f. or favour, impartially, un influenced by f. of or liking for any one.
feed. f. a cold & starve a fever, eat plentifully when you have a cold, sparingly when you have a fever, (also) eat plentifully when you have a cold, and thereby avert a fever, (also) if you eat much when you have a cold, you will get a fever and have to eat little.
feed. f. a cold & starve a fever, eat plentifully when you have a cold, sparingly when you have a fever, (also) eat plentifully when you have a cold, and thereby avert a fever, (also) if you eat much when you have a cold, you will get a fever and have to eat little.
film. (Also) celluloid roll f. used in cinema, (vb) reproduce (scene, play, &c.) in f.
fine, f. feathers, gaudy plumage, lit. & fig. (make f. birds).
fine champagne (F), n. A liqueur brandy.
first. f. offender, esp. one against whom no previous offence is recorded; the F. (of September, when partridge-shooting begins).
fit, f. for a soldier &c., f. to be one; f. for a king &c., suitable for the use of, good enough for.
fluzzle. (Also, n.) failure, fiasco.
flasket. (Also) clothes-basket.
flat. f. join the f., (Theatr. slang), make a thing into a coherent whole, preserve appearance of a consistent attitude &c.
flatter, flattering \nihes, salve one adm-
nisters to one's own conscience or self-esteem (\hama-.
li. iii. 115).

fleet. f. of cabs, taxiz, \&c., those owned by
one proprietor.

fleet. f. of street, (used for) the press, the papers.

flip-flop. (Also, in places of amusement) ma-
chine with long moving arms with cars for
passengers hung aloft from their outer ends.

float. floating kidney, abnormal condition
in which the kidneys are movable.

flow. f. of soul, genial conversation (as com-
plement to feast of reason).

fly. a f. in the ointment, trifling circumstance
that mars enjoyment.

fo'\con. See ROYAL CASTLE.

follow. f. after (adv. & prep.), = f.; (as n.;
also, at restaurants) supplementary portion
of half the quantity; f. through (gold), carry
the stroke through to fullest possible extent after
striking ball; f.-through n., such continuance of
stroke.

fool. no f. like an old f. (esp. w. ref. to aged
loved one).

foot. f.-gar\.-wear, (shop) boots, shoes, &c.;
f.-guards, the Grenadier, Coldstream, Scots, &c.
(from 1902) Irish, Guards; set, put, have, one's
f. on the neck of, utterly subdue, hold in subjec-
twion.

force majeure. (Also) strike, war, act of
God, \&c., excusing fulfilment of contract.

forget. (As v. i., esp. with about) to
recall the facts, not remember to act &c. at
the right time, (I.f., forgot, about it).

forter. See *survior.

fortnight. would rather keep him \&c. a
week than a f. (joc.), he \&c. is a large eater.

foster. f.-mother, (also) = INCUBATOR.

four. on all f. (also, fig.) completely ana-
logous or corresponding (the cases are not o. a. f.);
not quite o. a. f. with the thing intu-
istically.

fouth. F. of July, U.S., anniversary of de-
claration of Independence; f. party (hist.), Lord
R. Churchill, Sir H. Drummond Wolff, Sir J.
Gorst, Mr. Balfour, and a few other Conserva-
tives, who (1830-95) attacked impartially the
Liberal government & the Conservative front-
line.

franked. (Also) exempt from future payment
&c. (a franking duty, imposition).

Frankenstein (\-tin), n. F.'s monster, thing
that becomes formidable to the person who has
created it. [M. W. Shelley Frankenstein]

French. f. letter, a neo-Malthusian appli-
cance for preventing impregnation.

fret. f. & flame, show angry impatience.

ful. f. in pl. (colloq.). Frilled petticoats &c.

-x? or -x? fruit. f.-salad, of various ff. cut up & mixed
in bowl, often with cream &c.

Fulham Palace (\fo\-lam), n. Official resi-
dence of Bishop of London.

fun. in f., merely by way of a joke, not seri-
ously.

fur-laise (\zhli), f. Framework of aero-
plane. [F. fuselie cut in spindle form (fusũeau
spindle f. LL fuselis dim. of fusisus).]

futurist. (Also) adherent of futurism.

future-tism n., a recent movement in (esp. Italian)
art, literature, \&c., marked by violent depart-
ture from traditional methods and by the use
of arbitrary symbols in the expression of emo-
tion.

fYTE. See FIT.

gall. dip one's pen in g., write virulently
(perh. with pun on oak-gall, as ink-material).

galliott. n. Dutch cargo-boat or fishing-ve-
sel; small (usu. Mediterranean) galley. [f. F
galiote dim. of OF galie galley]

gammon. g. \& spinach, hambug (a world of
g. \& spinach).

gang agley (\-a), v.i. (Sc., facet.); Go wrong,
come to grief.

garden. city, industrial or other town
laid out systematically with a view to spacious
and attractive surroundings; so g. suburb.

garibaldi. (Also) kind of biscuit enclosing
a layer of currants.

gye\-zer. n. (slang). Old person, old creature.

[Var. of north. gayer (mummer (as GUESE]]

gest (g.), n. Intellectual & sensibility,
quality for her tendency to mental fervour.

[G. as GHOST]

ge\-ignite, n. A nitro-glycerine explosive.

[\f. gelatine, L. ignis fire, \-ite.]

genitive. g. absolute, Greek construction
responding to Latin ablative absolute.

gentleman. gentlemen (as sing. n.), men's
public lavery;

[See *ge\-zer.

Gilbertian (g.-), a. Of the humorously topsy-
turvy kind characteristic of Gilbert-&-Sulli-
avan opera (a G. situation). [W. S. Gilbert, librettist,
d. 1911. -TAX]

glad. g. rags (U. S. slang). Sunday clothes.

glass. has had a g. too much, is drunk.

 Glaswegian, a. & n. (inhabitant) of Glas-
gow. [Perh. on GALLEY-GIAN]

glazier. is your father a g.? (facet, ques-
tion, = you are opaque, to person obstructing
one's view).

glove. g. fight, fight with boxing-gloves;
white ga., (esp.) the pair presented to judge in
honour of MAIDEN assise.

go. (Also) proceed in specified manner, esp.
perform some course or go through some bodily
movement, (to loosen it, you go like this; went
like this with his tongue); going concern, (also)
a business already established & not about to be
wound up (the business was sold, bought, as a
going concern); go futid or phat (slang), collapse
like pricked bladder, fall in business, die, phat
imit. f. sound of pricked bladder.

good. g. for, (also) inclined for, up to, (g. for
a ten-mile walk); g. to eat, drink, not poisonous
or unwholesome (are acorns g. to eat?); that's a
g.'on (slang), what a lie!

goodness, g. knows, (also) appeal to Heaven
to witness, I can truthfully say, in all conscience,
g. knows, I have tried often enough.

Goodwood, n. (Used for) race-meeting on
course near G. Park, Sussex (G. cup, chief prize
at this).

goose. kill the goose that lays the golden eggs,
sacrifice future profit to present necessities or
desires, e.g. by living on capital instead of on
income, &c.

goosegog (\-g.), n. (colloq.). Gooseberry.
[facet, corruption]

grab. have the g. on (slang), have great ad-
vantage of g.}

grand. G. National, steeplechase run
annually at Liverpool; do the g. (colloq.), be obsti-
tations, put on airs; (as n., ellipt. for) g. piano
(upright g., kind with the mechanism of the g.
accommodated to an upright shape).

Grecean. G. gift, -GREEK gift.

green. g. goose, killed under four months
old and eaten without stuffing.

Greewich. G. Hospital, formerly used to
accommodate old and disabled navy seamen
(who are now out-pensioners), now occupied
by the Royal Naval College for officer
students.
griffin. The G., monument marking site of Temple Bar, London.
guild. The Guildhall, hall of Corporation of City of London, used for state banquets, municipal meetings, &c.
Gurkha (gur-ka), n. Member of ruling Hindu race in Nepal (G. regiments, of Gg. in British army). [native]
guru (gōorōo, gōorō). Hindu spiritual teacher or head of religious sect. [Hind., f. Skr. -graave, dignified]
gutter. G. press, Journalism, catering for demands of vulgar tastes.
Guy's (giz) n. Used for Guy's Hospital in London.

Hair. h. stands on end, from terror. hairbreadth escape, narrow escape.
Half. (Also, n.) school term (the school year being formerly divided into two portions). h.-baked, (also) h.-witted; h. measures, compromise; h.& h. policy &c.
Halfpenny. turn up again like a bad h., persistently, unfairly.
Hallow. hallowee'n (Ec.). eve of Allhallows.
Hammer. (Also, St. Exch.) declare (person) a defaulter.
Hampton Court, n. (Used for) H. C. Palace, now partly occupied by persons of rank in reduced circumstances, partly open to the public.
Handle. h.-bar of bicycle &c., steering-bar with h. at each end.
Hāngar (-ngg). n. Shed for housing aeroplane &c. [F. = shed for carriages &c., etym. doub.]
Ha'port. See halfpenny.
Hard. h. (upon), too severe in criticism or treatment of (don't be too h. on him), (of circumstances) bearing with undue severity on; h. row to hoe, difficult task.
Harem. h.'s for (also) h.'s foot used for applying grease-paint &c. to face.
Harem. h. skirt, woman's loose trousers like skirt.
Harley Street, n. London street associated with fashionable physicians.
Harm. out of h. way, (placed, kept, &c.) where no h. is likely to happen to one.
Harass. (Also) utilize (river, waterfall, natural forces) for motive power.
Harris tweed, n. Kind made in Harris in the Hebrides.
Harróvian, a. & n. (Member) of Harrow school; (inhabitant) of Harrow. [-IAN]
Hasten. (Also) come or go in haste (to, from, &c.).
Haste, old h. on young shoulders, wisdom in the young; put thing out of one's h., cease to think of it, give up the idea of it; put thing out of person's h., make him forget it (something put it out of my h.); h. & front, essence (of offence &c.; but cf. Oth. ii. iii. 80), (pop.) leader, ring-leader.
Hasten, v. t. H. from, receive letter or message from; h. tell of (archaic), be told about.
Heel. have the h. of, outrun; h. of Achilles, vulnerable spot, weak point.
Help. (Also) avoid (doing) h. person on, off, with coat &c., h. him to put it on, take it off.
Hen. like a h. with one chicken, absurdly fussy.
Herd, n. Town in Middlesex associated with aviation.
Henley, n. (Used for) annual regatta at H.-on-Thames.

Hertzian. a. H. waves, electric waves (so called from the discoveries of H. R. Hertz, German physicist, d. 1891); H. telegraphy, wireless.
Heterozygote, n. (Mendelism). Zygote resulting from fusion of unlike gametes. So heterosexual a. [HETERO-] hie. (Also with pers. pron. used reflexively, orig. dat.) h. thee, h. him.
High. how is that for h.? (colloq. formula inviting admiration &c.). h.-minded, (also, archaic) proud, overweening, (Lord, I am not h.)
Hippo, n. (Colloq.). Hippopotamus, [Abb.] Hippocrene (-en). n. Fountain on Mount Helicon sacred to the Muses. [L. Gk (hippos horse, krēné fountain, as having been produced by stroke of Pegasus's hoof)]
Historical. (Also) in connexion with history, from the historian's point of view (of purely h. interest), belonging to the past.
Historicity. n. Historical character, genuineness, of alleged event &c. [-TRY]
Hobble. h.-skirt, so narrow at foot as to impede wearer in walking.
Hol. See rollot.
Hold. h. up, (also) arrest the progress of, obstructions, persons, business, traffic, &c.
Hole. (Also, colloq.) awkward situation, dilemma, (am in rather a h.).
Hollow. h. race &c., feebly contested.
Holloway, n. (Used for) H. prison.
Home. h.-brewed a. & n., (beer &c.) brewed at h.; h.-keeping a., stay-at-home.
Honour. your, his, H., said to or of County Court judge, and in rustic speech to or of any person of rank.
Honourable. person's intentions (in courting woman) are h., he has marriage in view.
Hook. h. it (slang), make off, run away.
Horse. h. mushroom, coarse but edible variety with hollow stem.
Hospitality. that me the h. of your colour, paint any letter in.
Host. person is a h. in himself, equal in efficiency &c. to a number of ordinary persons.
Hot. give it him h., give it him &c. strong.
Hotter. h. cockles (hist.), rustic game in which blindfolded person guessed who struck him; h. foot, in h. haste.
Houblon, a. (Also) mercantile firm; bow down in the house of Rimmon, sacrifice one's principles for the sake of conformity; (2 Kings v. 18); the H., (pop. euphemism for) the workhouse.
Horse. dinner, (at a club) a specially appointed dinner for members and their guests; h.annel, coarse kind used for h.-cleaning purposes; h.-top, esp. proclain from the h.-tops, publically.
Hormone. (Also) that (aren't we told at school how atonement was merely at-one-ment?; do you remember h. he never would take an umbrella?; earlier h. that); h. much?, (slang) what? (as request to person to repeat his remark or particular word; he plays the sax-tuba.—Plays the how much?).
Hul. Also used to express surprise, and in response to telephone or other call.
Hundred. hh. & thousands, sweets like small shot used chiefly for decorating cakes &c.
hunger, h. strike, prisoner's refusal to take food in order to procure release.

Hurlingham, n. (Used for) H. Park, Fulham, head-quarter, m. Polo Club.

husk, n. tea, weak & cold.

husky, n. Eskimo dog; (H) Eskimo (son or language). [prob. = ESKIMO]

Hyde Park, n. A London park, a fashionable resort, and of late years the scene of many political and other demonstrations.

Hydro-aeroplane, n. Aeroplane adapted to gliding from and alighting on water. [HYDRO-]

Hydroplane, n. Light motor-boat skimming surface of water by means of flat bottom sloping up towards bow; fin-like device enabling submarine to rise or fall. [HYDRO-]

Hyksos, n. pl. The shepherd kings of Egypt (about 2000 B.C). [Gk Haksos]

Hydronine, hyoscine, n. Alkaloids contained in henbane and used in medicine. [f. Gk hueos昆mos henbane (hus huos pig, kwamos bean), -INE]

Hy-p'o, n. (Photog.). Hyposulphite of soda, used in fixing. [ablbr.]

I.ee. i. house, building often partly or wholly underground for storing; i. run, artificial bogging track of i.; coco-nut &c. i., slabs of sugar flavoured with coco-nut &c.; i. wool, kind of fine glossy wool used in fancy crochets work &c.

Idiom. I. Neutral, a universal language. ill. (Also, of health) unsound, disordered.

Imperial. I. Institute, a building in London used for the representation of arts, manufactures, &c.

Impress. Hence also impressibility. n. in 1. nothing, little, not much, in it, (racing slang) no decided advantage as yet gained by any competitor, no guessing who will win.

in 2. in nubibus, vague, speculative, not brought into definite shape.

Inch. flog person within an i. of his life, almost to death; an i. of cold iron, stab with dagger &c.

Indeterminate. i. sentence, one that leaves prisoner's release dependent on his conduct & on probability of amendment; i. resol, sound in ago, moment, cousin, opinion, support, certain.

Infant. Woolwich i., (name given to a 19th-c. pattern of exceptionally heavy gun).

ink. i. pad, for inking rubber stamp &c.

Inspector. Also, in the police) officer below superintendent and above sergeant.

Instantaneous (F), n. Snap-shot, (fig.) short sketch in a few sentences.

Insurance. National I. Act, that of 1911 requiring wage-earners to make weekly payments supplemented by their employers in return for which the State assistance in sickness, unemployment, &c.

Inter. Gift i. viros, between the living, as distinct from a legacy or a donation made in contemplation of death.

Interim. i. dividend, dividend paid between two annual &c. balances & not in pursuance of a published balance-sheet.

Interlocutor. Litigate with each other in order to settle a point in which a third party is concerned. [INTER-]

Intimation, n. Dipping of the eucharistic bread in the wine, to enable the communicant to receive both kinds. [f. LL in tinctio f. inverted tint-tinge]

Intrigue. (Also, Critics's slang) puzzle agreeably, arrest, catch hold of, (person, imagination, curiosity).

Invocation. The i. (esp.) the words 'In the name of the Father &c. as used by preacher before sermon (cf. * ascription).

Irish. eous (shas), a. Of the iris kind, (iris'ous)

Irving (erv'ingit), n. Member of a religious body called by its members the Catholic Apostolic Church. [E. Irving, minister of Ch. of Scotland, d. 1831]

Italian. I. warehouseman, for supply of I. groceries, fruits, olive oil, &c.; I. cloth, satin, &c. Linen cloth used for linings.

Ithuriel's spear, n. Searching or infallible test. [Milt., Par. Lost, iv. 810]

Ixion's wheel, n. (Gk myth.). Wheel on which Ixion was condemned to revolve eternally in Hades.

Jaeger (ja'ger), n. Kinds of woollen clothing material from which vegetable fibres are excluded as unwholesome. [J., inventor]

Javanese (jahl., -z), a. & n. (Native, language) of Java. [J., -ESE]

Jehad. See JI'HAD.

Jelly. -boy, for straining i.

Jeunesses dorées (F), n. Gilded youth, young Swells.


Jiffy. n., country bumpkin, dolt. (cf. dial. joss bump). -KIN

Joy. j. ride in motor, taken without owner's leave.

Jumbar, -ble, n. Kinds of crisp thin sweet cake. [?] Jump. j. down person's throat, answer, interrupt, in violent manner; j. out of one's skin, j. with surprise or shock.

Jury. j. of matrons, j. of discreet women impanelled (to inquire into case of alleged pregnancy.

Kalends. See CALENS.

Kal'muck, -myk, a. & n. (Member, language) of a Mongolian race living on the Caspian.

Kangaroo. k. closure, when chairman in committee selects some amendments for discussion and excludes others.

Kettle drum. (Also) large afternoon tea-party.


Key. k. up, raise the tone or standard of, brace up, stimulate.

Kick. (Also) score (goal) by a kick; kicking-strap, arranged to prevent horse from kicking.

Killing, -gut, small gate swinging in U- or V-shaped enclosure so that only one person can pass at a time.

Kitchen. k. physic, good & plentiful food.

Know. (Also) able to distinguish (thing from another; k. a hack from a handsaw, porig. origin. hernshaw' young heron. k. what's what, not be out of one's mind); don't you k. (esp. as parenthetical expletive in various
contexts: it's such a bore, don't you k.; what can a fellow do, don't you k.?, when &c.?,

knowledgeable (nölt-i), a. (collq.). Well-informed; intelligent. [-ABLE]

Kufic. See *Cufic.

Kultur-kämpf (kööl-toor), n. Conflict between German imperial government and Pope for control of schools and church appointments (1872-87). [G]

labour. (Also, often L.) the working classes as a political force (L. Party, esp. representatives of L. in Parliament). L. Exchange, any of a number of State-organized offices distributed throughout the U.K. for the purpose of directing labour to the quarters in which it is wanted: I. of love, work that one likes doing or would undertake without pay or compulsion. Labourite, member, adherent of L. Party.

lady. L. Bountiful, character in Farquhar's Beaux's Stratagem. (allus.) the great or notably beneficent l. in a neighbourhood; ladies (as sing. n.), women's public lavatory.

Laml. La'mbeth, n. (Used for) Archbishop of Canterbury's palace at L., the Archbishop as representing the Church &c.

Lancastrian. (Also) of Lancashire or Lancaster, (n.) inhabitant of these.

gentleman at l., (orig.) gentleman attached to the court without special duties, (fig.) a jobber who has no occupation.

late. l. in the day, (colloq.) at a l. stage, esp. unreasonably l., in the proceedings &c.

law. the L. Courts, (esp.) the Royal Courts of Justice, see *royal.

lax$, n. Swedish or Norwegian salmon. [OE læx salmon, cf. Da., Swed. &c., lax; now only as an alias will]

lay. (Past) Foreign Secretary &c. will l. papers (i.e. on the table, to give information to H. of Commons).

Leadenhall (léd-), n. (Used for) L. meat and poultry market in London.

leakage. (Also) unexplained disappearance of money pointing to embezzlement &c.

leap5. l.-year proposal (of woman to man, allowed) who has no occupation.

leave, without a 'with your l.' or 'by your l.' (colloq.), without even a formal recognition of the need for permission.

letter. ll. of business, royal authority to Convocation to deal with a matter.

level. l.-headed, of well-balanced mind.

levy. (Also) extort (the blackmail).

libel. the more the truth, the greater the l. (epigram inculcating the fact that a libel is not necessarily false).

lie1. l. of the land, (fig.) state of affairs.

like1. l.-, (esp.) in a notable degree (in proverbial or facet, pseudo-proverbal phr.): blush l. a peony, come down l. a hundred of bricks, drink l. a fish, fight l. a cat and dog, flit l. a glove, get on l. a house on fire, lie l. a gasmeter, sell l. hot cake, smoke l. i.e. tobacco l., a chimney, spread l. wildfire, stick l. a leech, stink l. a badger, swear l. a trooper, swim l. a duck; less usu. w. noun in objective relation, hate person &c. l. poison, scatter them l. chaff.

limit. is the l. (slang), is the last straw, borders on the verge of.

listener good l., one who habitually listens with appearance of interest or is content merely to listen.

little. L. Mary (colloq.), the stomach.

live. l. on air, (appear to) take no food: l. a double life, (esp.) sustain two different characters, act two different parts, in life.

lo. (Also, now usu. facet.) to and behold.

lock. l. the stable door after the horse has been stolen, take precautions too late.

Lombard. L. Street to a china orange, virtual certainty, long odds.

long. L. Acre, London street formerly the head-quarters of coachbuilding.

l.-table, (trade name for) kind of round table.

look. l. round (adv.), (esp.) examine the possibilities &c. with a view to deciding on a course.

Lord's, n. (Used for) Lord's cricket ground in London, head-quarters of the M.C.C. and English cricket. [Thomas Lord, maker of successive grounds named after him]

Lorettonian, a. & n. (Member) of Loretto School in Scotland.

lose. story does not l. in the telling, is if anything exaggerated.

lottery. (Also, fig.) thing that defies calculation (life, marriage, is a l.).

love. (Also, w. inf.) be (habitually) inclined (children l. to ape their elders) (colloq.), like, fond of, fondness (he simply loves to do mistakes; Will you come?—I should l. to).

luck. as l. would have it, by a chance that had favourable or unfavourable results (as would have it, he was in a good, bad, temper).

lucky. l.-tub (as LUCKY-bag).

full. (As v.t.; of form &c.) subside.

lurk. (As n.) on the l., spying &c.

macaroni. m. cheese, savoury pudding of m. & cheese baked.

macédoine (madwahn), m. Fruit or vegetables in jelly as a dish or as cook's material. [F]

machine. (As v.t. & i.) make or operate on with m. (esp. of sewing & printing); use m.

madame. M. Tussaud's (1802-89), show in London of waxwork figures of celebrated & notorious persons (often w. ref. to the chamber of HORRORS in it).

magneto, n. (pl. -os). A magneto-electric machine (esp. as name for the igniting apparatus of petrol engines in motor-cars &c.). [abbr.]

Maharanee (mah-harah'-ni), m. Maharajah's wife, [Hind. (mah-a great, rani queen)].

Maita (maita), n. Member of a warlike race of central & S.W. India. [Hind. Maratha]

maintenance. (Law) the offence of aiding a party in litigation without lawful cause.

major5. (As n.; also, in Log., ellipt. for) m. proposition or term (I deny your m.).

make. m. of; conclude to be the meaning or upshot or character of ('can you m. anything of it? what am I to m. of your behaviour?'); m. youm. to court, seek to curry favour with; on the m. (slang), making one's fortune.

man. (all) to a m., all without exception (were killed to a m.); a m. & a brother, a fellow man (w. ref. to the anti-slavery motto 'Am I not a m. & a b.?'); the m. in the street, the ordinary m. (esp. as opp. experts on the matter in question).

Manchester. M. School, adherents of the doctrines of free trade & laissez-faire, [name given by Disraeli to Cobden & Bright & their followers]

Mancunian, a. & n. (Inhabitant) of Manchester; (member) of Manchester Grammar School, m. Mancunian, Manchester, m. 

mansuetude (swi), n. (rare). Meekness, docility. [f. L mansuetudo (mansuetus tame f., mansus hand, sueso be used)]

many, m. a time & oft, very often (chet.);
m.'s the time, often (m.'s the time I've seen him do th'; m.'s the, that m. that is m. (that's the crump you have had from me).
march 4. m. past, m. of troops in line past saluting-point at review.

Marlborough House (mawl-), n. Royal Palace used as London residence of Princes of Wales.

Mahrūbīan (mawl-), n. & a. (Member of Marlborough College. -IAN

marriage, the m. market, supply & demand of eligible partners for m.

marron glacé (F), n. Chestnut iced with sugar as sweetmeat.

martyr (ené), n. The M.-Henry rifle. [M., inventor of its breech action]

matured (Also) discharge or secrete pus.

May's, Purulent, festering. [-y 2]

Mayfair, fashionable London district enclosed by Park lane, Oxford street, Regent street, & Piccadilly (named from fair formerly held in May); M. meetings, of religious & philanthropical societies held during M. in London.

mayor, m. of the palace, nominal subordinate to whom the power of his titular superior has passed (see *roi faînant).

meîton, n. Kind of cloth used for men's clothes. [M. in Leics.]

Mendelism, n. A theory of heredity tending to reduce to numerical law the recurrence of inherited characters. So Mendelian a. & n. [G. J. Mendel, 1822-84]

method, there's m. in his &c. madness (joc.), he is not so mad as he seems, there is sense in what he proposes, (w. ref. to Hantl. i. ii. 268).

middle. m. article, brief essay of literary kind published in weekly or other journal & often placed between the political articles & the book-reviews; the M. Kingdom, China (Chin. phr. orig. applied to Honan as central & sovereign State); m. life, the m. part of life, that of the m. of next week (knock or send one into t. m. o. n. w., knock him senseless, esp. as expressing the ideal of education.

mercy. m. upon or on us!, excl. of fright or surprise.

messy, a. Sloppy, dirty, untidy, involving mess,(m.floor, food, feeder, job). Hence m-e-s-s-ily adv.; m-e-s-s-i-n-e s. [-y].

method, there's m. in his &c. madness (joc.), he is not so mad as he seems, there is sense in what he proposes, (w. ref. to Hantl. i. ii. 268).

milk. m. float, light horse-cart of shape used in delivering m.

milk. m.-pond, (also, face.) = HERRING-pond; the m., of God grudgslowly, retribution is often long delayed.

Mincing Lane, n. (Used for) the wholesale trade in tea & similar imports. [London street]

mind, be in two m., vacillate, be irresolute; make up one's m. to, (also) force oneself to accept m. of one's own, to secure the man's m. (w. ref. to the custom permitting a girl standing below m. used as Christmas decoration to be kissed by the finder).

mo, abbr. (vulg. & joc.) for moment (esp. wait, in, half a mo).

moderate. m. prices, low in advertisements &c. as prices strictly m.; (v.i., of fury, storm, &c.) become less vehement.

monkey. m.-nut, peanut.

Montenégrin, n. & a. (Inhabitant of Montenegro. [-ine] 1

moon. m. (Foot.) month (where summer is but three m. long).

moratorium, n. Legal authorization to debtors to postpone payment. [LL moratorius serving to delay (f. morari delay)]

morning. m. performance, matinée.

Morpheus. in the arms of M., asleep.

mort, n. (dialog.). A m. of, a great amount or multitude of. [m.-tender, m.-pond, m.-flume, m.-pond, m.-cycle, now NICE in into.

mother. m. of thousands or millions, the ivy-leaved toadflax; m.-ship, ship-having charge of torpedo-boats &c.

motor. (As v.i.) travel by m.-car; m.-cycle, bicycle &c. worked by m.-engine.

mountain. Mahomet & the m., Mahomet will go to the m., phrases applied to the pretender who is not abashed or resourceless under exposure (w. ref. to the story told in Bacon's Essay on Boldness; make m. out of molehills, exaggerate difficulties or hardships or slights.

mourning. m., of (the eye) blacked in fighting &c.; (of finger-nails) dirty.

move¹, get a m. on (slang), hurry up, bestir oneself.

movies (mōn), n. pl. (slang). Cinema pictures. [more]

Mpret, n. Albanian ruler. [L imperator emperor]

Mūdie's, n. (Used for) circulating library, [name of London firm]

mulch. (As v.t.) treat with m.

mule, v.i. = NEWL.

multi-, m. millionaire, person with fortune of several millions.

musical. m. chairs, drawing-room game in which a players circulate round a—1 chairs till piano ceases, when the one who finds no seat is eliminated, & a chair is removed before the next round.

Nāboth's vineyard, n. Possession that one will stick at nothing to secure. [see 1 Kings xxi]

nakedness. the n. of the land, person's or institution's or State's lack of resources or openness to attack. [see Gen. xlii, 9]

nap². n. hand (fig.), position that justifies confident expectation of winning if one takes a risk.

national. N. Gallery, N. Portrait Gallery, buildings in London in which pictures, portraits, owned by the nation are permanently exhibited; N. Liberal Club, club in close connexion with the Liberal party (cf. *Carlton.

naturalist. (Shop) dealer in cage animals, dogs, &c. (shop) taxidermist.

neck. n.-wear (shop), ties, collars, &c.

negligence. contributory n., n. on a person's part that has helped to bring about the injury that he has suffered.

nerve, on, upon, one's n., affecting one with irritation or terror or the like (that noise is, you are, getting on my n.; have had it upon my n.).

né témére (-i), n. The papal decree of 1907 under which marriages between Roman Catholics & others are not valid unless solemnized by R.C. bishop or his deputy. [initial L words, = lest at random]

never. Well, Ta., !, Indid!, ellipt. forms expressing surprise or indignation.

news. n.-monger, gossip.

nice. (As adv. with adj.) sufficiently or properly (this is a n. long one).
ni'cy, n. (nursery). Sweet, lollipop. [NICE, -v^3]

nix', n. (slang). Nothing, nil. [f. G nichts]

no. no cards, no flowers, intimations in newspaper announcements of death &c. that invitations to funeral &c. are not being sent out, that tributes of flowers are not desired.

noblesse. n. oblige (-ezh), motto of the morality inspired by pride of birth &c. [F. = nobility binds]

No él. = NOVEL.

nonus. See *primum*.

nu. half (lit. slang), very, very much. (Was he annoyed?  'I.' half, i.e. yes, exceedingly).

notation. (Pl.) the traditional special vocabulary of Winchester College.

Notre-Dame (F.), n. The cathedral of Paris. [F. our Lady]

-*is* abuse of not appended to auxiliary verbs, as de*is* isn't, sometimes with change of form in the verb, as won't (will), shan't (shall), can't (can), ain't (are, are, is).

nu'lla bóna, n. Sheriff's return stating that no party has no goods to be distrained. [L. = no goods]

number. N° 10 Downing street. Nº 10, (used for) Prime Minister's official residence (when he is also First Lord of the Treasury).

nut. (Slang) showy young man.

object. I. o., words used in House of Commons in announcing intention to oppose a motion &c. (esp. for purpose of converting it from unopposed to opposed business & so shaping it indefinately); no formula in advertisement &c. announcing that the other party may make his own terms in the specified respect (money, time, distance, &c., no o.).

observe. the observed of all observers, person &c. on whom &c. attention is concentrated.

octávus. See *primum*.

Octóbrist, n. (Member of) centre or moderate party in Russian Duma. [October 30, 1905, date of Imperial Constitutional Manifesto, -ist].

őcūlate(d), a. =OCULATE. [L. oculus eye, -ATE?]

often. o. & o., emphatic form.

oil. o. & vinegar, type of dissimilar or incompatible or mutually repugnant things.

old, O. Age Pensions Act, that of 1908 providing weekly payment by the State to those over 70 whose income is not over £31 10s.; the O. Hundredth, the hymn 'All people that on earth do dwell', a version of Ps, c. by W. Kethe first printed in the Geneva English Psalter (1561); the O. Masters, Royal Academy's annual winter exhibition at Burlington House.

open. o. person's eyes, to cause him to realize or become aware.

opsőnic, a. Having the effect on bacteria of making them easier of consumption by phagocytes (o. action, power; o. index, numerical expression of the phagocytic power of the serum of a patient under antibacterial injections as below). So opsonin n., the substance produced in patient's blood by injection of dead cultures of the bacteria of his disease. [Gk. Gk opσονιον provisions (opson cooked meat), -c]

order. marching, review, &c., o. (mil.), the regulation uniform & equipment carried by the soldier in marching, at review, &c.; O. in Council, sovereign order on some administrative matter given by advice of Privy Council.

orthogenesis. n. A view of evolution according to which variations follow a defined direction & are not merely sporadic & fortuitous. [ORTHO-, GENESIS]

Osborne, n. (Used for) Royal Naval College, O. (training college for naval cadets preliminary to the Royal Naval College, Dartmouth); plain kind of sweet biscuit. [O. in I. of W.]

O.T.C., abbr. Officers Training Corps (of the Territorial Army).

other, o. things being equal, if the conditions are, in all other respects than the point in question, alike (o. t. b. e., I should prefer you to him, but he is rich & you are poor).

otherwise. & o., or o., ungrammatical substitutes for & or or followed by the negation or negateable of noun or adverb by other the merits or o. of the Bill, i.e. or demerits usu.missible; additions automatic & o. i.e. & other.

out. o. for, o. to do, (colloq.) engaged in seeking (is o. for kudos, to capture the market); o. with, no longer on friendly terms with.

outrage. is &c. an o. (upon), scandalously violates (decency, justice, &c.);

oval. the O., (used for) the cricket-ground of Kennington O. in S. London.

overflow. n. What overflows or is superfluous (o. meeting, of those who have not been able to find room at a political demonstration &c. & meet elsewhere. [OVERFLOW]

overt. market o., open displaying of goods for sale to all comers.

pacifism, pácifism, pacifistic, pácifist, mm. (Adherent of) the doctrine that the abolition of war is both desirable & possible. [PACIFIC, -ISM, -IST; the *ism*, -ist, forms are barbarous but usual]

pack, p.-drill, military punishment of walking head down in full marching order.

paddle. o. one's own canoe, (fig.) depend on oneself alone.

pa'ddy, pa'ddywhack, nn. (colloq.). A rag, fit of temper. [PADDY 1; -whack unexpl.]

Pa'gett, M.P., n. Traveller who expects to know all there is to know of a country in a few months. [Character in Kipling]

Pall Mall, Pall Mall, Also used for) clubland in London.

palm. p.-oil, bribe-money. [pun on PALM 1,2]

pan-, p.-Anglican, of the Anglican Church & its branches in Scotland, America, the Colonies, &c. (p. -1. conference).

Pānama*(a.h.), P. haforp., hat of fine plant strawlike material made (orig. in Ecuador) from leaves of the species *Pandora's box*. The box in which Hope alone remained when by its rash opening all objects of desire were dispersed to play havoc among mankind. [Gk Myth., see Hesiod, Op., 50-105]

panel. (Also list) of the doctors registered in a district as accepting Insurance-Act patients (on the p. so registered).

pap-, p.-bag, covery, method of cooking food of various kinds by enclosing it in buttered p. bag before putting it in moderately hot oven;

p.-chase, cross-country run in which a trail of torn-up p. is laid by one or more runners to set a course for the rest; p.-war, controversy conducted by published letters, pamphlets, &c.

par-ky, a. (slang). Of weather &c. chilly. [L. par-, part-]

parliament. the P. Act, that of 1911 depriving the Lords of their veto on money bills & making their veto on other bills merely suspensory.

part. (As adv.) in p. partly, (made p. of iron & p. of wood: a tie that is p. truth). (As v., collog. p. with one's money, pay, (if I know him, he won't p.).

par'ti (e), n. Person regarded as eligible or in specified light in the marriage market (is quite a, a desirable, unsuitable, p.). p. prisâ (e),
state of having made up one's mind or taken a side beforehand, prejudice, bias. [F]

patentee. (Also) person for the time being entitled to the benefit of a patent.

paternal, p. government, legislation, &c., that limits the freedom of the subject by well-meaning needless regulations.

Pathan (tahn), n. Member of the Afghan tribes settled in India or on its NW. frontier. [f. rushbroo]

patricide, n. Patricide (less correct & less usual than parricide, but sometimes preferred in the narrower sense of murder( of one's father). Hence patricidal a. [PATER,-CIDE]

patriot. (Attrib.) perfect, ideal, model, (esp. of personnel as p. wife, father).

pax. (Also, R.-C.) the kiss of peace as liturgical form at High Mass.

pay. p. in (esp.) p. to one's own or another's banking account.

peal. p. bells, ring them in pp.

peel. (Of bark, surface, &c.) come off or off like p. peep. peeping Tom, type of prurient curiosity. [tale of Godiva]

pekinese (-z), n. Chinese pug dog with long silky hair. [ese]

pericller, n. (slang). Bookmaker's clerk at race-meetings. [er]

Penitentiary, n. London prison associated with the principle of confinement in separate cells, to suit which & to serve as a model it was designed.

people. P.'s Palace, East London institution with library, entertainments, educational classes, &c., for the use of the working class.

perique (-ek), n. Dark Louisiana tobacco of a choice kind. [3]

persuasion. p. mania, insane delusion that one is persecuted.

persistent. (Zool. Bot.; of parts such as horns, hair, leaves) permanent (opp. DECIDUOUS).

persuader, n. Person or thing that persuades, esp. (pl., slang) spurrs (clap in the pp., spur horse). [er]

phantasy. See FANTASY (the pf-form is used for the first sense there given).

philippin. thou shall see me at P. meet at P., &c., phrases threatening retribution (w. ref. to Shaksp., J. C., iv. 317). [battle at P., 1425 c.]

phthisical (tiz), a. Of, having, phthisis. [f. Of tisique (THTHISIS), -AL]

picture. moving pp. or ellipt. pp. (cinematographic) - palace, theatre, building &c & in which自制 a show.

pic'turedrome, n. Building for cinematographic shows, cinema. [bad formation on HIPPODROME &c.]

pig. pp. might fly, what you suggest as possible is so improbable as to be negligible; please the pp. jee, substitute for please God.

pill. (Fig.) something that has to be done, a mouthful of gargle, a blow on the head, a bitter p. &c.

pillow. p.-fight, bolster-fight (BOLSTER).

pilot. drop the p. (fig.) abandon trusted adviser (w. ref. to Punch cartoon on resignation of Bismarck, 1880).

piper. (Sc., & in Highland regiments) bagpipe-player.

plana. (Aviation) (n.) the supporting surface of a monoplane or one of those of a biplane, triplane, &c.; (v.i.) glide down &c in aeroplane.

Platonic. (As n., pl.) the talk or relations of P. lovers.

play. played out, exhausted of energy or vitality or usefulness (our horses were, I felt, free trade is, played out).

pilmsol, n. pl. Cheap rubber-soled canvas-topped shoes.

pocket. put one's pride &c. in one's p., hold it in check till a more convenient season, submit to doing something that mortifies it; out-of-p. expenses, actual outlay incurred in executing commission &c.

pole. the p. of, relevant to the purpose; (pr'gitl.) the p. of the jaw or the p., the tip of the chin as the spot for a knock-out blow.

pole', under bare pp. (naut.), with no sail set.

polonium, n. A highly radioactive substance. [f. med. L Potaenia Poland, discoverer's country, -IM]

pom, abbr. for Pomeranian dog.

population. (Also) the body of inhabitants of a place (the p. poured out to welcome him).

port. P. of London Authority, the corporate body set up by the P. of London Act in 1908 for control of the p. & docks.

porter's knot, pad resting on shoulders & secured to forehead used by pp. in carrying loads.

Portland, n. (Used for) P. prison.

position. (Mil.) place where troops are posted for strategic purposes (the p. was stormed; select a strong p.); in a p. to do, state, &c., enabled by circumstances or resources or information to.

possessor. in p. of, having in one's p. (am in p. of a fine specimen); in the p. of, held by (the specimen is in the p. of the present writer); rejoice in the p. of, be so fortunate as to possess.

post. post. post hanc cryo propter hoc, L.pr. (after this, therefore on account of this) ridiculing the tendency to confuse mere sequence with cause & effect; post-impressionist, -ist. (exponent of) a bizarre experimental style of painting named as aspiring to supersede the impressionism prevalent from c. 1870. [L post after]

pot. p. paper or p., writing or printing paper 1½ in. X 12 in. made from the orig. watermark of a p.; p.still, one kind of still (opp. patent) used esp. in making Scotch & Irish whisky.

potent. a. strong. Insufficient, trivial, small, of no difficulty, often p. little; p. little State, shop, details; p. questions in examination paper, easy to answer. [3]

point. p. day, on which a charity &c. receives contributions from all comers of a p. of anything (e.g. £1, 1 lb. of tea, &c.).

pourbage. See 'tillage.

powder. not worth p. and shot, not worth the effort or cost of destroying or refuting or winning; (Games &c.) force put into a blow or stroke (plenty of p. in his strokes; no p. behind the ball; put more p. into it); (v.t., esp. in p.p.) reduce to p. (powdered sugar).

p.p. See also per.

practise. practising doctor, barrister, &c., engaged in actual practice, not retired nor called to the bar but qualified.

prairie. See 'tillage.

prairie. See 'tillage.

prance. See 'tillage.

prattle. n. (Anglo-Ir. colloq.). Potatoes. [corrupt.]

predictive. (Gram.) serving to make a predication, forming part or the whole of the predictive, (esp. of adjectives, so used, as in the notion is absolute, as opp. the attributive use, as in an absolute notion).

prepare. (As v.i.) make preparations (for, to do, &c.).
press. have &c. a good &c. p., (of author, actor, public man, &c.) be noticed favourably &c. by the newspapers on the occasion of some performance; p. campaign, prosecution of political or other aims by means of articles & letters in newspapers.

pretext. on or under or upon the p. of or that, professing as one's object &c.

pretty. up to the p., to the line in a wineglass or tumbler where the fluting &c. ends.

price. would not have it, do it, &c., at any p., on any terms, for any consideration: what p. the Camp of Europe &c.? (slang), taunting allusion to the failure of something vaunted.

prick. p. a or the bladder or bubble, show the emptiness of a person or thing that has passed for important or formidable.

primrose. the p. path, pursuit of pleasure (w. ref. to Ham. i. iii. 50).

primip'us, n. Kind of stove burning vaporized oil for cooking &c. [trade name]

process. p. server, sheriff's officer serving summonses &c.

prophet. Saul among the pp., person revealing unsuspected gifts or sympathies (see 1 Sam. x. 11).

proposition. business, paying, &c. p. (U.S. & compere), remunerative undertaking or occupation (agriculture can never again become a paying p.).

prosthesis. (Surg.) making up of deficiencies (e.g. by false teeth or wooden leg) as a branch of surgery.

public. p. utility societies, co-operative or semi-philanthropic companies for dealing with the housing difficulty.

pudding. p.-cloth, cloth in which some pp. are tied up for boiling.

purfling. p.-cloth, cloth in which some pp. are tied up for boiling.

put. p. up a fight or a good &c. fight, make a good &c. fight of it.

Quaid'Orsay' (-kā), n. (Used for French foreign official.

quartus (kwør-). See primus².

queen. Q.'s Club, (used for) the athletic ground in Kensington at which some inter-University & other sporting events are decided.

quench. q. smoking flars, cut short the development of some promising movement (see Is. xlii. 3).

quie'mque vult. the q., the Athenian creed. [Initial L wds., =whosoever will]

quintus. See primus².

Quirinale, n. (Used for the Italian Government or Court (esp. as opp. VATICAN). [name of palace]

rag. r.-time, music with much syncopation as in negro songs.

ra'hat lakou'm (rah-h-, -o'm), n. Kinds of Turkish sweetmeat. esp. *Turkish delight. [Turk.]

razzle-dazzle. (Also) undulating merry-go-round.

're, colloq. abbr. of are appended to see, you, & they (we're, you're, they're).

reason. a reasoned amendment (parl.), one in which, with a view to directing the course of debate, the reasons for the proposal are embodied.

reconnoitre. (As n., rare) reconnaissance.

record. (Public) R. Office, building in London in which State papers and other public documents are stored, calendared, &c.

red. r. book, a pecage; all-r. route, line, cable, &c., traversing British territory or under British control only (w. ref. to use of r. in maps as British colour).


register, registry. married at a register office, or registry, or registry office, i.e. without religious ceremony; servant's registry (office), shop &c. where lists of vacant situations & servants seeking them are kept.

regular. the five r. solids, tetrahedron or triangular pyramid (bounded by 4 triangles), hexahedron or cube (by 6 squares), octahedron (by 8 triangles), dodecahedron (by 12 pentagons), icosahedron (by 20 triangles).

rel'iver. See REAVE.

relation. in or rarely with r. to, as regards.

release. (Cinemat.) exhibit (film &c.) for the first time.

re'fere'ed. See *course.

remittance. r. man, emigrant subsisting on rr. from home (esp. as typical idler).

remove. See *course.

render. (As n., legal) return in money, or kind or service made by a tenant to a superior.

reply. r.-paid, (of telegram) with cost of r. prepaid by sender.

resin. (As v.t.) rub or treat with r.

revue, n. Loosely constructed play or series of scenes or spectacles presenting or satirizing current events. [F]

rib. (Joe. w. ref. to Gen. ii. 21) wife, woman.

ri'gsdag, n. Danish Parliament. [Dan.]

ri'k'sdag, n. Swedish Parliament. [Sw.]

R. M. A. (Also) Royal Marine Artillery.

R. N. A. S. Royal Naval Air Service (instituted 1911).

R. N. R., abbr. Royal Naval Reserve.

road. in the, my. &c., r. (colloq.), obstructing someone or something (get out of the, my. &c., r., make way).

roi, n. (Fr.) king (r. fainteur, ruler, chairman, &c.) who is a mere figure-head like the Merovingian kings whose power was usurped by mayors of the palace; le r. exult, le r. s'aviser, forms of giving, refusing, the royal consent to parliamentary bill, = the king wills it, will consider.

Rome. do in R. as R. does, as the Romans do, accommodate oneself to the prevailing morality &c.

roo'fer, n. (colloq.). Letter of thanks for entertainment sent by departed visitor. [ROOF, -ER]

room. there is r. for improvement, things are not as good as they should be.

rōtl. See *course.

root. there is something r. in the State of Denmark (often pointlessly for things are unsatisfactory).

royal. R. Courts of Justice, the building in the Strand, London, in which the superior courts of law & appeal are held: R. Exchange, building in Cornhill, London, for dealings between merchants; R. Institution, founded 1759 for diffusion of scientific knowledge.

Rub'el'lan (b-'en), n. &a. (Member) of Rugby School.

rum². r. customer, (esp.) person or animal that it is dangerous to meddle with; r. start (slang), surprising occurrence.
rusted. better wear out than r. out, exhortation to maintain activity in old age &c.

sable. his s. Majesty, the devil.
sabotage. (a-ash), n. Doing of damage to plant &c. by workmen on bad terms with their employers (the detailing of the plant is attributed to s.; acts of s.). [F]

Saint. St Andrew, patron s. of Scotland (St A.'s day, 30th Nov.). St Bartholomew: St B.'s, (used for) St B.'s Hospital in London, about 10 B.'s; massacre of St B.'s, of Huguenots in France on St B.'s day, 21 Aug., 1572. St Bernard (the Great, Little, St B., Alpine passes). St Cecilia, patron s. of music. St Charles, King Charles I as canonized martyr. St David, patron s. of Wales (St D.'s day, 1st Mar.). St Denis, patron s. of France. St George, patron s. of England (St G.'s day, 23rd Apr.); St G.'s, (used for) St G.'s Hospital in London; the Hanover Square, London church at which many West-end weddings take place; St G.'s cross, the Greek cross. St Germain (or Faubourg St G.), aristocratic quarter of Paris. St Gottard (the St G., the Alpine pass of St G. or the tunnelled railway used instead of it). St Heléna, used for place of exile (w. ref. to Napoleon, 1814-21). St James, of England, St Courtauld of X. James's or St James, the British court (esp. in distinction from foreign courts; w. ref. to St James's Palace in London); (also) fashionable district in London about St James's Palace. St John's-wort, kinds of yellow-flowered wild & garden plant. St Mark's, (used for) St M.'s church in Venice. St Martin's-le-Grand, (used for) the St Martin's-le-Grand Post Office. St Patrick, patron s. of Ireland (order of St P., Irish order of knighthood). St Paul's, cathedral of see of London. St Peter's, (used for) the church of St Peter in Rome; St Peter's chair, (used for) the office of Pope. St Sophia, (used for) the mosque of St S. in Constantinople. St Stephen's, (used for) Parliament (w. ref. to former use of St S.'s chapel, Westminster, for meetings of H. of C.). St Swithin, the day (15th July) whose rain or absence of rain presages the same for 40 days. St Thomas's, (used for) St Thomas's Hospital in London.

salame (lah-). Italian sausage highly salted and flavoured often with garlic. [It.]
salesmanship. n. Skill in finding customer or attractor.
salient. (As n.) a s. angle or part in fortification.

Salopan. (Also: member) of Shrewsbury School.

Sandhurst, n. (Used for) Royal Military College, S., for army cadets.
sanitary. s. louer, of kind used in menstruation.
save. 1. s. up, (esp.) s. one's money till one has enough for some special purpose.
saw. 1. hack-s., metal-cutting s.
scabard, sling, throw, away the s., commit oneself to fighting a matter out to the end.
scurlet. s. fever (joc.), tendency to fall in love with soldiers.

Scotch. S. broth, soup or liquid stew with pearl barley and vegetables.

Scotland Yard. (Used for) the London police, the head-quarters of the detection of crime. [Great. New, S. F., successive head-quarters of metropolitan police]
source. the white s., consumption as an endemic disease.
scratch. s. my back & I will s. yours, CLAW- me &c.; s. cat, spiteful child or woman.

screwe v.i., screwever n., (slang). 'Be a pavement artist. [ult. f. L scrubo write]
sery, v.i. Use the crystal in crystal-gazing (see *crystal. [Descr]}
sea. s.-plane, hydroplane, esp. one of those employed as naval scouts.
search. s. out, discover by s.

-seater, n. Motor-car &c. with seats for specified number. [ER1]

sec bonus (en), &c. v.i. A liquid substitute for glue. [v.t.] Stick with s. (on, together, &c.) [?] self. one's former, better, &c., oneself as one formerly was, one's nobler impulses, &c.; (used as s.) one's own, oneself, &c. (cheque drawn to s.; a ticket admitting s. & friend); our noble ss. (joc., as toast): s. starter, electric appliance for starting motor-car without use of crank-handle.
sense. in a s., provided the statement is taken in a particular way, under limitations, (what you say is true in a s.),

septimus. See *primus 1.

Sérbian, a. & n. (Now preferred to servian 1.)
served. v. tables, postpone spiritual to bodily needs (see Acts vi. 2).
service. (Traffic) set of trains, steamers, omnibuses, &c., plying at stated times.
set. s.-square, draughtsman's appliance consisting of a triangular plate of wood or metal with angles of 90°, 60°, 30°, or of 90°, 45°, 45°, for drawing lines at such angles.
settlement. (Also) company of persons aiming at social reform who establish themselves in a poor district to live in intimate relations with the working class.

severely. leave s. alone, abstain from dealings with, mark of disapproval, (joc.) avoid meddling with (formidable person, difficult question, &c.).

sextus. See *primus 1.

shave. s. one by the hand, s. hands with him esp. in reconciliation or congratulation or the like; s. in one's shoes, tremble with apprehension.

Shératon, n. Severe 18th-c. style of furniture (often attrib., as S. chairs). [T. S., maker & designer]

shield. the other side of the s., the aspect of a question &c. that is less obvious or that is not the one lately presented.

ship. s. of the desert, camel; s.'s articles, the term on which a merchant takes service: when my s. comes home, well &c. I make my fortune or can afford what I want.

shirty, a. (slang). In a rage, annoyed. [f]

shoe. s.-lift, s.-horn.
shoot. s. the moon (slang), remove one's goods by night to avoid paying the rent.

sin. more sinned against than sinning (esp. of transgressors seduced &c. into transgression).

single-stick. (Also) basket-hilted 34 in. stick used in practising cuts & guards.

shop. all over the s. (slang), in every direc-
shortly, s. before, after, &c., a little while before &c.

shorts, n. pl. Garment like trousers cut off above knees worn in running, football, &c., [short]

sickly. (As v.t.) cover over or o'er with a s. hue (w. ref. to Haml. iii. i. 89).

side. car = J.A.U.T.Y.-car. (also car for passenger(s) attachable to s. of motor-cycle.

sir, a. (slang). Swaggering. [sir., -yi].

silence. keep, break, s., abstain from speaking; put to s., (esp.) refuse in argument; in s., without speech or other sound.

silencer, n. Kind of device for rendering (comparatively) noiseless the escape of gas from gun, oil-engine, &c., by means of retarding spiral or plates.

silk. (Used for) K.C. or Q.C.; make a s. purse out of a sow's car, transmogrify person &c. to impossible extent.

silly. the s. season, the newspapers' time (Aug. & Sep., when news is scanty) for starting or allowing discussions on subjects of perennial interest (e.g. the effect of athletics) or for recording appearances of the sea-serpent, the size of gigantic goosberries, &c.

simple. be cut for the s., undergo operation for cure of folly.

Sln Fein (shin fan). n. A 20th-c. patriotic movement & party in Ireland aiming at national revival in language &c. as well as at Home Rule. [Ir., = Sinn Fein].

sire. (As v.t.) Begot (esp. of stallions).

site. s-value, value of land fixed as the standard with which its later value was to be compared in estimating increment under the budget of 1969.

sitz-bath. See *bath.

skier (shé), n. Person using skis (cf. *skyer).

skirt. s. of beef &c., the diaphragm & other membranes as cheap food-material.

skittles. (Slang, as n. or int.) rubbish, nonsense.

skyer, n. High hit at cricket. [sky., -eri].

slap, slap. a. (slang). Very fast, big, good, &c. (a s. pace, great girl, dinner). [slap].

slat2, v. i. & t. (Of sails, cordage &c.) flap against mast &c. with reports; strike noisily with or on a surface. [f. slat, or init.]

silk, s. into (slang), pullmell, belobeur, cat he, =get by.

slop; n. (slang). Policeman. [=celop (police spelt backwards)].

small. look, feel, s., be humiliated.

smeech, smitch, n. (dialed). Smell of burning or smouldering. [OE smeec, smic, cogn. w. smoke.

smile. come up smiling, face fresh difficulty &c. suddenly (w. ref. to boxer beginning new round).

Smithfield, n. (Used for) the London meat market. [S. in London]

smooth(e). (As n., smoothing touch or stroke (gave his hair a s.).

smoke(r). smoking-concert or smoker, concert at which smoking is permitted; smoker's throat, kind of sore throat from excessive smoking.

smut. ditto, brother s. (nursery &c.), tu quoque retort to criticism.

snow, s. under (U.S.), cover (as with s., overwhelm with numbers &c. (esp. in pass. of election candidate defeated by huge majority); s. man, figure made of s. by children &c. & set up.

soak, n. Game on billiard-table combining pool & pyramids. [f]

snug. (Also) bar-parlour of inn.

Soho', n. District in London associated with foreign restaurants &c.

soldier. (Slang) red herring.

Somerset House (sfi.), n. Building in London containing chief place of deposit of proved wills, & inland-revenue offices, & often mentioned allusively in these connexions.

son. s. of the soil, recognizable native of a district, worker on the land, dweller in the country.

sorrra, adv. (Ir., slang). Not never, (s.a one, a bit, a man, &c., =the devil a). [sorrow]

sort. (Archale) corresponds or agree with (his actions s. ill, well, with his professions).

S.O.S., wireless code-signal made when ship is in extremities (the liner was able to send out an S. O. S. message before she sank). [arbitrary]

Sothby's, n. A sale-room in London for books, MSS., &c.

soil. (Of persons) personification or pattern of (is the-). Hon. (honour, is incapable of dishonourable conduct).

soutache (soφtash), n. Ornamental braid for sewing on fabric in designs. [F. f. Hung. szuszak ringlet]

souteneur (soφtener), n. Man cohabiting with & living on the earnings of a prostitute. [F. = protector]

South Kensington, n. (Used for) the museums of S. K. or the atmosphere of culture & art instruction associated with them.

spade. s. work (fig.), hard work with attention to details (continual s. w. is necessary on the Insurance question).

speed. s. up, cause to work at greater s. (the train service wants speeding up).

speedometer, n. Appliance indicating the speed at which motor-car &c. is moving. [speed, -o., -meter]

spoil. (Slang) main or kill or do for (person); s. one's beauty for him (e.g. by giving him black eye &c.).

sponge. s.-bath, see *bath.

spoo, v.t., & n., (as) to Swindle, humbug, hoax. Hence spoo'fer, n. [f]

spot. spotted dog, (slang) plum-duff.

sprat. throw a s. to catch a herring or mackerel or whale, risk a little to gain much.

Spring Gardens, n. (Used for) the London County Council or its building.

sprue, n. Tropical disease with ulcerated mucous membrane of mouth &c. [f. Du. sproewe thrush]

squifier, n. (slang). Concertina. [f]

St. For St Andrew &c. see *saint.

stand. witness was ordered to s. down, withdrawn from witness-box; s. to win, lose, have one's bets or other dispositions so made that one is sure to win or lose something or a specified amount (whichever loses). S. to win; how much do you s. to lose? if Lads is scratched s. to win £5000.

statesman. the Elder Ss., the Japanese ss. who mainly directed the evolution of Japan between the re-establishment of the Mikado (1868) & the end of the 19th c.

steading (stéd), n. Farmstead. [1861]

steam. steaming hot, so hot as to be very hot.

stepney. s. wheel or s., extra rim & tire carried on motor-car to be attached to wheel whose tire has collapsed. [inventor's name]
truisms. (Also) proposition that states nothing not already implied in some of its terms (e.g. I don't like my tea too hot—I don't like it hotter than I like it).

trunk. t-line, (also) telephone main line (esp. of lines from town to town); t-call, telephone call on t-line with special charges according to distance (e.g. 3d. for 25 miles, 1/- for 100 miles).

trypanosomae, n. Kinds of blood-parasite some of which cause sleeping-sickness & other diseases. [L. Gk trupanōn auger, some body]

Turkish. a. delightful, a sweetmeat in gelatinous slabs coated with powdered sugar.

turnmut. var. of turnip used by writers as characterization of rustic speech.

turn. have a fine, pretty, &c., t. of speed &c., be able to go very fast &c. on occasion.

tweet, n., v. & i. Chirp (of bird). [limit.]

twelfth. the T. (of August, when goose-shooting begins).

two. t. can play at that game, intimation that one means to or might retaliate; t.-step, kind of round dance in march or polka time.

Tyburnia, n. Fashionable London district north of Hyde Park. [TYBURN]

ugly. u. duckling, person who turns out the genius &c. of the family after being thought the dullard &c. (w. ref. to cygnet in brood of ducks in an Andersen tale).

unattached. u. student, member of University belonging to no college.

understand. language &c. understood of the people, plain words (w. ref. to Articles of Religion); understandings (joc.), legs.

unknown. u. to, (adv.) without the knowledge of (did a. u. to).

up. a. against (slang), confronted with (obstacle &c.); it is u. to one to do (U.S.), he is called upon, it is the time for him, it rests with or is incumbent on him to.

upright. (As n.) post or rod fixed u. esp. as support of some structure.

upsides, adv. (prov.). Get &c. u. with, turn the tables on, get the better of. [UP, SIDE]

vacuum. v. flask, with two walls separated by v. jacket, so that liquid in the inner receptacle retains its heat.

vae vicis (væ), int. expressing determination to exact the full fruits of victory without consideration for the vanquished. [L. = wipe to the vanquished]

valley. v. of the shadow of death, (period of) extreme affliction (Ps. xxiii. 4).

've, colloq. abbr. of have appended to I, we, you, & they (I've &c.).

well. beyond the., in the unknown region or condition of after death; draw a v. over, make a mystery of, avoid discussing or calling attention to.

velvet. v. glove, outward gentleness cloaking inflexibility (with an iron hand in a v. hand).

véronal, n. An opiate.

vicer. the v. of Bray, (type-name for) person who accommodates his opinions to his interests (w. ref. to 17th-c. song so named).

villain. See VILLAIN.

villain. See VILLAIN.

vinegar. toilet v., aromatic v. used for mixing with washing-water &c.

visible. (Also) prepared to receive caller &c. (is she v.?

vol.-plane, n. & v.i. (Of aeroplane or its pilot) descent, descend, by gliding without use of engine. [Fr. F vóI plane (vóI flight, planer hoven)]

voluntaryism. (Also) reliance on voluntary subscriptions & not on State aid for the maintenance of education; (also) reliance on voluntary enlisting & not on compulsion for raising naval & military forces.

wall. wallflower, (also, colloq.) woman sitting out dances for lack of partners.

Wall Street. n. (Used for) the American money-market. [street in N.Y.]

waßerjahre (vahnderjare), n. pl. (Time spent in travel by artisan, student, &c., as a mode of apprenticeship.)

ward. carry the w. into the enemy's country. (fig.) make counter-accusations &c., not confuse oneself to defence.

warble, v. (N.) warbled song &c.; warbling voice (spoke in a w.).

Warwick Street (wor.), n. A London street noted for antique furniture &c. (W., English, affectedly archaic).

warm. (Also, of clothes &c.) serving to keep one w. warm. warranted pure &c., warranted to be such.

wash. washed out, (fig) enfeebled, limp, demoralized, esp. as effect of dissipation; washervoman, laundress.

watch. watch; never bores, strained exclamation makes time seem long.

water. w.-plane, (also) hydro-aeroplane, (also) = hydroplane (first sense).

Waterbury, n. Kinds of cheap American watch. [W., in U.S.]

way. in a w., in some respects or in some sense or to some extent (i. a. w. it will actually be, i., black ranks as a colour, I am sorry, (also) in an agitated state of mind (she is in a w. or a great &c. w. about it).

weep. Weeping-cross (hist.), wayside cross for penitents to pray at (come home by W.-c., be made to repent one's conduct &c).

well. very v. (esp. as formula of assent or approval; also iron. in menaces, as w., Master Tom, I shall tell your mamma); w. & good, (formula of dispassionate acceptance of decision, as if you choose to take my advice, w. & g.).

welter. w. weight, (in recent boxing usage) between light and middle weight.

Wensleydale, n. Kind of cheese. [W. in Yorks.]

Westminster. (Used for) Parliament; (used for) member of W. School.

what. what's his (or her, -its) name, colloq. substitute for name one has forgotten.

white. W. Paper, report issued by Government on any subject; w. slave, girl entrapped (& esp. exported) for the purpose of prostitution, so w. slavery; whitewash, (also, colloq.) glass of sherry after one loses control; whitetap. n. & v.i. (whist). Lead from one-card suit with a view to subsequent trumping.

Whitehall, n. (Used for) departmental government, the Government offices.

who. know who's who, know one person from another, know who or what each person is.

widow. w.'s curse, supply that looks small, but proves inexhaustible (see 1 Kings xvii. 10-16); w.'s mite, = mite (third sense).

Wilhelmstrasse (vii'helmsztrahe), n. (Used for) the German Foreign Office. [Berlin street]

Wimbledon, n. (Used for) the lawn-tennis tournaments with championship matches &c. held at W.

Winchester, n. W. rifle or W', type of repeating rifle used esp. by big-game hunters. [W. in U.S.]}
wind. fling, cast, &c. to the w., cease to heed or be influenced by (prudence, decency, &c.); w.-jammer, (wug), merchant sailing vessel.

window. w.-dressing, art of arranging goods attractively in shop-w. (often fig. of adroit presentation of statistics &c.).

wing. his w., are sprouting &c., his virtues are too great for a being below the degree of an angel.

wisth. w. person joy of, hope he will enjoy (iron.).

witch. the witching time of night, time when w. are active, midnight.

wonder. for a w., (esp.) by way of welcome exception (you are punctual f. a w.).

Woolwich (-lju), n. (Used for) W. Arsenal with magazines for naval and military stores, ordnance foundry, laboratory, &c.; (used for) the Royal Military Academy, W., for cadets of Royal Engineers & Artillery. [W. in Kent]

world. w.-power, powerful State whose policy &c. may affect the w. at large.

worse. a change for the w., to a w. state, in wrong direction.

worth. I give you, you must take, this (story, statement, suggestion) for what it is w., I do not guarantee its accuracy, wisdom, &c.

writing. the w. on the wall, ominously significant event &c. (see Dan. v).

wrong. got out of bed on the w. side, is, are, &c., in bad temper.

yaffle, yaffil, n. The green woodpecker. [imit. of laughing cry]

yapp, n. Kind of book-binding with limp leather cover projecting considerably. [inventor's name]

Zeppelin, n. Large dirigible airship of type built for military use in Germany. [Count Z., inventor]

zouave. (Also) woman's short jacket like that of z. uniform.

zygote, n. Product of the fusion of two gametes, e.g. zygospore. [f. Gk zugôd yoke (zugon)]
1. cast, &c. to the wv., cease to
    influenced by (prudence, decency,

RETURN  CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT
TO 202 Main Library

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LOAN PERIOD</th>
<th>HOME USE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ALL BOOKS MAY BE RECALLED AFTER 7 DAYS
Renewals and Recharges may be made 4 days prior to the due date.
Books may be Renewed by calling 642-3405

DUE AS STAMPED BELOW

SENT ON ILL

JUL 8, 1999

U. C. BERKELEY

AUG 20, 1999

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY
BERKELEY, CA 94720